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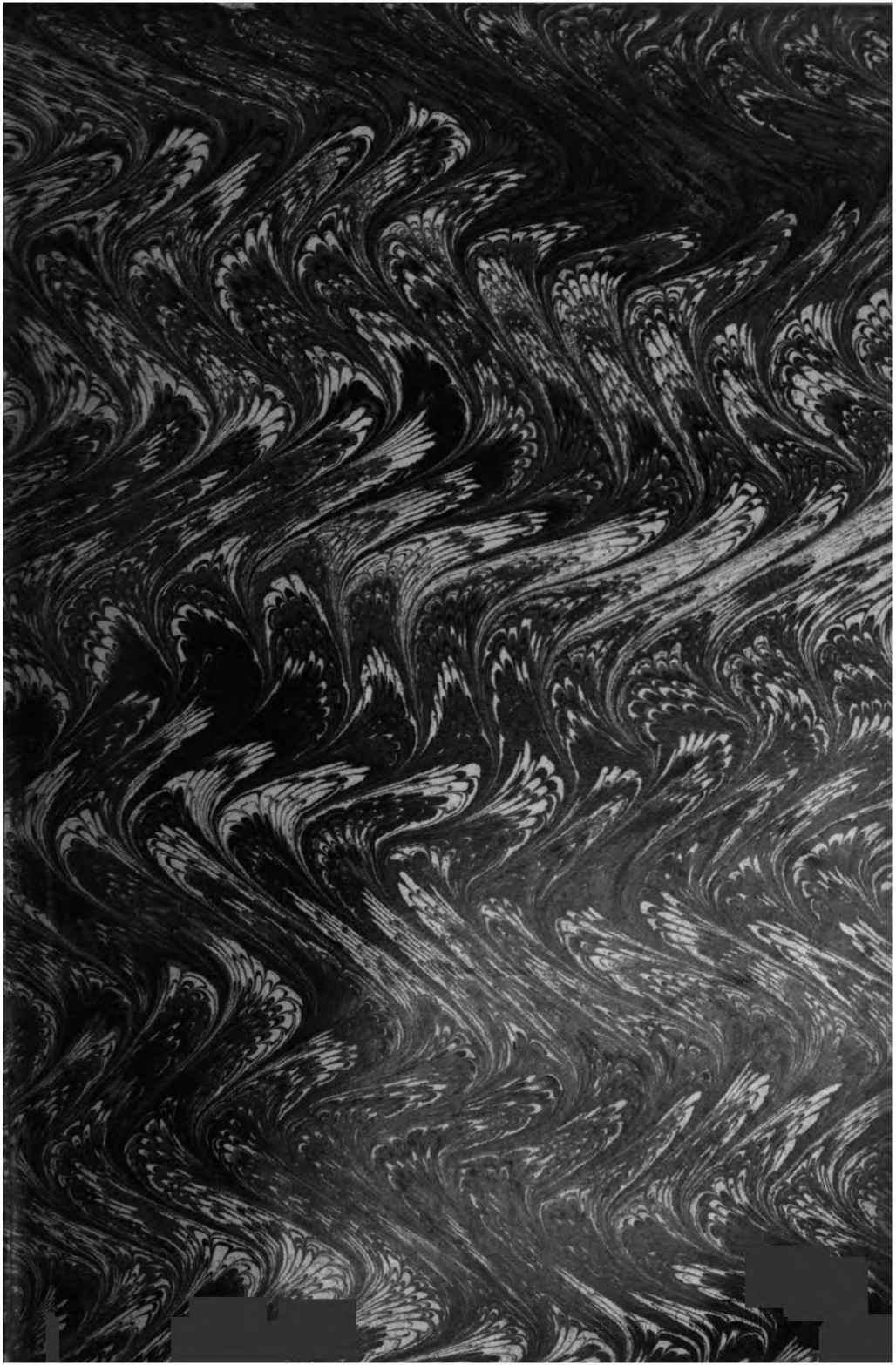

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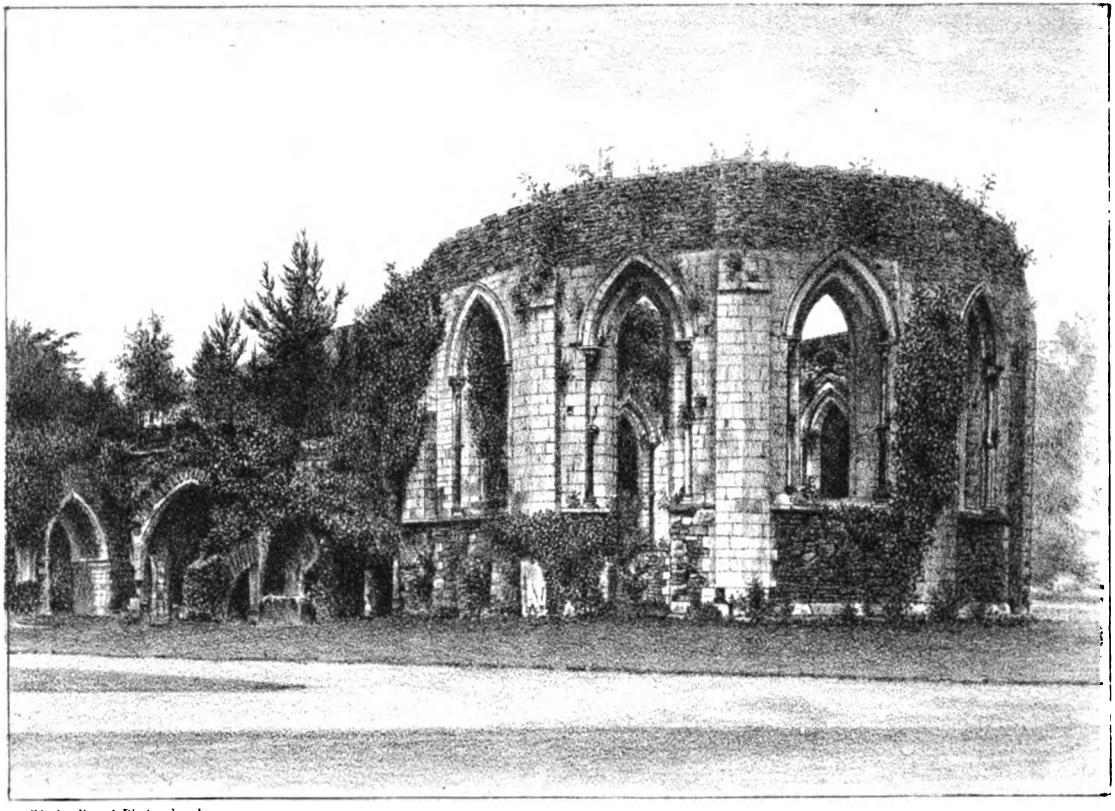

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Archaeologia Cambrensis.

FIFTH SERIES.—VOL. IV, NO. XIII.

JANUARY 1887.

MARGAM ABBEY.

(*Read on the Spot, August* 1886.)

THE sources from which we can gather the history of this fine old foundation are not many. The *Annales de Margan*, written on the spot, is a very perfect attempt at a general history of the country from 1060 to 1232; but the scantiness of the local information is indicated by the fact that these *Annals* do not even give a complete list of the Abbots who presided at Margam during the time of their compilation. The *Itinerary* of Giraldus Cambrensis, the various public records, and some ancient deeds in private hands, furnish us with glimpses of the life of the old monks; and most of these cross-lights have been focussed by Mr. G. T. Clark in his admirable *Land of Morgan*, and especially in his *Contributions towards a Cartulary of Margam Abbey*, printed in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 3rd Series, vol. xiii and vol. xiv.

The question has often been and still is debated, whether Margam was a Welsh or Norman foundation; and since the foundation-deed is lost, patriotic Welshmen naturally espouse the former theory. The evidence, however, seems to be strongly in favour of the latter. Glamorgan, or, as it was originally styled, Morganwg, after Morgan Hên (Morgan the aged), who

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held kingly sway over it, was once known as the "land of the saints"; and it undoubtedly possessed colleges for learning and choirs for devotion long before the advent of the Normans, the Saxons, or the Danes. We have still remaining to us the topographical names and the saintly traditions of Cadwg (Cadoxton), St. Illtud (Llan-Illtud-fawr), and St. Fagans. The Norman foundations of Neath, Margam, and Ewenny, therefore, ancient as they are, can only claim to have replaced earlier seats of learning and of Christian worship.

The Norman conquest of Morganwg was effected by Robert Fitzhamon in the time of William Rufus, and he was induced to undertake the enterprise by the gift of the honour of Gloucester, including lands in several of the adjacent counties, whence he drew men and means for the expedition. There seems to be no solid basis of fact for the popular tradition that Fitzhamon divided the whole of Morganwg among the twelve knights who formed his suite. On the contrary, there is abundant documentary evidence to show that several of the great Welsh families were left in possession of their estates after the conquest of the county. This was the case in *Bro*, or Lowland *Morganwg;* at Avene, or Avan, now Aberavan and Cwmavan, where the descendants of Jestyn ap Gwrgant continued for centuries. It was also the case in *Blaenau*, or Upland *Morganwg*, where the family of Einion ap Collwyn remained attached to the soil of their fathers.

When the conquering Robert Fitzhamon died in 1107, Lord of Glamorgan as well as Earl of Gloucester, he left but one child, a daughter, Mabel, who was of course a great heiress. It is on record, in verse, that King Henry sought her hand in marriage for his illegitimate son. The lady, knowing her own worth, asked what name the suitor should bear; the King replied that he should be called "Robert le Fitz le Roy", and should be created Earl of Gloucester and Lord of Glamorgan. That settled the matter; the marriage took place; and

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this bold and powerful noble, who was known as "Robert Consul", founded Margam Abbey in 1147, the last year of his life. His body was buried at Bristol, which was the head of the honour of Gloucester.

The absence from Margam of the real founder's remains, and the presence there of the bodies of the Welsh Lords of Avene or Avan, coupled with the large benefactions which Jestyn ap Gwrgant's descendants made to the Abbot, caused them to be regarded as at least the secondary if not the primary founders of the Abbey. The Abbey was dedicated to St. Mary, and its name was variously written Morgan, Margan, and Margam, in that happy time when as yet there were no School-Boards, and no plucking for unorthodox spelling. Margam was a great and wealthy foundation, holding a prominent place among the Cistercian houses, and being itself the mother, it is said, of other similar religious communities.

The Cistercians are a religious order under the rule of St. Benedict, and founded in 1098. The name comes from Citeaux (Cistercium), twelve miles from Dijon in France. The Cistercian Order became so powerful that it is said to have ruled almost all Europe in temporal as well as in spiritual concerns. Within a century of its foundation it numbered eight hundred rich abbeys in different countries in Europe; and many of these possessed several benefices, Morimond alone having seven hundred. The habit of the Order is a white robe or cassock, with a black scapulary and a woollen girdle. The nuns wear a white tunic, with a black scapulary and girdle. The Order began by practising great austerity. The fare was rude and scanty, limited during a portion of the year to one meal a day. Silence was enforced in their monasteries. In government they followed the reform of Stephen Harding, the English monk, who brought about, instead of the independent sovereignty of the abbot of each monastery, a community of interest and rule, and of elective power to the higher appointments, between the mother and

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daughter monasteries of the Order. This worked better than independence, and it eventually resulted in the freeing of the monasteries from episcopal visitation and superintendence.

"With respect to intellectual culture and influence", says one authority, "the Cistercians are not in the front rank. Devoted to worship, to penance, to contemplation, and to culture of the soil, the Order has not shone so brightly as others in scholarship. The Cistercian monks undertook the revision of the Bible; and in their Scriptorium many a valuable book was copied, and good libraries were founded, though their MSS. were less artistically ornamented than those of other Orders."

But the Cistercians were highly popular. The Order extended to, and so joined, both ends of the social scale. St. Bernard and the thirty novices who joined him were all of noble birth; and there is a record of fifteen young German princes joining at one time. But there was room within Cistercian walls also for the poor and uneducated. Such as could not be choir-brethren might be lay-brethren, and were set to till the fields. This association of the poor labourer with a rich and learned Order no doubt tended to the emancipation of the poor from the serfdom in which the feudal system held them.

Margam was richly endowed not only by the Earl of Gloucester, the founder, and his son William, but also by their successors in the lordship, the De Clares, the Despencers, etc., and other Normans, and further by the Welsh lords left on the soil.

The list of benefactors is a long one, though not complete. It includes among the donors the names of the burgesses and freemen of Kenfig; Morgan ap Einon; the Scurlages of Scurlage Castle, Gower; the Umfravilles; the Bonvilles of Bonvillstone; the Knights Templars, forty acres; Morgan ap Cradoc; Hugh of Llancarvan; Morgan Gam; Rees Goch; Thomas de Avene; Galfridus Sturmy, whence the present Stormy;

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Grono ap Bleth; William Frankelein; Grono ap Seysil, etc.

Margam Abbey existed for four hundred years, a period as long as, and probably involving nearly as many political and social changes as have passed between our own day and the accession to the English throne of Henry VII, the first of the Tudors; and during these four centuries it, no doubt, passed through many vicissitudes, the history of which is now irrecoverably lost, if it was ever written. Leland says the Abbey possessed the right of sanctuary,—a rare privilege granted by the Normans to their inveterate foes in Wales. But Margam's Abbots appear to have held the balance fairly, and to have done much to soften, by the sanctions and prohibitions of religion, the painful condition of things subsisting between the invaders and the invaded.

Of its four hundred years' history, little can be found beyond a series of brief and disconnected jottings, which, however, tell their own story.

1160.—Earl William, son of Margam's founder, took part in an expedition against Rhys ap Griffith, who retaliated in the following year by burning the Grange, or farm of Margam.

1183.—Earl William dies after having established the borough of Kenfig.

1184.—Glamorgan lordship marcher in the hands of the King, when certain charges were made for keeping the Welsh prisoners, and for *doing justice on them.*

1187.—Bishop William of Llandaff consecrates the altar of the Holy Trinity at Margam.

1188.—Now comes a clearer peep at Margam and the White Friars who lived in the Abbey. In this year Giraldus Cambrensis, who was of Norman descent, but had Welsh sympathies, and who ought to have been Bishop of St. David's (which see he loved so well, and whose dignity he fought for so zealously), went through the country preaching the Crusade with Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury. His entry in his Itinerary, after

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describing his arrival at Llandaff, says: "On the following morning, the business of the Cross being publicly proclaimed at Llandaff, the English standing on one side, and the Welsh on the other, many persons of each nation took the Cross; and we" (Archbishop Baldwin and Giraldus Cambrensis) "remained there that night with William, Bishop of that place, a discreet and good man."

Next morning, after early Mass before the high altar of the Cathedral, "we pursued our journey, by the little cell of Ewenith, to the noble Cistercian Monastery of Margam. This Monastery, under the direction of Conan, a learned and prudent Abbot, was at this time more celebrated for its charitable deeds than any other of that Order in Wales. On this account it is an undoubted fact that, as a reward for that abundant charity which the Monastery always in times of need exercised towards strangers and poor persons, in a season of approaching famine their corn and provisions were perceptibly, by Divine assistance, increased, like the widow's cruise of oil by the means of the prophet Elijah."

Giraldus goes on to tell us of the awful punishment which fell upon "a young Welshman of those parts", who "by the instigation of the Devil set on fire the best barn belonging to the monks, which was filled with corn." The dreadful punishment which fell upon the impious youngster was this: "He immediately became mad, ran about the country in a distracted state, nor ceased raving until he was seized by his parents and bound. But having burst his bonds, and tired out his keepers, he came to the gate of the Monastery, incessantly howling out that he was inwardly burnt by the influence of the monks; and thus in a few days expired, uttering the most miserable complaints."

Other wonderful events occurred, especially on one occasion, when a ship which the monks had sent to Bristol for food was delayed by contrary winds, "thus affording", as Giraldus says, "an opportunity for a

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miracle. On the very day when there would have been a total deficiency of corn both for the poor and the Convent, a field near the Monastery was found suddenly to ripen, more than a month before the usual time of harvest. Thus Divine Providence supplied the brotherhood and the numerous poor with sufficient nourishment until autumn." "By these and other signs of virtues, the place, accepted by God, began to be generally esteemed and venerated."

1199.—Accession of King John, who rather favoured Margam, but whose favour was dangerous, not only on account of his unscrupulous character, but also from his frequent quarrels with the Pope and mother church.

1205.—Confirmation Charter of John to Margam.

1207.—In this year, William the Cellarer, who probably was cunning in the mixture of sweet-spiced and pleasant beverages, was sent to the King to settle a dispute between the monks and the burgesses of Kenfig, and he was successful in his suit.

1210.—King John visited Margam on his way to and from Ireland, and was so satisfied with his reception there that he granted the monks, together with the monastery of Beaulieu—his own foundation—exemption from the extortion practised on the other Cistercian houses.

1211.—John led an army into Wales and received the submission of Prince Llywelyn, and twenty-eight noble hostages.

In 1212 there was a desperate state of things between John and the Pope. Excommunication was pronounced. All vassals were absolved from their oaths of fealty, and all Christian princes were ordered to dethrone the excommunicated monarch. This must have greatly disquieted the monks of Margam, as well as created a difficulty for all loyal men. But next year John gave up the contest, became penitent, and granted to the Pope and his successors the kingdoms of England and Ireland, to be holden hereafter of the Bishop of Rome in fee by the annual payment of 1,000 marks.

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1213.—Abbot Gilbert displaced and succeeded by John of Goldcliff, one of the monks. Gilbert afterwards died as a monk at Kirkstall Abbey.

1215.—Conrad was Abbot when Magna Charta was signed, and the monks could not but be deeply interested in the establishment of the principle, that the Church should possess all its privileges inviolate, especially freedom of election to benefices.

1226.—House of De Clare succeeded to the Lordship Marcher of Glamorgan, and held it until 1314.

1227.—The Welsh burnt the Margam Grange of Pennith and many animals, and killed many men; also the Grange of Rossaulin (Resolven) with many sheep, and drove away eleven cows and killed a farm-servant. Also cleared the Grange of Theodore of animals, and burned horses and sheep the property of Margam.

1233.—The Abbot paid 100 marks for having his charter confirmed.

1235.—The men of Bristol are to let the men of Swansea have the wines that were seized, and the Abbot of Margam's ship is to be given up to John, the cellarer of that house.

1242 (*circa*).—The Countess Isabel grants a charter to Margam, now preserved at Penrice.

1242.—The monks got into hot water about the use of the privilege of sanctuary. This year the King (Henry) remitted his displeasure against the Abbot of Margam, who had harboured William de Marisco. Marisco was one of the turbulent and traitorous family who have left the shell of their castle on the south-east corner of lonely Lundy Island.

1245.—The bailiffs of Bristol are ordered to seize all the wool purchased by the Ghent merchants from the Abbot of Margam, and to hold it until further orders.

1250.—Abbot John resigns, and is succeeded by Thomas de Perthwaite.

1256.—June 29—John de la Warre died Bishop of Llandaff. The 29th of June was a marked day in his

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history. On that day he resigned the abbacy of Margam, on that day he was elected Bishop, and on that day he died.

1257.—Under date of this year there is an interesting notice of the ancient family of the Mansels or Maunchells, ancestors of the present Lord of Margam; setting forth the pious considerations which led to the foundation of religious houses. The Mansels founded the two Priories of Rumney and Bilsington. One of these—a priory of regular canons—is said to have been established "in the year that God took upon Him the form of a servant", 1257, and the forty-first of Henry III. And Matthew Paris has this quaint entry: "Sir John Mansel . . . . . a man prudent, circumspect, and rich, wisely considering that the favour of a king is not hereditary, nor the prosperity of this world always permanent, founded a Religious House . . . that so passing by temporall goods he might not lose eternal."

1263.—One William Powyk took depositions in a dispute between the Abbot of Margam and the Prior of Ewenny as to the ownership of two tenements in Llanmeuthin.

1294.—The Abbot of Margam was appointed collector of the current subsidy to the King.

1339.—Hugh le Despencer grants a charter to Margam.

In 1384 we have the first record of the invasion of the sea coasts of Glamorganshire by blown sands. Richard II grants to the Abbot of Margam the forfeited advowson of Aberavon and other compensation, for the loss occasioned by the inroads of the sea sand, which, since that time, has swallowed up Kenfig, and rendered much land valueless.

Then there is a long gap in the history of the Abbey, until the date of the Dissolution, when we find that Lewis Thomas was the last Abbot. Margam was one of the 1,000 religious houses which Henry VIII suppressed, and probably some of its revenues went into

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the general fund of £160,000, equal to about £1,500,000 of our money, out of which the King founded six new bishoprics, several colleges, schools and hospitals, repaired Dover Castle and other national defences, and pensioned a few monks and many favourites.

At the Dissolution, Margam seems to have possessed seven granges, eleven other farms, five tithe barns, five mills, eight wheat farms, besides fees, and tything of wool, lambs, cheese. There were many applicants for the lands of the Abbey, notably St. John, ancestor of the Fonmon family; Carne, ancestor of the St. Donnatt's family, and one Gunter, who was a farmer of abbey lands. These negotiations terminated in 1564 by the sale of Margam Abbey and its demense to Sir Rice Mansel, of Oxwich Castle, Gower, for £678 1*s.* 6*d.* It was granted to him in fee, subject to a gross rental of £4 4*s.* 11½*d.* This document, with a great seal in white wax, is still at Margam. The Mansels, evidently tired of the staircase exercise which they had to undergo to reach the high state apartments at Oxwich, erected a long and low but large residence, with fine stables, out of a part of the Abbey structures. Some curious old pictures of the house are still preserved in the new mansion, and there is a drawing of the fish-ponds, etc., in the *Beaufort Progress.* The original gateway of the Abbey still stands in a meadow below the turnpike-road, and may be seen from the tower of the modern mansion.

1684.—The first Duke of Beaufort, in his progress through Wales, visited Margam, and was entertained by Sir Edward Mansel, M.P., at what is called in the journal of the Progress "a noble seat formed out of an ancient religious house".

The ruins of the Abbey are now scanty, as they could hardly fail to be after 350 years of misuse and neglect, but enough still remains to indicate pretty clearly the scope of the whole. In general, the ground-plan of Margam resembled that of the more famous and better preserved monastery at Westminster. The

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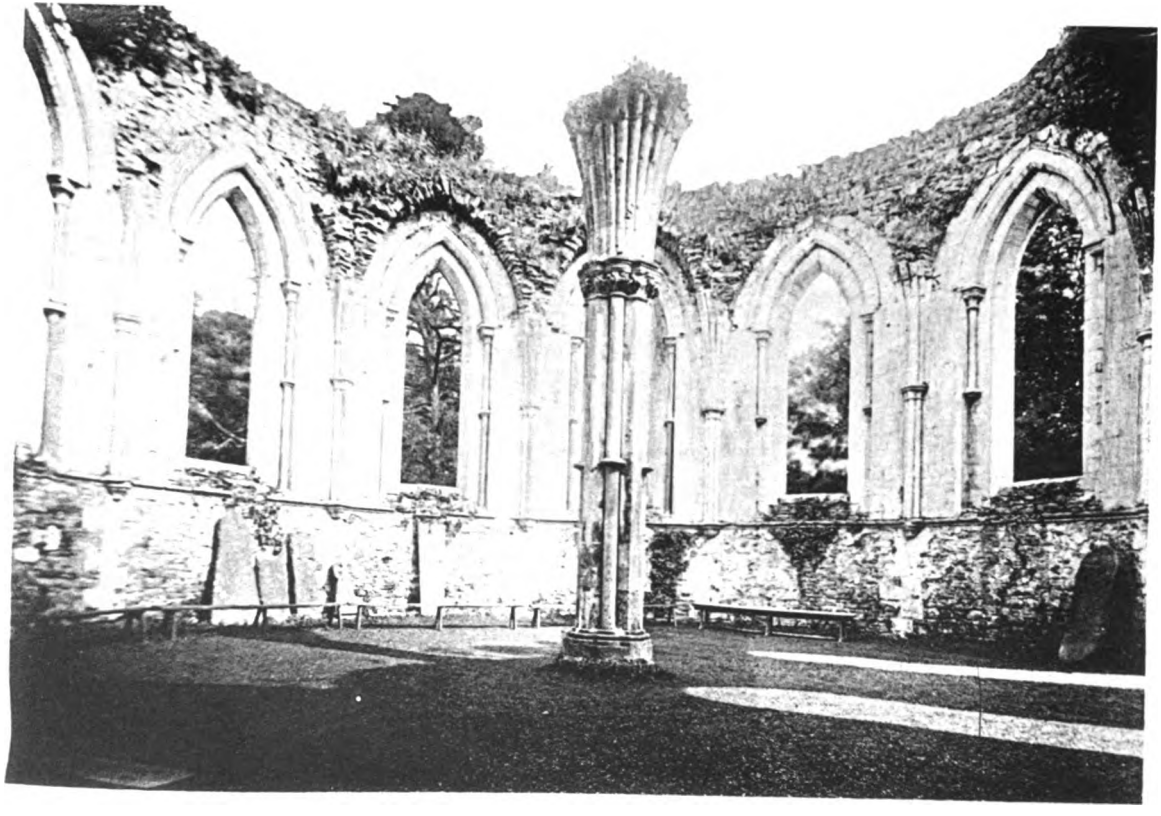

MARGAM CHAPTER HOUSE.

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church, in the late Norman style, was very large and fine, consisting of nave, choir, aisles, and transepts, but no towers nor crypt. The present parish church is but a small and much altered portion of the original edifice. In the south wall of the ruined choir, there is a small Early English door of great beauty, which probably led to the Abbot's private apartments. The north transept is entirely buried beneath the graves of the modern churchyard. The remains of the south transept have good Early Decorated windows, and in the south wall still remains a beautiful octagonal piscina, with its accompanying aumbrey, while in the adjacent corner linger the remains of the steps of an altar. The cloisters were bounded on the north by the church, and on the south by the refectory, which, on the evidence of an old plinth, is said to have occupied the site of the present fine orange-house. At least the northern limb of the cloister was built in the rich Decorated style. The vestibule of the chapter-house has a fine central arch of pure Early English with dog's tooth ornament. The chapter-house itself, which is an architectural gem, is twelve-sided without, and within circular. The vaulting resembles that of the later chapter-house at Westminster. Margam is rather an early example of the circular chapter-house. Previous chapter-houses were for the most part rectangular. In plan, central pier, mouldings, etc., Margam's chapter-house is Early English, but the windows with their square capitals seem earlier in style. 1190 to 1210 may include the date of its erection. Thus the whole of the monastic structures at Margam are late Norman, Early English and Decorated Gothic. There are no traces of Perpendicular work. The facings of the walls were the most part of ashlar work, with Sutton stone dressings, corbels, mullions, etc. The roof of the chapter-house, which had long been protected only by a covering of brown paper, fell in at the beginning of the present century.

Of the remains, other than architectural, should be

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mentioned the massive carved sandstones, with central bosses in circles and interlacing work. They are supposed by some to have been connected with the ancient sun or other pagan worships, while others declare them to be merely boundary-stones; but, at any rate, they seem to be of a date anterior to the Abbey. Then there are several thirteenth century sepulchral slabs scattered about the place, and one finely carved effigy of a cross-legged Crusader in chain armour and with a long shield, leaning against the outer wall of the chapter-house.

The sixteenth century and subsequent Mansel tombs in the present church tell their own story.

And now, by way of conclusion, may we not grant, in imagination, a momentary resurrection to the good old monks of Margam. The ruined Abbey is restored to its first splendour. The white-robed brethren go to and fro before our eyes. They group themselves again in their magnificent church, taking part in almost hourly devotions. We catch stray sounds of their gossip and the murmur of their paternosters as they perambulate again the Decorated cloisters. A solitary brother is busy copying an illuminated MS. in the Scriptorium. Long sentences of patristic lore fall from the lips of the day's reader as the monks sit silent at their meal in the refectory. The sunlight, streaming through the windows of the beautiful chapter-house, falls upon the chaste enrichments of the interior. On this very spot are again discussed the great questions of Church and State; the Constitutions of Clarendon; the martyrdom of Becket; the bitter penance of Henry; the excommunication and then the abject repentance of John. Amid the din of these debates, we distinguish the nationalities of the monks—the aggressive Norman-French of those who came in with Fitzhamon, the stolid sense of the conquered Saxons, the fiery and poetic impetuosity of the native Welsh. Here they all met and mingled. Here the grim race-hatred, softened by religion, melted into respect, and issued in

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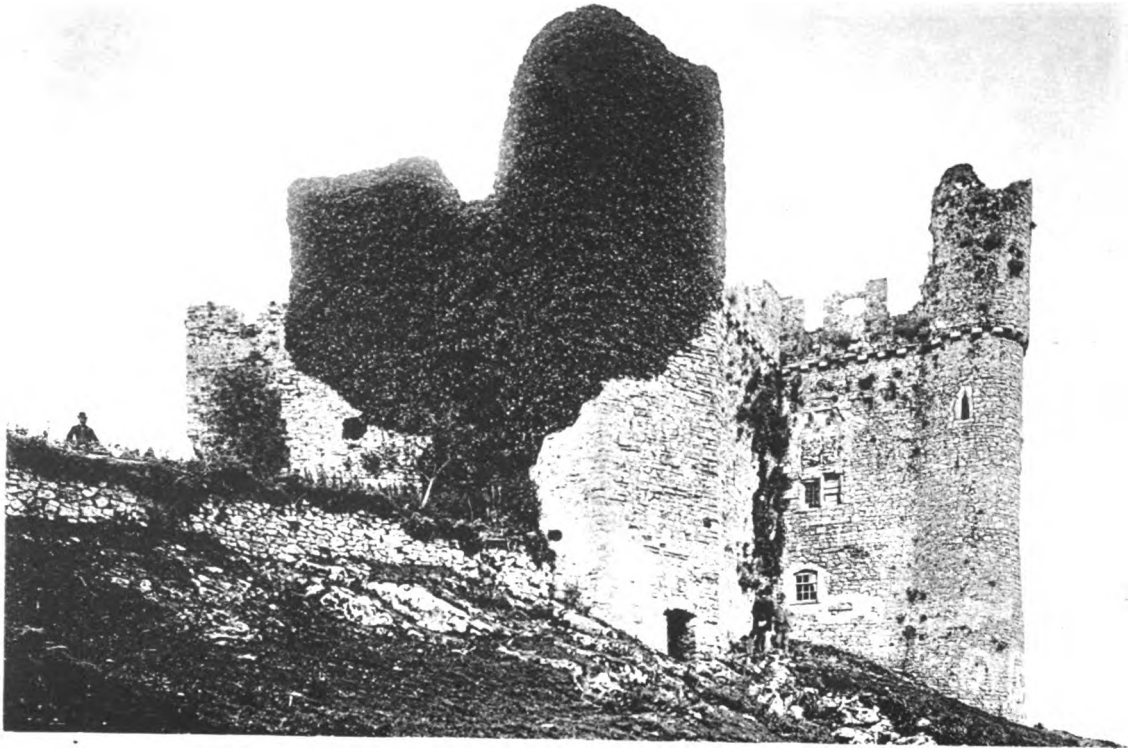

WEOBLEY CASTLE ~~ABBEY~~.

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the better rule of brotherly love. Here the prince and the peasant, the free man and the slave, lived and laboured, suffered and prayed, for four hundred years. Here also they died and were buried. To the archæological mind, therefore, wherein reason and remembrance are blended with reverence, the place of our pilgrimage to-day is deeply interesting, if not holy ground.

S. C. GAMWELL.

WEOBLEY CASTLE,

ALIAS THE CASTLE OF LLANRHIDIAN.

(*Read on the Spot, August* 1886.)

I THINK most people will agree with me when I say that, whether from an antiquarian point of view, or any other, there are no buildings in Gower which possess so much peculiar interest for the reflecting mind as its old castles. Who built them? and when? are naturally the inquiries of those who see them. The strength and solidity of the walls, the hardness of the mortar with which in most cases the stones are cemented (almost as hard as the stones themselves), are matters of curiosity and surprise, and suggest questions which I will do my best to answer.

To write a perfect history of this old castle, its fortunes and various owners, is a somewhat difficult matter. So far as the materials which I have collected go, I am only able to give some account of it; there are many gaps, which I leave to others to fill up and complete a history, to which this paper may be taken as a contribution.

As documentary evidence is scarce, and some of it all but inaccessible, the only method of sketching its history is by tracing back its former owners, whose names appear as witnesses to ancient deeds, and sometimes as the authors of charters, given under their

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hands. Occasionally, in such writings, the names of other persons of note are met with, and their places of abode; the evidence of these documents is, therefore, of the greatest importance. Much valuable aid in tracing out the ownership of property is to be derived from the *inquisitiones post mortem*. There are also copies of letters patent, and various legal instruments, preserved in the Record Office in London, relating to the persons and estates of former owners of Weobley and its manor. We have also the testimony of pedigrees, and some scanty notices in a few ancient authors. These are our sources of information, and it is with the help of these I have put together some account of this old castle.

So far, the public know very little more about the Gower castles than what they gather from guide-books, which all unite in assigning them to Henry de Newburgh, *alias* Beaumont, Earl of Warwick, the conqueror of Gower in A.D. 1099; and with this brief notice the subject is generally dismissed, and tourists and others must remain satisfied.

Enough has been said in the earlier portion of my history of West Gower to show that beyond all doubt Henry de Newburgh conquered Gower, and at the time assigned; but, doughty warrior as he was, he did not conquer the country single-handed; he brought with him a chosen body of knights adventurers, whose pay and compensation were the lands and hereditaments of the conquered people. Then it was that the numerous mesne manors in Gower were carved out, and bestowed as rewards upon those who had assisted the great Earl in his conquest. The names of the knights who actually accompanied him are uncertain; but those of de Braose, de la Mer, de la Bere, de Turberville, de Barri, de Pennard, de Scurlage, de Langton, Baret, Penrice, Mansel, and Bennet, all Norman, pure and simple, are the earliest names we meet with in charters and other documents relating to the history of Gower under the Norman occupation. There were doubtless

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others of lesser note, but the above were the leading men.

Upon these manors, granted by de Newburgh, the Norman owners, for obvious reasons, erected (by the enforced labour of the wretched inhabitants) castles or fortified mansions; and hard work they had to defend them, for the Welsh chieftains were far from letting them enjoy the fruits of their conquest in peace, and were often successful in their attacks, taking and burning the strongholds of their enemies, as will be presently seen.

The earliest mention of Weobley is found in the *Brut-y-Tywysogion* (the Chronicle of the Princes), written by Caradoc of Llancarvan, in the twelfth century, and it is thus noticed: "A.D. 1099, Harry Beaumont came to Gower, against the sons of Caradog, son of Iestin, and won many of their lands from them, and built the castle of Abertawy, the castle of Aberllychwr, the castle of Llanrhidian, and the castle of Penrhys, in the place where Rhys, son of Caradog, son of Iestin, was slain, and established himself there, and brought Saxons from Somersetshire, where they obtained lands, and the greatest usurpation of all the Frenchmen was his in Gower."

From the same authority (*Brut-y-Tywysogion*) we learn that in the year 1150, that is, about fifty years after the erection of this castle by de Newburgh, it was taken and burnt by Meredydd and Rhys, two Welsh chieftains. From this time, and for the space of about one hundred years after, the Normans had a hard time of it in Gower, and must have been pretty nearly all driven out; for it is stated in the *Myvyrian Archaiology* that in the year 1215 Rhys Ieuangc took the castles of Cedweli and Carnwilliawn (in Caermarthen), and from thence drew towards Gower, taking the castle of Llychwr; from thence he went and fought against the castle of Hugh de Myles of Talybont, which he took. Next morning he went to Sein Henyd, from which the garrison withdrew, and burned the town.

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Thence he went to Ystumllwynarth, which he took, and at the end of three days he had subjugated all the castles of Gower. (*Vide Myv. Arch.*, ii, p. 448.)

After this, viz., in 1216, there must have been a temporary Norman reoccupation, for in 1217 we gather from the same authority that Rhys Gryg took all the castles of Gower, and drove all the Saxons from that country. (*Vide Myv.*, ii, p. 452.)

In 1221, however, things seem to have taken a turn for the better with the Normans, for in that year, it is stated, on the same authority, that John de Bruce repaired the castle of Sein Henyd, with the advice and consent of Prince Llywelyn. (*Vide Myv.*, ii, p. 484.) I should state that he had married Margaret, one of Llywelyn's daughters.

In 1255 there was a great invasion of Gower by the Welsh under Llywelyn ap Gruffydd, Prince of North Wales, Meredydd ap Rhys, Rhys Vychan, and others; but it is only recorded that they took Llan Geneu Castle, and then returned home. (*Vide Myv. Arch.*, ii, p. 400.)

Unfortunately, in none of these notices is there any mention of the names of those who possessed these castles at the time, except that of Hugh de Myles of Talybont. The first Norman family on record as possessing Weobley is that of de la Bere, members of which, in certain old documents, official and otherwise, are distinctly described as of Weobley and Knolton (now Knelston), in Gower.

Mr. G. T. Clark, F.S.A., of Dowlais, a well-known antiquary, in his contributions towards a cartulary of Margam, states that no authentic pedigree of the Welsh de la Beres has been preserved. They seem, he says, to be of Gower. 1. Sir John de la Bere, who was father of David and Isabel. 2. Sir David de la Bere, 25th Ed. I (1297), 7th Ed. II (1314), and 17th Ed. II (1324). He bore *azure*, a bend *argent*, cotised between six martlets *or*. He had 1, Adam; 2, a daughter, married John Butler; 3, Adam de la Bere

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of Knolston, in Gower; 4, Sir John de la Bere of Weobley Castle, in Gower, who had a moiety of Marcross manor. He married Agnes, daughter and coheir of Sir Payne Turberville, of Coity, and had Elizabeth, married to Oliver St. John, and Margaret, married first Roger Dennis, and secondly Sir Elias Basset. The de la Bere quarterings were always used by the Lords St. John and Bolingbroke, and appear in the Basset shield over the porch at Beauprè. Besides these, there was Sir Richard de la Bere, Sheriff of Glamorgan, 5th Hen. V (1418), and Sir Roger de la Bere, of Cheriton and Llangennith, in Gower, about the time of Ed. III; his granddaughter and heir, Elizabeth, married David Cradock of Cheriton.

With regard to Adam de la Bere, I find he witnessed a charter at Weobley dated 18th Oct. 1318, *temp.* Ed. II, *vide* my notices of Cheriton parish. The name of Ada de la Bere, probably the same person, appears as a witness to a deed in 1334, *vide Hist. of West Gower*, part i, p. 72. His son, Sir John de la Bere, witnesses a charter of Sir Gilbert de Turberville, dated at Llandimore, 1335, *vide* notices of Cheriton parish. The *inquisitio post mortem* of the last-named Sir John de la Bere is dated 11th Hen. IV, A.D. 1410. "Johēs de la Bere, Wibbeley manerium Batallatum infra dom' d' Gower, vocat' Gowerland ut de castro & dominio de Swansea." He is also described of Webbley in 1399-1400, *temp.* 23 Rich. II—1 Hen. IV, *vide Hist. W. Gower*, part ii, p. 168. In this *inquisitio*, Weobley is described as a "manerium batallatum" (a fortified mansion house) rather than a castle; and this confirms the opinion of Mr. G. T. Clark and other experts, as to the character of the building in question. There are no traces of the portcullis groove, such as we find at Penrice, unless there was an outer work which has been removed, which does not seem to have been the case.

There must have been other de la Beres of Weobley after the above-named Sir John; for in an *inquisitio*

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post mortem of John de Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, Lord of the Seigniory of Gower, and dated 11th Hen. VI, 1432, Weobley is returned among the said Duke's possessions, and held at that time by John de la Bere. "Weblye dimid' feod' Joh'em de Bere."

John Leland, the antiquary, Chaplain to Henry VIII, speaks of this castle as follows:—"Almost in the middes of Gowerland, a v miles from Suansey, is the castel of Guible, that longed to the Delamers." *Vide* Leland's *Collect.*, vol. iv, p. 94, Hearne's ed. This may have been so; Leland is a good authority, and it would be a hazardous thing to contradict him; all I can say is, that hitherto I have met with no further evidence that this castle ever belonged to the de la Mers. They were certainly of Oxwich and Llangennith, and something may yet turn up to confirm Leland's statement.

Between the death of Sir John de la Bere, in 1410, and that of another of the same name, the last-mentioned John de la Bere, in 1432, the name of John Rodney, Esq., crops up, as owner of Weobley Castle. I have no documents of any sort relating to this; my only authority for making the statement is the following letter, received in 1884, from my friend Mr. David Jones, of Norton Lodge, Wallingford, Surrey.

"Dear Sir,—An antiquarian friend asked me to-day if I could tell him something of Weobley Castle in Gower. His inquiry, put in form, takes this shape. John Rodney, Esq., of Somersetshire, owned the manor of Llanrhidian and Weobley in Gower, and also the Castle of Weobley; and at his death, in 1420, he left the same to his widow, Agnes Rodney. What my friend wants to know is: How did John Rodney become possessed of this Glamorganshire property? Who was Agnes his wife? And to whom did the property pass after her death?

"Yours faithfully D. JONES."

I have been quite unable, so far, to clear this matter up, but do not despair. There is much more to be learned about the vicissitudes of this old castle and its owners than what appears in this paper. I find

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the name of Richard de Rodeneye, the King's Escheator, in 14th Ed. II, A.D. 1321, and that he had a very important business to attend to in Gower at that time, in consequence of John de Mowbray taking possession of his Gower estates without the royal licence, and which consequently became escheated to the King. *Vide Hist. of West Gower*, part i, p. 70. This, however, throws no light upon the question before us, and speculation is worse than useless. Mr. Jones does not say upon what authority his friend makes this statement, that John Rodney, Esq., died in possession of Weobley in 1420; I wish he had; it would have been of great service to me, and I might have been able to trace the matter.

For the next owner of this Castle, after 1433, the date of the death of the last-mentioned John de Bere, we must put in the evidence of the pedigree of Sir Rhys ap Thomas, given in a valuable folio of MS. pedigrees, now in the possession of Mr. Joseph Joseph, F.S.A., of Brecon. Here I find that Lucy, daughter of Griffith ap Nicholas, married first Hugh Basset, and second John St. John, senior, of Gower. A note is appended to this, "This was John St. John of Weobley Castle." Lucy verch Griffith ap Nicholas was alive in 1472, 12th Ed. IV, and the following very interesting notice respecting her is given in Dr. Thos. Nicholas' *Hist. of Glamorganshire*, p. 119:—"By a receipt of Lady Lucy Basset, called Lucy verch Griffith Nicholas, dated Oct. 10th, 1472, it appears that Richard Lougher farmed from her a moiety of Weobley Castle in Gower." She was then either the wife or widow of her first husband, Hugh Basset; and, as she married a second time, she must have been alive after 1472; and this helps us approximately to fix the time of John St. John, of Weobley Castle. There is no date given in his pedigree, but it must have been towards the close of the fifteenth century, and it is just at this time (*temp.* Rich. III and Henry VII) that the illustrious Welshman, the renowned Sir Rhys ap Thomas, appears

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on the scene, described in the pedigree as lord of Gwibli, and many other castles and manors in Wales. His son, Sir Griffith Rhys, died in his father's lifetime; but a son of his, Rhys Griffith, Esq., succeeded to his grandfather's vast possessions, but forfeited a large portion of the estate, being attainted of treason and executed in the time of Henry VIII. In the twenty-third of this King's reign, 1531, which was soon after the attainder of Rhys Griffith, the manor of Weobley being part of his forfeited estates, was bestowed as a jointure upon Lady Katherine Edgecombe. The papers relating to this are to be found in the Chapter House Records, County Bags, Wallia, Bag of Miscellanea, No. 3, South and West Wales, No. 8. It may be sufficient to give a short extract :— "Possessions of Res ap Griffith, 23 Hen. 8. D'ne Man'ia et tenem' assign' p' Junctur' D'ne Kat'ine Edgecombe. Man'iu de Wybley Valz in Redd' et Fermis ib'm p' annū ultra Repris xj*li.* ix*s.*" There is other matter, but the above is all that relates to Weobley. She doubtless held it until her death, which probably took place in 1547, the 38th of Hen. VIII, for in that year the King granted a lease of it for twenty-one years to Sir Wm. Herbert, Knt.

Between the 5th and 6th of Philip and Mary, that is, A.D. 1557-8, this manor, and other property in Gower, of the said Rhys Griffith, were sold to Anthony Mansel, Esq., of Llantrithred Park, Glamorgan. The particulars for the grant are made out 1557-8, and the following memorandum appears in the documents. "6 November 1558, Sold to Anthony Manxel according to the Queen's warrant. 6 die Novembris, 1558, Ratyd for Anthony Manxel Esquyer. The clear value of the property yearly, £49 16*s.* 1*d.*, which rated at 20 years purchase, amounteth to £996 1*s.* 8*d.* The money to be paid viz. £500, in hand, before the ensealing of the letters patent of the aforesaid Anthony Manxel Esqre., and the rest to be paid by the sum of one hundred pounds yearly, at or before the feast of St.

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Michael the Archangel, etc. The King and Queens Majesties to discharge the purchaser of all things and Incumbrances made or done by their Majesties (except leases). A bond to be taken for the sum of £496 1*s.* 8*d.*" The document is given at full length in my notices of Cheriton parish, pp. 177-8-9.

After this purchase there are certain documents in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, relating to the sale of the manor of Weobley to Wm. Herbert, Earl of Pembroke; and again, a licence is given in the same Queen's reign to Wm. Herbert, Esq., to alienate the same to Lawrence Hide, Esq., and others; but they are so perplexing, that I confess my utter inability to understand them, and must leave the matter to the gentlemen learned in the law to explain. A transcript of the original papers, preserved in the Record Office in London, may be found in part ii of my *Hist. of West Gower.*

Inheriting through the Mansels, the present owner of this old castle and its manor is C. R. Mansel Talbot, Esq., of Margam Park, the Lord Lieutenant and Member for the county.

There is a tradition that it was besieged by a party of Cromwell's troops, and a groove in the wall is pointed out as showing the supposed track of a cannon-ball, fired from artillery planted on the opposite side of the valley, close to the high road leading to Swansea. If this is true, it would be interesting to know who was the loyal gentleman who then held it for King Charles. That there was any actual siege is unlikely, but that it was "slighted" (disembattled), and rendered indefensible, as Penrice seems to have been, by the Cromwellian troops, there is very little doubt; perhaps the story of the siege grew out of the "slighting", which was probably accompanied with some firing and military display. It is a fact, however, that an iron cannon-ball was found in the castle some years ago, and this, with a spur of antiquated form, are the only curiosities that I have heard of as being discovered in the build-

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ing. A drawing of a very interesting Perpendicular window in this castle was given to me by the late Mrs. Traherne of Coedriglan. I have the drawing, and am glad to find that the window still exists. The evidence of this window is of much consequence, as it points to a period in the history of this castle when it must have undergone a process of rebuilding and reconstruction; so that the structure we now see is probably of the fourteenth or fifteenth century, for the Perpendicular style of architecture began about 1399, and continued to 1547. There is no better and safer guide, in fixing the dates of ancient buildings, than the forms of the windows and window tracery.

The name Weobley, variously written in old documents, as Gulible, Gwiblee, and Wibbley, but invariably pronounced Wibbley by Gower people, has been a matter of some discussion. It is probably nothing more than the Anglicised form of the Welsh word Gwibli, which in that language means wandering, gadding about, as applied to vagrants. Curiously enough, Owen Pugh, in his Welsh Dictionary, under the head of Gwibli, has the phrase "castell Gwibli" (the castle of vagrancy). The late Sir Gardner Wilkinson, to whom I communicated this etymology, thought it was very likely to be correct, and I believe adopted it.

The mortar observed here and there in some of these old castles is exceedingly hard; but I should mention that it is not invariably so; at Penrice, for instance, it does not present this appearance, and is exceedingly rotten. There was evidently a difference in the quality. But, whether good or bad, the mode of building was evidently the same, namely, that which is known as grouting. The process was as follows: the stones of the outside and inside shear were carefully laid with hammer and trowel in the usual manner, and carried up a little way; the heart of the wall was then filled in with loose stones, and cemented together with grout, that is, with hot lime mixed with very small gravel and sand, and poured in in a liquid state.

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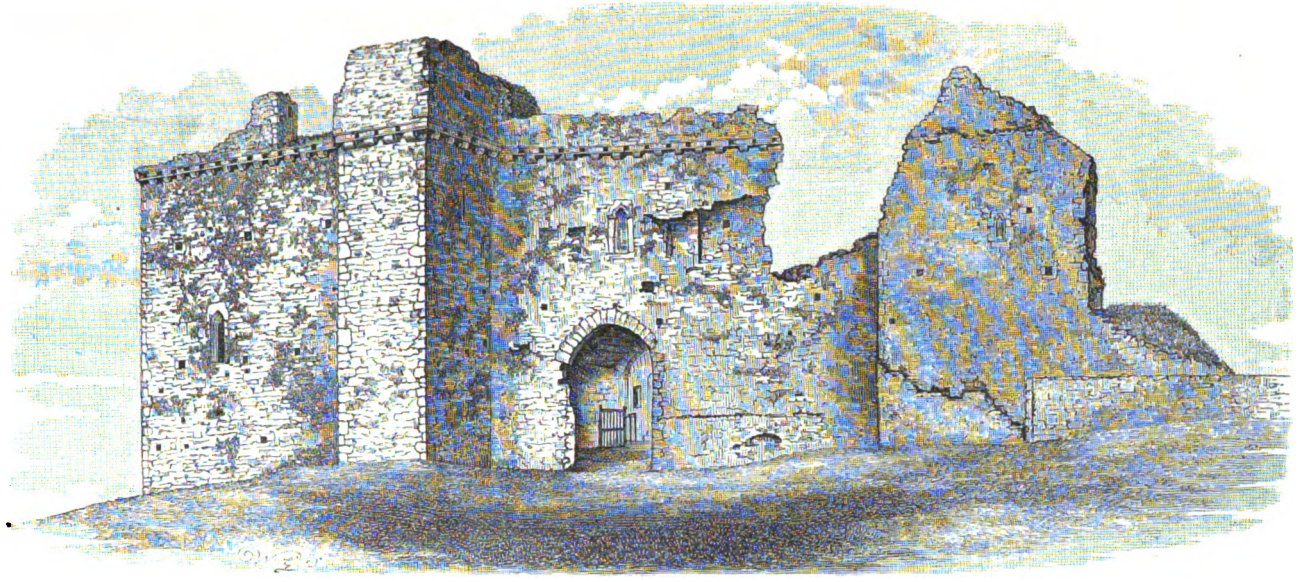

WEOBLEY CASTLE.—MAIN ENTRANCE.

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This plan is still adopted, and there is no better way of building a really strong wall. The lime used, where we meet with the excessively hard mortar, almost as hard as stone, is probably that locally known as Aberthan; if there was anything else mixed with it, besides water and sand, it ought not to be beyond the science of chemistry to tell us what it was; but I fear this is one of those practical things which science does not explain.

There is yet one point in the history of the Gower castles which I should like to ascertain; and that is, if they are so placed as to be able to communicate by signals to each other. I am inclined to think they could. The watch-towers, the highest parts of the castles, are all gone. It is quite certain that in early times the garrisons would often stand in need of each other's assistance, and it is highly probable that, in selecting their sites, the owners would have some regard to this.

I am far from thinking that I have given anything like a perfect history of this Castle. I feel that it is defective in many points; and I should not be at all surprised if a careful and critical scrutiny of the matter may discover even errors. If, however, I have, in what has been written, helped any future historian, I shall be satisfied; he is welcome to the materials gathered by me, and I shall be quite contented to let this paper be looked upon, not as a history, but as a contribution to the history of the old Castle of Weobley.

J. D. DAVIES.

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UNRESTORED CHURCHES.

(*Continued from vol. iii, p.* 127.)

CYFFIG CHURCH.

STILL further westward from St. Clear's, and on the top of a bleak, wild moorland, stands the lonely church of Cyffig,—scarcely a house within sight; and one is perplexed to ascertain the reason for the building of so large a church where the population is now, and apparently must always have been, a small one. Nor is this the only perplexity which meets us in considering this fabric. It is to all appearance a double church, having a tower of immensely massive proportions at the western end of, and rather wider than the northern of the two naves, while the southern nave, which is of earlier date, has a bell gablet over its western end. The northern nave appears to have been rebuilt at the latter end of the last century, and

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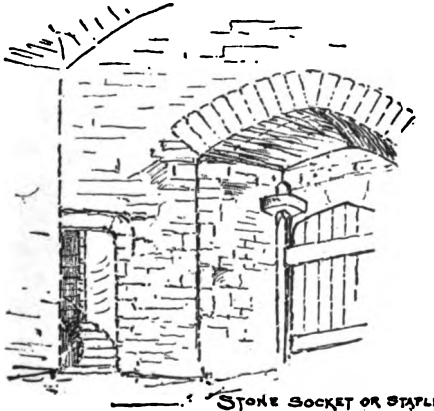
sundry additions, in the shape of windows, were made to the southern one about the same period; but all of them in the worst possible taste. There are indications to be observed in the masonry of the western end which lead to the supposition that there has been a porch, the door from which to the nave is walled up. The only external architectural feature of the church which is worthy of notice, with the exception of the tower, is the south door. It has a singly-recessed two-centred arch with a splayed angle finishing upon a stopped chamfer. This doorway and the arcade dividing the two naves are of the same date, about the middle of the fifteenth century. The latter, so far as I could see through the coarse glass of the windows, had a two-centred pointed arcade formed of laminated slabs, and resting upon low piers, square in section, and very massive, and now thickly coated with whitewash.

The one feature of all others which attracts and enchains attention when approaching this church is its



STONE SOCKET OR STAPLE ON TOWER DOOR.

massive tower. Differing but little from those of other churches around as to its architectural detail, it has the same splayed base, tapering walls, corbel-table and battlemented parapet; yet its very bulk

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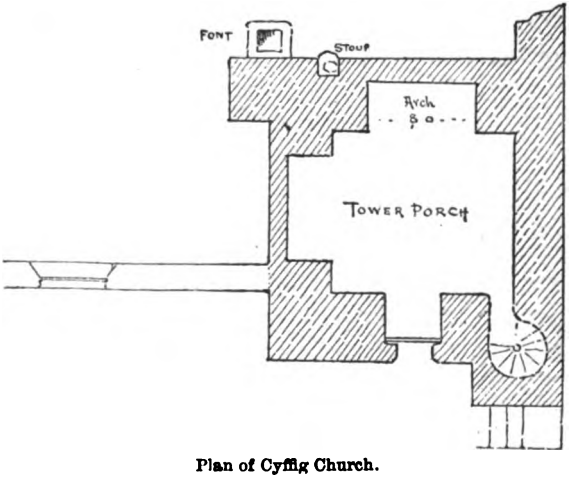
constitutes a difference, and gives it the appearance of Norman massiveness rather than the Perpendicular tower it really is. Whence the reason for this hugeness it is hard to conceive, unless it be to withstand the almost ceaseless shock of elemental war in this wild solitude. Be that as it may, the walls of the lower stage are about 8 feet in thickness, and the low-browed four-centred doorway is quite in keeping; so, too, is the door itself, of old oak planks secured to a solid post of oak let into a stone socket. No mere iron hinge would suit the builders of this keep; that might decay; so they built an everlasting one of stone into the solid wall, and it remains as good as ever. The lower chamber is rudely vaulted with quadripartite vaulting, and two deeply recessed arches south and east appear as if intended to give access to either nave; but both are blocked, and the inner



Plan of Cyffig Church.

walls of the chamber have neither plaster nor traces of colourwash. It is lighted by a two-light window high above the floor-line. The newel stair from one corner of it leads to a chamber over, in which there is a fire-place evidently original, and doubtless much needed

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for the comforting of the poor brother who was detailed for service here, from the Abbey of Alba Landa far down in the sunny vale below. The newel stair leads up to the bell-chamber; as usual, in a sad state. There is only one bell, inscribed to "Walter David Minister 1793", which tells its doleful tale to but very few, and those apparently not sympathetic hearers.

The font, if it is the font I saw, is a rude square trough, standing on the floor of the church, and near to it is the holy water stoup, built into the wall, but in such a position as to make a western door almost certain, if this was to be used by worshippers on entering the church.

LLANDDOWROR CHURCH

Is about two miles westward of St. Clear's. What the body of it may have been originally there is no means of judging, as it has undergone the process of so-called restoration within recent years; and in this case, as in so many others, the whole of the work appears to be new. Good enough of its kind, doubtless, but quite without interest or history to the antiquary. The tower has fortunately so far escaped, and is one of those characteristic of the district, slightly tapering, rising from its wide splayed base up to the corbel-table and battlemented parapet at the top, and with its projecting stair-turret carried up to and slightly above the main line of battlement. The windows are of Perpendicular date under a label mold.

To the archæologist the interest in this place centres in two early mural monuments called "Pilgrim Stones", standing in a small field west of the church, doubtless at one time part of the churchyard itself, from which it is now divided by a rude fence. The accompanying illustration is intended to show the character of them. The larger of the two is 2 ft. 6 in. high above the ground-level, and bears, in addition to the cross incised upon the face of it, a much smaller one, equal

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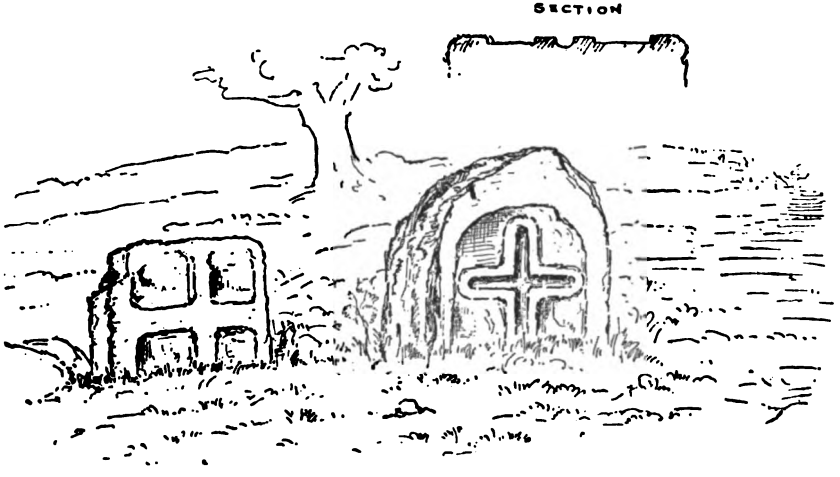
armed, incised upon the back. On one of the sunk panels of the smaller of these crosses there were certain tool marks, as I thought, suspiciously like lettering. Having obtained permission of the vicar, upon whose glebe the monuments stand, and with the kind assistance of his churchwarden, I had the soil removed from the face of each of these stones for about two feet in depth, but found no trace of anything which could be considered as an inscription, nor further sculpture of any kind, and came to the conclusion the stones occupy the position in which they were originally placed, but that in the lapse of centuries the earth has grown up around them so as to cover part of the lower arm of the cross in each case. I had the soil carefully replaced, and the sods so fitted as to remove all trace of the ground having been disturbed. The monuments face eastward, and are known to local tradition as "Pilgrim Stones", nor do I see any reason



in their position or appearance for discrediting the accuracy of this tradition. Many monuments of a similar character are to be seen upon the roads which converge upon the great shrine of St. David. The rudeness of the sculpture, the type of cross, and the

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character of the stone upon which it is cut, might almost warrant the assumption of a very early date for these monuments. In the absence of more precise information, I will leave that matter to be determined by my learned friend Professor Westwood. Whatever may be the opinion upon this point, we must agree that the monuments are of such interest as to make their careful preservation from injury a duty incumbent upon all. G. E. R.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE TITHES AND OTHER PROPERTY

BELONGING TO THE

DEAN AND CHAPTER OF ST. ASAPH.

After the restoration of King Charles II an order was passed by the Parliament, dated May 13, 1662, directed to Mr. Michael Mallett and Mr. William Ayloffe, to deliver all such surveys[1] and other records and writings concerning archbishoprics, bishoprics, and deans and chapters, which were then in their possession, unto the Right Reverend Father in God the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, who was desired to take care for the preservation thereof, and to dispose of the same to the respective bishops and deans and chapters who were therein concerned, if he should think fit.

Pursuant to this order of the House of Commons these records were delivered to Archbishop Juxon. They were by him deposited in the MSS. Library at Lambeth, and have since been carefully preserved, with other books relating to Church matters, namely, fifty-eight volumes (Nos. 966-1021, MSS.) relating to augmentations of livings, pensions, and other matters, from Feby. 7, 1647, to December 25, 1658; four volumes of

[1] For the origin and object of these surveys, see Scobell's *Acts of Parliament*, 1st, p. 99; 11th, pp. 16, 39, 44, 45, and 68.

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counterparts of leases, from 1652 to 1658; three volumes of original presentations in the time of the Commonwealth and of Oliver and Richard Cromwell; to which there is a copious index drawn up by Andrew Colbee Ducarel, LL.D., in 1760, the then Librarian, and from whose introductory remarks the above note is summarised.

The annexed documents are copied from one of the volumes in which the reports of the surveyors are preserved.

E. R. M.

Lambeth MSS., Nos. 902 *to* 922.—*Parliamentary Surveys, vol. i, p.* 1.

"Asaph Deanery, Llansillen.—Wee find that the late Bi^pp Deane and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Asaph aforesaid by Indenture bearing date the sixt day of March in the xiij^th yeare of the Late King Charles for diuers good causes and consider̃ons them moveing demised unto Ellis Young of London[1] gent. All that Church Rectory Parsonage and Divident of Llansillen[2] aforesaid w^th the appurte̅nces etc. in the Countyes of Denbigh and Salop. To hold from the date of the said Indenture for one and Twenty yeares paying therefore yearley the sum of twenty pounds on the fifth of August at one entier payment upon the ffont stone of the Cathedral Church of St. Asaph (viz^t) unto the Bi^pp of St. Asaph and his successors fower pounds besides twenty shillinges to the said Bi^pp as one of the Cannons of the said Church and twenty shillinges yearly unto every other of the Cannons of the said Church being fifteene in number w^ch premisses as wee are informed ouer and aboue the said rent is worth c*li.* with provision in the said Lease to reenter for non payment of the rent within one day after the rent day nominated.

"There is a Barne containing three bay of building standing neere Llansellen church and in good repaire belong to the demised premises.

"There is a Viccar belonging to the said Parish p̃sented thereunto by the Bi^pp of St. Asaph. The vicaradge being endowed

[1] Probably of the family of Bryn Iorkyn.

[2] The appropriation of the church of Llansilin, in Denbighshire, was granted by Bishop Anian to the Bishop, Dean, and Chapter of St. Asaph, and confirmed by Bishop Llewelyn ap Ynyr on the 13th of April 1296.

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w^th a house and a little croft apptaining thereunto. And all the Tyth of Corne grayne and hay within the township of Lledrod in the same Parish and a sixth part of all the wooll and Lamb in the same parish worth p^r Annū xxx*li*.

"The present Viccar is called Mr. Richard Gervase[1] There are nyne yeares to come unexpired in the aforesaid Lease upon the sixth of March next."

"Rectory of Rudland.[2]—Wee find that John late Bi^pp of St. Asaph[3] together with the Deane and Chapter of the Cathedral Church there by Indenture bearing date the sixth day of Nouember in the eighth yeare of the late King Charles for and in consideration of a surrender of a Lease wherein one life was remaining as also for and in consideration of a certaine sum of money in hand paid (the value whereof is not in the Lease expressed) demised unto S^r John Conway of Botrothan in the county of Fflint Kn^t all that Rectory and Parish Church of Rudland with the appurtenances in the County of Fflint together w^th all and singular Lands Tenements comodities emoluments et fruits by this and what else soeuer w^th their appurtenances to the said church of Rudland in any wise appertaining To hold to him and his Assignes from the date of the said Indenture for one and twenty yeares paying therefore yearly the som of Twenty pounds at the ffeast of St. Phillipp and Jacob[4] upon the ffont stone of the Cathedral Church of Asaph at or neere the place where the stone stood[5] betweene the houres of ten of the clock in the aforenoon and three of the clock in the afternoone of the same day or within forty days next after the ffeast

[1] Richard Jarvis, appointed vicar in 1627, was deprived by the Parliamentary sequestrators, and on the Restoration promoted to the vicarage of Llanrhaiadr yn Mochnant.

[2] The advowson of Rhuddlan, which appears to have belonged to the Princes of Wales, was granted by King Edward, in 1284, to Bishop Anian, of St. Asaph, in exchange for that of Eglwysfach, when he resolved to transfer to Maenan, in that parish, the Abbey of Aberconway, the site of which he required for his new Castle of Conway.

[3] John Owen, D.D., Bishop of St. Asaph, 1629, was twice impeached, was imprisoned in the Tower, deprived, and died at Aberkinsey in this parish, 1651.

[4] This was the vigil or wake-day of St. Asaph.

[5] The expression here employed is an undesigned confirmation of the statement in Browne Willis, that Milles, the Cromwellian postmaster, "removed the font into his yard, set it in the ground, and made use of it for a hog-trough" (i, p. 114).

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aforesaid (viz^{t}) to the Bi^{pp} of Asaph and his successors Bipp^{s} there for the time being five pounds p̄cell of the said twenty pounds And to the Deane and Chapters there for the time being fifteen pounds beinge the residue of the said yearly rent of twenty pounds that is to say every of the Cannons twenty shillings w^{ch} p̄misses as we are informed upon Improuement are worth aboue the p̄sent rent p^{r} annū cx*li.* with clause of re-entry for non-payment of the rent upon the dayes lymitted in the said Indenture.

"There is a Viccar belonging to the said Parrish Church of Rudland the Viccaridge being endowed with a house and some lands and the third part of all the Tythes of the said Parish of Rudland (excepting a Township called Rhydorthwy) out of w^{ch} three parts of five of that Townshipp belongeth to the late Archdeacon of Disserth[1] the other two parts the Vicar hath The p̄sent Vicar is called M^{r} Ellis Price.[2]

"There are four yeares yet to come unexpired in the Lease abouesaid upon the sixth of November next.

By { Sam Robinson
Loddowick Middleton
Ar: Powell
Richard Sadler
"Surveyo^{rs}

"Ex: Ra: Hall; Regist^{s} Deput:
for Sale of Deanes' & Chapters Landes.

"Examinat^{r} p̄ Will: Webb
"Supervisor Geñall."

Disserth.—Wee find Dr. John Owen Bi^{pp} of Asaph the late Archdeacon of Disserth[3] aforesaid, the w^{ch} he held in Commendam with the Bi^{pp}rick of Asaph and that there is belonging to the said Arch Deaconry the Rectory or Parsonage of Disserth aforesaid and the house Glebe land and Tythes thereunto belonging the w^{ch} wee haue viewed, trodden, surveyed and inquired upon and find as followeth (viz^{t})

The Tyth of corne grayne hay and all other Tythes and profittes to the said Rectory of Disserth belonging and which have been usually paid the Arch Deacons as Rectors there

[1] The Archdeacon of St. Asaph lived at Disserth.

[2] Vicar, 1633, and Prebendary of Llanfair in St. Asaph Cathedral.

[3] The archdeaconry was taken *in commendam* by Bishop Hughes, under a faculty, in 1573, and so continued until 1844, when it was restored, and divided into those of St. Asaph and Montgomery.

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(and unto whome the cure of Soulls within the said parish belongeth) are worth as wee are informed p annū lxxx*li.* all which Rectory of Disserth Parsonage house outhouses Gardens, orchards, Glebe Lands ffee ffarme Rent Tythes and Proffittes aforementioned are disposed of to one Mr. Rice Williams by order from the Committee of Plundered Ministers the coppie of which order followeth, viz^{t}:

"At the Coñittee for Plundered Ministers
"May 28, 1647

"Upon Information to this Coñittee that John Owens the late Bi^{pp} of Asaph is Rector of the Parish Church of Disserth in the County of fflint who held the same in Commendam and that the same hath been voyd euer since August last

"It is ordered that Rice Williams a godly and Orthodox Devine do forthwth Officiate the cure thereof as Rector and preach deligently to the Parishioners there and that hee shall haue for his paines therein the Parsonage and glebe lands and all the Tythes, rents, duties, and proffitts whatsoueuer of the said Rectory till further order shalbe taken in the pmisses

"And all person or persons are required quietly to pmitt the said Mr. Williams to officiate the said cure and to Enter, possess, and enioy the said house and Glebe Lands, and to haue receive and take to his owne use all the Tythes, rents dutyes and pffitts whatsoeuer of the said Rectory as they will answer the contrary at their pill "Har: Grimston."

"Ryhlofnoyd.[1]—The Rectory of Rhylofmoyd in the County of fflint with the tithes of Corne, Graine and all other Tythes and proffitts belonging to the said Rectory heretofore usually paid to the late Arch-Deacon of Disserth as Rector there are worth as wee are informed p annū lx*li.*

"All w^{ch} Rectory Glebe Lands Tythes and profitts are disposed of unto one Mr. Robert Edwards by order from the Coñittee of plundered Ministers the copy of which order followeth (viz^{t})

"At the Coñittee of Plundered Ministers
"ffeby. 27$^{o.}$ 1648

"Whereas the Rectory of Rhylossnoyd in the County of fflint is become voyd and in the guift of the Bi^{pp} of St. Asaph

"It is ordered that Robert Edwards a godly and Orthodox Divine doe forthwith Officiate the Cure of the said Church as Rector and preach diligently to the Parishioners there and that

[1] One of the many forms of spelling the older name of Newmarket in Flintshire.

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hee shall have for his paines therein the Parsonage house and Glebe Lands and all the Tythes rents dutyes and proffitts whatsoeuer of the said Rectory till further order shalbe taken in the ꝑmisses

"And all ꝑson and ꝑsons are required quietly to permitt the said Mr. Edwards to officiate the said cure & to enter, possess and enioy the said house and Glebe Lands & to have receive and take to his owne use all the tythes Rents, dutyes, and proffitts whatsoeuer of the said Rectory as they will answer to the contrary at their perill "Gilbt Millington

"(The cure of Souls belongeth to the said Rectory)"

"Rectory of Abergelley.—The Rectory of Abergelley in the County of Denbigh with the Tythes of corne graine and all other Tythes and proffitts belonging to the said Rectory heretofore usually paid are worth as wee are informed ꝑ annū cc*li.*

"All which Rectory of Abergelley together with all its rights members and appurtenances wee find granted by the Parliament's L'res Patents under the Great Seale bearing date the fourth day of December in the fower and twentieth yeare of the late King Charles unto Thomas Clerke for his naturall life which Letters Patent are signed HASTINGS

"There is a vicarage endowed with the fourth part of all the Tythes and proffitts whatsoeuer within the said Parish of Abergelley

"The Viccar's name is Mr Pugh"[1]

"Rectory of Bettus.[2]—The Rectory of Bettus in the County of Denbigh having a third pt of all the Tythes of the said parish thereunto belonging and alsoe the moyety of the tyth of a Townshipp called Llaechfoim[3] in the parish of Llanelian and county of Denbigh aforesaid the Tythes and proffitts of all which are worth as wee are informed ꝑ annū xxxv*li.*

"The which Rectory and porc̃ons of Tyth wee find disposed of for the present by order of the Com̃ittee for Sequestrac̃ons for the county of Denbigh the coppie of which order followeth (vizt)

"At the Com̃ittee for Sequestrac̃ons

"Sitting at Denbigh 23o December 1648

"*Order.*—It this day ordered that Mr. John Holland Clerke shall for the year next com̃inge receue gather and take to his owne proper use and behoofe the tythes and proffitts of the Sine Curâ of Bettus in the County of Denbigh for an augmentation to his meanes for officiating at St. George's and in lieu of

[1] Henry Pugh was Vicar, 1662-72.

[2] Bettws yn Rhos.

[3] Llaethfan.

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what hee should haue receved out of the Rectory of Abergelley until further orders—who enioyeth it accordingly

"John Carter[1]	Thomas Mytton[3]
"George Twistleton[2]	Tho: Mason[4]
	Tho: Ball

"Here is a Vicarage endowed with two parts of three of all the Tythes of the said Parish of Bettus

"The Vicar's name is Mr. . . . . Jones"[5]

"Rectory of Llangustennan.—Wee find alsoe the Rectory of Llangustennan in the County of Carnarvon to be annexed to the said Arch-Deaconery having the Cure of Soules where wee find a curate one Mr. Maurice Parry who usually had for officiating there sixteene pounds p annū unto whom wee have set the moyety of the said Rectory until the second of June to pay his stipend

"Within which Rectory lyeth part of a Desmaynes called Bodskallen which tyme out of mind paid only four pounds p annū for the tyth thereof the moyety whereof wee haue sett to the said Parry at the rent of forty shillinges to be paid the first of January next

"The other moiety of the tyth of the said Rectory of Llangustennan wee haue sett to one Mrs. Margarett Pugh of Bryngossall in the County of Carnarvon until the second day of January next at the rent of sixteene pounds as may appeare by the Counterparte of our Memorandum of Demise and Bond herewith, given from Mrs. Pugh, and Mr. Maurice Parry his Bill under his hand and Seale for the forty shillinges aforesaid both which wee have herewith returned—But the said Rectory and Tyth as wee are informed are worth upon Improve[t] ouer and aboue the p̄sent Rent per annū xiiℓi.

"Trallwyn.—Two parts of three of the tyth of the townshipp

[1] A Colonel in the Parliamentary army, married Catherine, daughter and coheir of David Holland of Kinmel.

[2] Parliamentary Governor of Denbigh Castle.

[3] Major-General of the Parliamentary forces.

[4] "Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Mason is a very faithful, active, and godly gentleman, and the most knowing man in his profession we have in these parts, having been a soldier above twenty years, and lost his command in Ireland because he refused to bear arms against the Parliament."—*Civil Wars in Wales and the Marches*, by J. R. Phillipps, ii, p. 302.

[5] David Jones, Vicar-Choral of St. Asaph, and Rector of Llansantffraid Glan Conway, 1640. Deprived. Vicar of Bettws, 1666.

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of Trallwyn in the parish of Llansanfrayd in the County of Denbigh wee find disposed of to one Mr. Dauid Jones by order from the Coñittee of Plundred Ministers the copy of w^ch^ order followeth (viz^t^)

"At the Coñittee of Plundered Ministers ffebruary
"23° Año Dni 1646

"*Order.*—Whereas the Rectory of the parish church of Llansanfrayd *al's* Dissert in the County of Denbigh is voyd by the death of Jaspur Hughes the late Incumbent & the guift thereof in the late Bi^pp^ of St. Asaph. It is ordered that Dauid Jones a godly and orthodox Divine doe forthwith Officiate the Cure of the said Church as Rector & preach diligently to the parishioners there and that hee shall haue for his paines therein the Parsonage house and Glebe Lands and all the Tythes, rent, Dutyes & proffitts whatsoeuer of the said Rectory And alsoe by vertue of an Ordinance of both Houses of Parliament dated the second of May last It is further ordered by the same Coñittee for Plundered Ministers that all such tythes, Dutyes, & proffitts issuing out of the Townshipp of Trallwyn in the aforesaid Parish lately belonging to the Bi^pp^ of St. Asaph amounting to the value of fowerteene pounds ꝑ Annū (as wee are credibly informed) shall be annexed for an augmentation to the aforesaid Rectory of Llansanfrayd and that the said Mr. Jones shall take, possess, and enioy all the tythes, Dutyes, & proffitts whatsoeuer of the said Townshipp for his owne proper use till further order be taken in the ꝑmisses.

"And all person and persons are required quietly to permitt the said Mr. Jones to officiate the said Cure & to have receive & take to his owne use all the tythes & proffitts whatsoeuer of the said Rectory and of the Townshipp aforesaid as they will answere the contrary at their ꝑill

"Har: Grimston

"But finding the present two parts out of three of the said Townshipp of Trallwyn to be better worth then as in the aforesaid informacõn in the said order (viz^t^) fowerteene pounds ꝑ Annū was certifyed to the said Coñittee

"We have sett the same to one Mr. Robert Griffith of Pengwerne[1] in the Parish of Asaph & County of Fflint until the second of January next for the suñ of Twenty poundes of w^ch^ he is to paye fowerteene poundes to the said Mr. Jones being the some intimated in the Order aforesaid w^ch^ we con-

[1] Son of Evan Griffith, of Pengwern, and his wife Ellen, sister of Archbishop Williams. He built Pengwern Hall in 1636.

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ceiue to be the meaning of the Comittee, that he should enioy, and twenty shillinges wee allowed the said Mr. Griffith towards Myses and taxes and the other five pounds hee is to pay to the Treasurer nōiated in the Act of Parliament, upon the first day of January next, according to a Memorandum of Demise made by us w^ch^ Coppie or Counterparte thereof wee have herewith returned.

"By Sam: Robinson
Lodowick Middleton
A^r^ Powell
Richard Sadler
} Surveyo^rs^

"Returned into the Registers Office
for Sale of Deanes and Chapters Lands
7° September 1646
"Ex: Ra: Hall Regist^r^ Deput:
for Sale of Deanes and Chapters Lands"

"Prebend of Vaynol.—Wee find Dr. Hugh Williams late Prebend of Vaynol unto w^ch^ Prebend are belonging all those five porc̃ons called Vaynol, Kinmael, Dinorben, Pengwerne, and Bodlewithan with all and all manner of Glebe lands, Tenements, tythes, etc. advantages and hereditaments whatsoeuer within the Parish of Asaph & Countys of fflint and Denbigh wche said five porc̃ons, p̣cells of the said Prebend or to any of them belonging.

"Wm. Doulben, Esq. & Henry Lloyd, gent.—Memorandum.—Wee have seene a Coppy of an Indenture of Demise of the p̣misses the w^ch^ wee were satisfyed was a true Coppy the date of w^ch^ Indenture was the third of October in the ninth year of the late King Charles made by the aforesaid Dr. Williams by the name of Hugh Williams[1] Clerke, Prebendary of the Prebend of Vaynol aforesaid unto William Doulben[2] of Denbigh in the County of Denbigh Esq^re^ and Henry Lloyd[3] of Clifford Inn London, gent: and their assignes to hold for and during the n̄rall liues of Dauid Doulben eldest son of John Doulben one of the sonnes of the said William Doulben Robert Doulben eldest sonn of John Doulben of Kaygwēnion in the County of Denbigh, gent and of one John Conwey one of the grand children of Peirce Lloyd of Rhydorthy in the County of fflint and the life of longest liuer paying to the said Prebend & his

[1] Rector of Llantrisant and Llanrhyddlad, dioc. Bangor. Father of Sir William Williams, the Speaker, and founder of the families of Bodelwyddan and Wynnstay.

[2] William Dolben of Segroit. Died 1643.

[3] Harry Lloyd of Rhyd, died 25 June 1638, at Rhydorddwy.

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successors the yearly rent of forty markes at the ffeast of the Annunciation and S[t] Michael by even porc̃ons. But are worth, as wee are informed upon Improuement ouer and aboue the ꝑsent ꝑ Annū xl*li.* The Rent is thus apporc̃oned—to the Land viij*s.* iv*d.*; to the Tythes xxvj*li.* With Covenant from the Lessor to discharge all charges ordinary and extraordinary due out of the Demised ꝑmisses

"With clause alsoe of forfeiture (nō̃ie pene) to tenn shillings for euery twenty days that the Rent aforesaid shall bee behind unpaid, and with clause of Distresse and power to sell the said distresse as alsoe to enter upon the Tythes aforesaid and sell the same to satisfy the arreares of Rent and forfeiture returning the ouerplus to the Lessees.

"The Lieues are all in being."

"Demerchion.—All that the parish church and Parish of Demerchion and all houses Barnes, Stables and other edifices thereunto belonging together with all Glebe Lands and other Lands Tenements, rents, seruices tythes etc. casualtyes and aduantages to the said Parish Church and Parsonage belonging or apptaining lying and being within the County of fflint

"Memorandum—that the last menc̃oned ꝑmisses were by Dauid Yale[1] Dr of Law by Indenture bearing date the two and twentith day of Aprill in one and twentith year of King James for and in consideration of Thirty and fiue pounds to the said Dauid Yale in hand payd. Leased unto John Salusbury of Bachegrainge in the County of fflint, Esq[re] To hold to him and his Assignes for and dureing the naturall lives of John Salusbury sonn and heire apparant of the said John Salusbury, Esq[re] ꝑty to the said Lease and of Roger Rogers of Demerchion in the said County of fflint, gent. and Roger Williams[2] the youngest of Coombe in the said County of fflint gent. and the life of the longest Liver of them. Paying therefore yearly to the said David Yale and his successo[rs] Prebends of Vaynol aforesaid the sum of Sixe pounds of Currant English money at the ffeast of St. Michaell and the Annunciac̃on by equall porc̃ons. But are worth as wee are informed ou[r] and aboue the ꝑsent rent ꝑ annū, xliiij*li.*

"The Lives are all in being and young.

"The rent is thus apporc̃oned—To the Lands, iiij*s.*; To the

[1] Dr. Yale was Prebendary of Vaynol, 1578, and Prebendary of Chester, 1582; Chancellor of Chester, 1587-1608.

[2] Roger Williams, the youngest, lived at Rhiallt; his father, of the same name, at Plas yn Cwm. The former predeceased his father in 1631.

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Tythes, v*li.* xvi*s.* With coveñnt by the Lessor to free the Lessee and his Assignes from all manner of Dutyes ordinary and extraordinary due to the King Bi^{pp} or Ordinary of the Diocess.

"And with Clause of Distress for non-payment of the Rent upon the dayes menc̃oned if Lawfully demanded.

"There is a Viccar in the said Parish of Demerchion whose viccaradge is endowed with the moyety of all the Tythes and Spirituall proffitts within the said Parish.

"The Viccar's name is Mr. Richard Jones."

"Llangernew.—Wee find alsoe belonging to the said Prebend of Vaynol the Rectory of Llangernew in the County of Denbigh of w^{ch} wee were informed there was no Lease or Leases. Wee therefore sent for the partyes rum̃ord to p̃tend such title who alleadged they had a Lease or Deed of Uses made to them of the same but not being able to produce the same they were contented for the p̃sent to take the Tythes and proffitts of the said Rectory of us the wi^{ch} wee sett unto the said Henry Lloyd[1] John Doulben[2] and Peter Midleton[3] by Memorandum of Demise with an endorsement thereupon that if they could before the rent day produce the said Lease they were to enioy it according to that Lease at the rent therein expressed. If not, then to pay accor^{s} to our Demise upon the first of January next Twenty six pounds as may appeare by a Counterparte of the said Demise herewthyall returned. But are worth upon Improuement as wee are informed ou^{r} and aboue the p̃sent Rent p̃ Annū, x*ili.*

"There is a Viccar there whose Viccaridge is endowed with the moyety of all the tythes and Spirituall proffitts within the said parish.

"The Viccar's name is Mr. Richard Lloyd.

"Wee are informed since the ingrossing hereof that the gentlemen aforenamed are disturbed in their enioymenth of the tyth by one Mr. W^{m}. Stoddard by a p̃tended right from Dr. Hugh Williams late Prebendary of Vaynol therefore doe desire their security may be cancelled.

[1] Mr. Henry Lloyd of Rhanbir, whose altar-tomb, in the churchyard of Llangernyw, bears this inscription: "Here lyeth the body of Harry Lloyd of Rhanheire, Gentleman, y^{e} sonne of Roger Lloyd, Esq., husband to Mary Lloyd, daughter of Thomas Lloyd of Kymddel, in Llansannan, Esq^{re}, who died y^{e} 14th of April An^{o} D. 1665, aged 72, six months and two days."

[2] Most likely John Dolben of Segroit, near Denbigh.

[3] Peter Middleton of Talare in St. Asaph.

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" By Samuel Robinson
Lodowick Middleton
Ar. Powell
Richard Sadler
} Surveyors.

" Returned into the Registers Office
for Sale of Deanes and Chapters Lands
7° September 1646.
" Ex : Ra : Hall Registr. Deput :
for Sale of Deanes and Chapters Lands.
Examinatr. p Will : Webb
Superviso r. Geñall."

"Uchmynydd.[1]—All that porc̃on of Tythes of Uchmynydd issuing ariseing increasing growing & renewing in from & out of the Townshipp or Mannor of Tyr Abbott[2] in the County of Denbigh and all and singular Glebe Lands Tythes ffruits & Oblac̃ons Obventions offerings penc̃ons & co̅modities & emoluments whatsoeuer with the appurtenances unto the saide porc̃on of Uchymynydd belonging being part parcell and Member of the Prebend or Rectory of Llanyfydd aforesaid.

" Mem :—that the last menc̃oned p̱misses were by Dr. John Davys[3] a late Prebend of Llanyfydd by Indenture bearing date the six and twentith day of May in the sixteenth year to the late King Charles upon good causes and Considerac̃ons him moveing demised unto Peter Morris of Price (*sic*) in the County of Denbigh, gent : to hold from the Date of the said Indenture for one and twenty years paying therefore yearly to the said Prebend and his Successors as well the sum̃ of five pounds of Lawfull money of England upon the ffeasts of Phillip and Jacob and all saints by equall porc̃ons. As alsoe fiue pounds more yearly to the Curate of the Parish Church of Sputty for the tyme being during the said Tearme or otherwise agreeing with and satisfying the same Curate of Sputty for officiating there which p̱misses are worth upon Improvement ouer and above the p̱sent rent p̱ annū, xx*li.*

" With clause of Distress for nonpayment of the rent at the tyme lymitted with Covenant from the Lessor to discharge all tenthes Subsidyes annuals Lactualles, procurations and all

[1] Uwchmynydd, an outlying township of Llannefydd, provided for, before the Reformation, by the House of St. John of Jerusalem at Yspytty Ieuan, and subsequently by the Chapelry of Y Fidog or Pentrevoelas, to which it is now attached.

[2] The Abbot of Aberconway, to whom it formerly belonged.

[3] Dr. John Davies of Mallwyd, the Welsh grammarian and lexicographer.

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charges ordinary and extraordinary whatsoeuer due or payable to the King's Majestie and his successors or to the Ordinary of the place.

"There were twelve yeares to come unexpired of the aforesaid Lease upon the six and twentith of May last past.

"By Peers Robinson
Ar Powell
Lodowick Middleton
Richard Sadler
} Surveyors.

"Returned into the Registers Office
for Sale of Deanes and Chapters Lands
7° September 1646.
"Ex: Ra: Hall Regist. Deput:
for Sale of Deanes & Chapters Lands."

"Llanvayr Tal haierne.—Wee find that John Saladyne[1] Master of Arts late Prebendary Comporc̃oner Late of the Prebend of Llanvayr Tal haierne, *al's* Dol haierne in the Cathedrall Church of Asaph aforesaide by his Indenture bearing date the twelvth of ffebruary in the thirteenth yeere of the late King Charles for and in consideraco̅n of nynescore and five pounds to the said John Saladyne in hand paid, demised unto William Wynn[2] of Melai in the County of Denbigh, Esq^re. all the said Prebend of Llanvayr Tal haierne *al's* Dol haierne with all the Glebe Lands Tenements tythes and all other emoluments commodities and proffitts whatsoeuer with the appurtenances to the same Prebend belonging to hold to him and his Assignes for and during the actual liues of him the said William Wynn & John Wynn and William Wynn sonnes of the said William Wynn and the life of the longest liver of them. Paying therefore yearly to the said Prebend and his Successo^rs twenty five pounds at the ffeast of S^t. Michaell yearely at or within the Cathedrall Church of S^t. Asaph in one Entire payment. And alsoe pay^s all manner of charges ordinary and extraordinary due or growing out of the said Prebend either to the King's Majestie or otherwise—which p̄misses are worth as wee are informed upon Improuement ouer and aboue the p̄sent Rent p̄ Annū, xxx*li.*

"The Rent is thus apporcioned—Lands p^r Annum, v*s.*; Tythes, xxiiij*li.* xv*s.*

[1] John Saladyne, Preb. of Llanfair, 1630. Died c. 1653.

[2] William Wynne, of Melai, was High Sheriff of the county of Denbigh in 1637. He married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Hugh Lloyd of Denbigh; and his eldest son, John, married Dorothy, daughter of Sir William Williams, Bart., of Llanforda.

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"There is in the Lease aforesaid a clause of Distresse and reentry for non payment of the said Rent within forty days after the ffeast on which it ought to be paid.

"There is onely one life in being which is William Wynne, the same being under age."

"John Price Gent.—Wee find alsoe that Mr. Ellis Price[1] is the other late Prebendary Comporc̃oner of Llanvayr Tal haierne aforesaid and that one ffoulkes Price[2] D^r of Divinity a former Prebendary Comporc̃oner by his Indenture bearing date the fifteenth day of August in the two and twentith yeare of King James for diuers good causes & consideraco̅ns him moueing demised unto John Wynn[3] of Melai in the County of Denbigh Esq^re and John Price[4] Bachelor of Divinity & ffellow of S^t John's Colledge in Cambridge the said Prebend of Llanvair Tal haierne *al's* Dol haierne with all Glebe Lands tenths tythes etc. and all emoluments co̅modityes and proffitts whatsouer w^th the appurtenances to the same belonging To have and to hold for and during the naturall lives of Jane Wynn late wife of Owen Price Deceased John Price and Mary Price son and heire and daughter of the said Owen Price and the life of the longest liver of them Paying therefore yearely to the said ffoulke Price and his Successo^rs the sum of Twenty five pounds yearly at the ffeasts of the Annunciaco̅n & Michaelmas by equall porc̃ons at the South doore of the Parish Church of llangollen in the said County of Denbigh or within fifteen dayes next after either of the said ffeasts And alsoe paying all manner of charges ordinary and extraordinary whatsoeuer during the tearme of the seuerall liues aforesaid which p̄misses or porc̃on are worth as wee are informed upon Improuement over and above the p̄sent Rent p̄ Annū xxx*li.*

"The rent is thus apporc̃oned—Land per Annū vs.; Tythes per Annū xxiiij*li.* xvs.

"With excepc̃ons out of the said Lease of the Dividend out

[1] Ellis Price, A.M., was Vicar of Rhuddlan, 1633, till his death.

[2] Ffoulk Price, D.D., was Rector of Cerrig y Drudion, 1597-1614; Vicar of Gresford, 1609-13; Rector of Llandrinio, 1613-32. He preached the consecration sermon at New Chapel (or Penrhos) in 1627.

[3] John Wynne of Maenan Abbey, son of William Wynne of Melai, married Dorothy, daughter of Hugh Wynn Griffith, and so to Gwydir.

[4] John Price, B.D., was evidently of the Glyn Egwystl, in Llangollen, and son of Owen Price; but what relation, if any, to Dr. Ffoulk Price does not appear.

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of Llansillen and Rudland And with provisoes of re-entry for nonpayment of the Rent within twenty eight dayes after either of the said ffeasts.

"There are remaining of the said Lives John Price and Mary Price both young.

"By Peers Robinson
Lodowick Middleton
Ar: Powell
Richard Sadler } Surveyors

"Returned into the Registers Office for Sale
of Deanes and Chapters Lands
"7° September 1649
"Ex: Ra: Hall Registr Deput: for Sale of Deanes
and Chapters Landes
"Examtr p Will: Webb Supervisr Geñall."

"Meliden Prebend.—Wee find Dr Nicholas Wright[1] the late Prebend of Meliden aforesaid and that one Dauid Gwin[2] clereke a former Prebend of Meliden aforesaid by his Indenture bearing date the second of November in the seventeenth year of the late King Charles for diuers good causes & consideracõns him moving demised unto John ffowlkes[3] of Vaynol in the county of fflint gent. all that the said Prebend Rectory Church or Parsonage of Meliden with thapurtenances together with all messuages houses buildings gardens orchards glebe lands tenements hereditaments etc. within the Parish of Meliden in the said County of fflint To have to him and his Assignes for and during the lives of Luce Holland[4] of Kinmell in the county of Denbigh widow Thomas Mostyn[5] of *Rhyd* in the county of fflint

[1] Dr. N. Wright, Preb. of Meliden, 1645-49, was Vicar of Theydon Garnon, in Essex, where he died and was buried.

[2] David Gwynn, A.M., collated to the Prebend, June 26, 1608, on the resignation of Roger Thomas.

[3] John Ffoulkes, of Vaynol, was the son of another John Ffoulkes of the same place. He was a Captain in King Charles' army, and fell at the siege of Chester in 1645. His wife was Anne, eldest daughter of Evan Lloyd of Wigfair.

[4] Lucy Holland of Kinmel was daughter of — Knowsle of Denbigh, and she married, first, Dr. Wm Hughes, Bishop of St. Asaph; secondly, David Holland of Kinmel; and thirdly, William Wynne of Melai. She died in 1635.

[5] Thomas Mostyn of Rhyd, son of Sir Roger Mostyn, Knt., married as his first wife Anne, daughter and heiress of Dr. William Hughes, Bishop of St. Asaph; and as his second, Gwen Parry, widow of Bishop Richard Parry of St. Asaph.

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Esq. & William Mostyn[1] gent. son and heire apparant of the said Thomas Mostyn and the life of the longest liver of them Pay^{s} therefore to the said Dauid Gwin and his Successors forty pounds currant English money at the ffeasts of All Saints and Peter and Paul or within fourty days next after either of the said ffeasts by even porc̃ons within the Porch at the South door of Meliden Church for all other Rents and charges of which p̃misses, as wee are informed are worth upon Improuement over and aboue the p̃sent Rent p̃ Annū xiii*li.*

"The Rent is thus apporc̃oned To the Lands xxv*s.*; to the Tythes xxxviij*li.* xv*s.*

"There is in the said Lease a clause of Distrisie for nonpayment of the Rent at the tyme lymitted and a Covenant from the Lessor to discharge the Cure and pay all other charges ordinary & extraordinary whatsoever due out of the said Rectory.

"The Cure of soules belongeth to the Rectory & there is one M^{r} Morgan ap Morgan Curate placed by the Com̃ittee for the County of fflint to whom the said M^{r} Mostyn paid out of the Rectory aforesaid for officiating xx*li.*

"There is one life in being (viz^{t}) the said William Mostyn Esq^{r} aged about xlvj yeares.

"By Peers Robinson
Lodowick Middleton
A^{r} Powell
Richard Sadler
} Surveyors

"Returned into the Registers Office for Sale of Deanes and Chapters Lands
"7^{o} September 1649
"Ex: Ra: Hall Regist^{r} Deput. for Sale of Deanes and Chapters Lands."

"Prebend of Myvod.—Wee find M^{r} Richard Evans[2] of Halkin the late Prebend of Myvod aforesaid and that there doth belong to the said Prebend these particulars following (viz^{t})

"The Tythes of the Townshiip of Myvod in the Parish of S^{t} George and County of Denbigh being out of Lease and worth as wee are informed p̃ annū viii*li.* x*s.*

[1] William Mostyn, Gent., son and heir of Thomas Mostyn, married Anne Parry, daughter of the Bishop; and the same day his sister, Mary Mostyn, married Richard Parry, eldest son of the Bishop. These three marriages on one day are noticed in the *Cwtta Cyfarwydd*, p. 104.

[2] Richard Evans, A.M., Vicar of Llanrwst, 1618; Vicar of Tremeirchion, 1619; Vicar of Welsh Pool, 1622; Rector of Halkin, 1626; Vicar of Llanasa, 1633. Deprived by the Puritan approvers.

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"The which ꝑmisses are out of lease and disposed of by the Coñittee for plundered Ministers the eleventh of June 1647

"By Peers Robinson
Lodowick Middleton
Ar Powell
Richard Sadler
} Surveyors

"Returned into the Registers Office for Sale of
Deanes and Chapters Landes
"7o September 1649
"Ex: Ra: Hall Registr Depart: for Sale of Deanes
and Chapters Landes."

"Henllan.—The Rectory or Parish of Henllan and the Tythes thereof lying and being in the County of Denbigh with a parcell of Land belonging thereto called Groft y Skibboer ddegwm containing about three quarters of an acre of Land more or less abutting East and South upon the Lands of ffowlke Lloyd of ffoxall Esq. and on the West and North upon the Lands of Edward Griffith[1] gent: wch Parsonage tyth and Land are out of Lease and are worth as wee are informed ꝑ Annū cxx*li.*

"The late Deane and Rector had Cure of Soules there.

"There is a Curate officiating in the said Cure of Henllan who for his stipend hath ꝑ Annū xx*li.* The Curates name is ffowlke Lloyd."

"Kilowen Bodeigan and Rthlan.—The moiety of the Tyth of these Townshipps called Kilowen Bodeigan and Rthlan (Rhyllon) lying within the Parish of Asaph aforesaid and out of Lease worth as wee are informed ꝑ Annū x*li.*"

"Wickware & Meriadog.—The Tyth of the two Townshipps called Wickware and Meriadog lying within the said Parish of Asaph and out of Lease and are worth as wee are informed ꝑ Annū iv*li.*"

"Asaph Porc̃ons Rhan Banister and Poolflat.—The Tyth wool and Lambs, Easter book, Oblac̃ons, obvenc̃ons, offerings, and penc̃ons, yearely arising coming groweing and accrueing of in and out of Two porc̃ons and parts of the said Deanery called Rhan Banister and Poolflat aforesaid out of Lease and are worth as wee are informed ꝑ Annū xx*s.*

"All wch foremenc̃oned ꝑmisses we have notwithstanding sett, by Memorandum of Demise until the second day of January

[1] High Sheriff of Flintshire in 1635. Dean Bankes had married "Catherine Griffith of Caerwys, widow". Qu., his mother?

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next unto Peter Midleton of Talare in the County of fflint, gent.; at the rent of sixty six pounds thirteene shillinges and fourpence to be paid the first day of January aforesaid hee discharging the Curates wages and all Myses and taxes together with the annual tenths and all other charges arising from and out of all the said porc̃ons the Counterpane (*sic*) of which demise together with the Bond for payment of the Rent wee have herewthall returned."

"Rhan Banister and Poolflatt.—All those the two porc̃ons within the Parish of Hennllan and County of Denbigh aforesaid commonly called and known by the name of Rhan Banister and Poolflatt together with all manner of Tythes of Corne and Graine hay pigs geese hemp fflax etc. proffitts and aduantages whatsoeuer.

"Memorandum—That the last menc̃oned p̃misses were by Thomas Bankes a late Deane of the Cathedrall Church of St. Asaph with the consent of John then Bishop of Saint Asaph and of the Deane and Chapter there by Indenture bearing date the tenth day of October in the Eighth yeare of the late King Charles Leased unto Peter Griffith of Cayr wys in the County of fflint, Esq. To hold from the day of the date for one and twenty yeares paying yearely to the said Deane and his Succesſ the sum of Thirteen pounds six shillings and eightpence upon the first day of July or within ten days after for all other rents charges dutyes and demands ordinary or extraordinary Demandable and payable out of the p̃misses. But are worth upon Improuement as wee are informed over and above the p̃sent Rent p̃ Annū xiij*li.* vi*s.* viij*d.*

"With exception out of the said Lease of the tyth wooll and Lambes, Easter books, oblac̃ons obvenc̃ons etc. reserued to the said Deane and his Successor w^ch^ are before particularly menc̃oned and valued.

"With Proviso alsoe of forfeiture of the said Lease if the Rent be not paid at the Deanes house within the dayes lymitted in the said Lease.

"There be fower yeares to come in the aforesaid Lease the tenth day of October next."

"Garthwin Brodrychwyn, etc.—All the Tythes of corne grain hay wooll and Lambs and all small Tythes whatsoeuer com̃ing growing arising renewing happening and accruing of and within the Townshipps, fields grounds and Circuits of Garthwyn Brodrychwyn, Kynent, Kilie and Dolygan Erw lying and being within the P'ish of Llanvayr tal haierne *al's* Dol haierne in the County of Denbigh and all other proffitts emoluments etc. due

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and payable to the said Deane of Asaph of or within the said Townshipps or any of them.

"All which ꝑmisses last menc̃oned were by the said Late Deane by Indenture bearing date the first day of March in the thirteenth yeare of the late King Charles Añ o Dn̄i 1637 Demised unto Peter Middleton aforesaid To hold to him and his Assignes for and during the tearme of one and twenty yeares to begin from the Last day of ffebruary last past before the date of the said Indenture paying yearely to the said Deane and his Successorꝰ the sum̄ of Eleven pounds at the ffeasts of Phillip and Jacob and All Saints by even porc̃ons but are worth (as wee are informed) upon Improuement ouer and aboue the ꝑsent rent ꝑ Annū xix*li.*

"With covenn̄t of the Lessor to discharge all charges ordinary and extraordinary due and issuing out of the said Demised ꝑmisses.

"Besyde the reserued rent, and improued values there is issuing out of the last menc̃oned demised ꝑmisses a fourth part of all the tythes and ꝓffitts of the same allowed towards the salary or stipend for the Curate officiating in the Parish Church of Llanvayr aforesaid ammounting to the value (as wee are informed) of ꝑ Annū the sum̄ of tenn pounds.

"The Curates name (at ꝑsent) of Llanvayr aforesaid is Richard Hughes.

"There be nyne yeares to come unexpired in the said Lease the first day of March next.

"By Peers Robinson
Lodowick Middleton
Ar. Powell
Richard Sadler
} Surveyors.

"Returned into the Registers Office
for Sale of Deanes and Chapters Lands
7° September 1649.

"Ex: Ra: Hall Registr. Deput:
for Sale of Deanes and Chapters Lands.
Examtr ꝑ Will. Webb Supevisor Geñall."

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OLD RÛG.

THE earliest mention of this place, known to us in ancient writings, is found in the nearly contemporaneous biography of Gruffydd ab Cynan, Prince of North Wales, written in the Welsh language; translated by Nicholas Robinson, Bishop of Bangor, 1566-1584, into Latin, and printed in the *Myvyrian Archaiology of Wales* in Welsh, but never, we believe, in the Latin. The identity of the place there referred to with Rûg would seem to have escaped the observation of historians simply because it is there written, in its true and original orthography, not "Rûg", but "Crûg", spelt in the original in its old Welsh form, "Crûc".

Prince Gruffydd, returning a second time from exile in Ireland, had, by allying his forces with those of Rhys ab Tudor, Prince of South Wales, defeated their common enemy, Trahaiarn ab Caradoc, lord of Arwystli, the usurper of the crown of both kingdoms, in a pitched battle at Mynydd Carno, in which the usurper was slain, together with the greatest portion of his army. Prince Gruffydd followed up his victory by devastating Arwystli, the hereditary territory of Trahaiarn, not sparing even the fields of the churches. The biographer then proceeds to narrate as follows:—"And having thus slain his enemies, and entirely destroyed their land, he (Gruffydd) returned to his own property, and the very homestead of his father, to possess it, and to pacify it; and there was rest for a few days in Gwynedd.

"And while he was thus in the enjoyment of his kingdom, Meirion Goch, one of his barons, was stirred up by the instigation of the Devil to accuse him to Hugh Earl of Chester, and he betrayed him in this wise. He caused the two Norman Earls (that is to say, the above-named Hugh and Hugh Earl of Shrews-

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RUG *near* CORWEN.

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bury, son of Roger of Montgomery) to come together, and with them a numerous body of horse and foot, as far as Cruc in Edeyrnion, when the traitor betrayed him in these words: 'My Lord,' said he, 'two Earls of the district salute you, and pray you to come with your strange men to confer with them at Cruc in Edeyrnion'; and Gruffydd, believing these words, went to the place of their ambuscade in the foliage; and when the Earls saw him, they seized him and his retinue, and put him into a most abominable prison in Chester Gaol, where they kept him for twelve years in fetters. His foreign (*i.e.*, Irish) followers they let go, each with the loss of his right thumb." In the sixteenth year after this he was seen in chains in the Market-Place by a countryman of Edeyrnion, by name Cynwric Hir, who with his companions carried him off by night, while the burgesses were at dinner, and kept him at his own house, in concealment, until he recovered his strength.

It is clear from this passage that the original name of the place was "Cruc" or "Crûg", meaning merely the mound or tumulus, before the spot was occupied by a house at all. The word "Rûg", so spelt in MSS. of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, has been formed simply by dropping the initial *c*, through the ordinary process of phonetic decay. The present mode of spelling the word, namely "Rhûg", which has scarcely been in vogue for a quarter of a century, is founded upon a false derivation by some too ambitious etymologist, who saw, probably, the word given as a particle, in Dr. Owen Pughe's Dictionary, for the root of the substantive *rhugl* (whence, perhaps, the English *wriggle*), meaning friction, and the verb *rhuglaw*, to rub or clear away; terms in no way expressive of the character of the place. From such etymology, based only upon sound (*"vox et præterea nihil"*), we may be permitted to warn the rising generation of philologists to shrink as from the sting of a viper or the muffled bellow of some still distant bull. *"Habet fœnum in cornu, longe fuge."* A similar instance of destruction of the pleas-

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ing significance of a place-name is found in that of "Plas yn Veivod", near Llangollen,—now written "Vivod", as spelt, perhaps, in some old legal document by a Saxon scribe, in scorn of "Cadwalader and all his goats". The word is the same as "Meivod", and means "the May abode".

We think that our readers will entertain a grateful appreciation of the kindness of Mr. Wynn of Rûg in enabling us to present them with the accompanying copper-plate engraving of the ancient mansion in which so many ancestral generations of the Salisburys, and their maternal forefathers also, descendants of Owain Brogyntyn, and of the old Princes of Powys, lived and died. Into their history now we have no occasion to enter, a genealogical account of the family descended from that of Bachymbyd, a younger branch of Lleweni, having already appeared in the pages of this Journal.[1] Nothing further, therefore, seems to be necessary than to add to it a brief description of the engraving, and the few facts relating to it, which have come to the knowledge of the writer, whose eye casually fell upon the copper-plate, while examining, by the same kind permission, the collection of archæological curiosities at the modern mansion of Rûg, erected, according to local tradition, soon after the commencement of the present century. It may be well to observe at the outset that the present house stands at some little distance from the spot occupied by its predecessor, the site of which was adjacent to the very ancient mound at the head of the lake, a part of which has apparently been made to fall within the scope of the engraving, on the left of the terrace facing the house, the raised embankment of which is seen sloping downwards towards the water on the right of the further gable. It is this furthest gable which bears the greatest appearance of antiquity. The other two may safely be characterised as different additions to, or enlargements of, the original domicile, built out to meet the

[1] See *Arch. Camb.*, 1877, pp. 116, 194; 1878, p. 284.

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wants created by the ever-widening requirements of an increasing luxury, or developments of social intercourse in the silent progress of centuries. The extreme tallness of the nearest chimney, and the somewhat smaller height of its near neighbour, regarded relatively to that of those on the older building, bespeak perhaps a growth of human sensitiveness to the nuisance of smoke, as well as the ingenuity called forth by the architectural necessity which must have sprung from the circumstance that the new buildings had to be erected within a confined space so immediately under the mound as to preclude otherwise the proper circulation of air.

From the subject of air and chimneys let us pass to the consideration of that of windows and light. It will be observed that in the furthest, largest, and probably oldest of the three buildings or divisions of the mansion the gable has two mullioned windows, seemingly of three lights each, and two, not so high, in the side-wall, containing each the same number of lights, and one over the other; the uppermost perhaps half the size of the lower one, and so near the roof as to leave no intermediate space. In the middle building a part of one window only is visible, consisting of three larger and lower lights, and three very small ones separated from the lower by a transom. The window in the third and nearest building is also only partially visible, but sufficiently so for observation of its very different architectural character, being manifestly of the debased period. It is slightly projecting, and comprises two compartments, each of six small plain squares, the whole surmounted by a plain triple overlapping moulding; and over and adjoining it a square stone let into the wall for a coat of arms, or possibly merely the date of foundation with initials of the founder and his wife on either side, as seen in so many edifices of the last two or three centuries. The span of the roof of this gable looks wider than the others, indicating also a later period of erection. At

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one end of the gable of the building first described is a small cross, surmounting possibly the upper chamber used as a chapel. The house must have been entered by a door on the opposite side, not exhibited, of course, in the drawing, towards which a path leading from a corner of the terrace is seen to wind round the end of the house, and between it and the water. Between the terrace and this part of the house is a low wall and a very low building, opening, as it would seem, into the middle building, and serving probably for a scullery or pantry.

Besides the windows which are seen on the west front of the mansion presented in the engraving, there would have been others on the east, which must be held to be the principal front, as it contained the front door, approached probably by a broad road or drive for vehicles; or, as in other similar instances, a court-yard, surrounded by stabling, with a garden on each side of the door, railed off from the yard by an enclosure of close upright palings. A view of this side of the house would have been extremely interesting, had one been preserved to us. A path which must have led to it winds round the south gable, and just above the water, which at this point recedes so as to form a small creek, that may have contained a diminutive boat-house at the further end. Behind this are seen two or three rather high bushes, looking as though they had been clipped, of cypress or yew. Beyond these again are three forest-trees, with a background of two low sloping hills, the nearest filled with small fields divided by hedgerows. At the foot of this again are two enclosures, separated by a low bank or wall, and flanking the lake under an embankment below them. On these little fields the light is reflected so strongly in the engraving that, at first sight, they might be taken for two small ponds or fish-stews, cut off from the main body of the water by the bank.

On the whole, the engraving does not present a sufficient appearance of finish to lead to the inference

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that it is the work of a professional artist, but rather that of an amateur. But it is certainly a curiosity, and it were to be wished that more such were in existence, to preserve the architectural and other distinctive features of the dwellings of ancient and historic families in Wales. Not a few of these still remain, wholly or in part, as farmhouses, into which they have been converted on their abandonment by their owners for larger and more commodious residences representing a different, and doubtless more cultured, taste than is found embodied in the ruder and more simple domiciles of our remote, and even in many examples our more immediate, forefathers.

H. W. L.

THE MARRIAGE-CONTRACT OF KING EDWARD II.

ONE of the results of the meeting of our Society at Swansea was to bring under their notice the marriage-contract of Edward II, when Prince of Wales, with Isabel, the daughter of Philip IV, King of France, and sister of Louis Count of Evreux (afterwards Louis X), which is preserved in a frame, under glass, in the Museum of the Royal Institution of South Wales.

Under ordinary circumstances a notice of this document would be foreign to the purposes of our Society. The fact, however, of its discovery at Swansea, and the unfortunate King's short stay there, give it a local interest, and render the possession of the original by the Institution deserving of more than a passing mention. There can be but little doubt that the King, in his flight from London, carried it with him; and that in his anxiety to escape he left it behind in the Castle, with whatever else he could not readily carry away with him. After his capture, near Llantrisant, on the 16th of November 1326, his pursuers

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probably pillaged what was left in the Castle, taking charge only of the documents which appeared to them of a lasting importance. On one of the Patent Rolls (m. 5, 20 Edward II) is a memorandum that on Sunday the Feast of St. Cecilia (Nov. 22), William la Zouche and John and Edward St. John brought to the chamber of Queen Isabella, who was then lodged in the Bishop's Palace at Hereford, four bags containing rolls, inquisitions, and other memoranda of the King's chancery, taken by them in the Castle of Swansea, and then and there delivered them to Henry de Clifford, Keeper of the Rolls.

The marriage-contract was either overlooked or left behind. Into whose custody it fell, or continued to be, until the present century, we have no account. All that is now known is that rather more than fifty years ago a poor patient of the late Dr. Nicholl of Swansea, unable to give him a pecuniary remuneration for his services, begged his acceptance of a small box containing old deeds and papers, among which was the marriage-contract. Soon after the opening of the Royal Institution, in 1835, Dr. Nicholl, at the instance of Colonel Francis, presented it to the Museum.

It remains to briefly narrate a few facts in reference to the document. In the spring of 1303 the Bishop of Winchester, the Count of Savoy, Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, and Otto de Grandison, were sent to Paris by King Edward, as his plenipotentiaries, to arrange terms of peace between France and England, negotiations for which had been for some time proceeding with the Pope's intervention. On the 20th of May a formal treaty of peace was concluded, and immediately afterwards the Princess Isabel, who was then a child of eight years old, was espoused to Prince Edward; the Count of Savoy and the Earl of Lincoln, the English King's proctors, acting on behalf of Prince Edward on the occasion.

The Count of Savoy was Amédée V, second son of Thomas de Savoy, Count of Flanders. He succeeded

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his uncle, Philip, as Count and Duke of Savoy in 1285, and gave up to his nephew, Philip, the principality of Piedmont and the other possessions of his house on the other side of the Alps,—a division which lasted for a century and a half.

Henry Earl of Lincoln is styled in the contract and other documents, written in French during the negotiations, as "Conte" or "Cuenz de Nicole"; and in those written in Latin by his proper title, "Lincolnie Comes".

The marriage was solemnised at Boulogne shortly after King Edward's death, on the 28th of January 1307. The contract on the occasion of the espousals is, in some places, damaged by damp. Fortunately, on a search in Rymer's *Fœdera* (see vol. ii, 2nd ed., p. 928), a copy was found of the enrolment, which supplied the words obliterated, and removed any doubt as to those abbreviated. Thus a correct copy, with the abbreviations of the original extended, is now printed:

"A Touz ceus (qui ce)s presentes lettres verront et orront Looys filz du Roi (de) France Cuens[1] de Eureux Robert de Burgoigne et Iehan de Bretaigne duks et Pierre Sires de Chambli Chevalir et chambellan notre Seigneur le Roi de France messages et procureurs du dit roi a ce establiz Salut Nous fesons sauoir que comme il ait este prononciê par le Pope comme par privee persone et comme Benoit Gaytan par la vertu du compromis (fait en) li que mariage se face de Monsire Edouard filz du Roi Dengletêrre et de Madame Ysabel fille le Roi de France notre Seigneur devant dit (si tost) comme elle vendra en aage de faire mariage dedenz[2] les quatre mois apres ce qu il en ara este requis par notre dit Seigneur le Roi o douaire de dis et wit mile libres de tornois petiz de rente sur certeinnes condicions et peinnes mises et aiostees[3] en la prononciation desus dite et es lettres fait sur ce Et quant au dit mariage il ait oste les epeschemez qui i estoient on poaient estre par raison de lignage et au dispense par auctorite Dapostole et empres[4] la dite prononciacion aucuns traities et acorz aient este euz et faiz a Mostereul[5] entre les messages et procureurs des diz rois condicions et peines mises et aiostees quant a la finete du dit mariage si come

[1] Comte. [2] Old form of "dedans". [3] "Ajustées".
[4] "ensuite" after. [5] Montreuil.

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elles son plus pleinement contennes es lettres faites sur ce Nous la prononciacion les traities et les acorz desus diz et chascun diceus sur les peines et sur les condicions au dites come messages et procureurs du dit notre Seigneur le Roi en nom de li pour ses hoirs et pour ses successeurs et pour Madame Ysabel desus dite ratefions agreons et approuvons et prometons en nom du dit notre Seigneur le Roi a les tenir garder et accomplir fermement sur les peines desus dites Item les diz Contes de Savoie et de Nicole comme messages et procureurs du dit Monsire Edouard filz du dit Roi dengleterre pour li et in nom de li fiancerent presentement en la presence du dit notre Seigneur le roi de France et de haute dame Madame Iehaine par celle meme grace Reine de France mere de la dite Madame Ysabel icelle Madame Ysabel present et receuant elle presenz ses diz parentz et les diz procureurs recevanz fiança le dit Monsire Edouard en la main de honor pere Gile par celle (meme) grace Arcevesque de Narbonne sur les peines et sur les condicions desus dites En tesmoign de laquele chose nous avons faire sceller ces lettres de nos seaus Donne a Paris la vintieme jour de Mai en lan de grace mil trois cenz et trois."

To the marriage-contract, which is written on parchment, three seals are attached by strips of parchment. The first seal, in dark wax, is uninjured. It bears on its face the three lions of England, gardant passant, placed one above the other within a plain circular border, the legend on which is not legible without a close examination. It has not a label with five points, which is a distinguishing feature of Edward's seal as Prince of Wales. The counterseal is hidden from view. It may have been the seal made for the use of the King's Proctors on the occasion. Colonel Francis has unaccountably supposed this seal to have been attached by mistake, and to have been the seal of the Staple of the city of Lincoln.

As Colonel Francis made a careful examination of the other seals, his description, with a few alterations, is adopted. The second seal, in red wax, is that of Louis Count of Evreux, originally about 3 inches in diameter. It has lost nearly the whole of its legend. The field is charged with a knight on horseback, ad-

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mirably executed. He is armed in chain-mail; his body is covered with the flowing surcoat of the period. In his right hand he holds a sword secured by a chain, and on his left arm a triangular, rounded shield charged with his arms, semée of fleurs-de-lis, surmounted by a baton. These arms also enrich the trappings of his horse. Flowing ailettes are attached to his helmet, which is conical, with a square, barred vizor. The horse has a nodding plume of feathers on his head. The counterseal has ✠ SIGILLVM COMITIS EBROICENSIS for an inscription, surrounding a triangular shield within a trefoil, on which are the same armorial bearings as on the seal.

The third seal, of dark green wax, is also imperfect, and the legend broken away. It probably was the seal of Princess Isabel. In the field is a large fleur-de-lis; in the base a castle; to the left a small triangular shield, the arms on which are illegible; in chief, two small fleurs-de-lis. The counterseal has three fleurs-de-lis on a triangular shield. The inscription is illegible.

R. W. B.

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LLYFR SILIN

YN CYNNWYS ACHAU AMRYW DEULUOEDD YN NGWYNEDD, POWYS, ETC.

By the kind permission of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., the following pedigrees relating to North Wales are allowed to appear in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. The original MS. was burnt in the year 1858, when Wynnstay was almost totally destroyed by fire. Fortunately a transcript had been made by the Rev. J. Jenkins, Vicar of Kerry.[1] Of this transcript, the late Mr. Joseph Morris, of Shrewsbury, in the year 1829 made a copy, which, together with other MSS., the late Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., bought from Mr. Joseph Morris' representatives. The pedigrees are brought down, in many cases, to the beginning of the eighteenth century.

The original MS. was written between the years 1645 and 1728,[2] and by persons well acquainted with the neighbourhood of Llansilin. In a note[3] at the end of

[1] "Ceri, Awst 7, 1828. Gorphenais y gwaith o ad'scrifenu yr hên Lyfr-Achau a elwir Llyfr Silin: trwy weled cywreinrwydd yr hen Achaneswyr yn eu swydd, a'r amlygiad a gefais yn eu cofion a'r helyntion Teulnaidd a hen arferion y wlad, y gorchwyl er ei fod yn faith nid oedd flin i mi.—J. J."

[2] "Y Foelas yn Yspyti; Robert Wynn *sydd heddyw* 1645. Moel y Garth, Cegydfa, Mam Brochwel (*yr wan* 1728) *yw* Sarah ferch Thomas Williams Person Llangyniew. Dolarddyn 1728. Plant Gabriel Wynn *yw* John a Gabriel a Harri; ac o ferched Ann, Mary, Magdalen, a Judith."

[3] "Y mae amryw argoelion i'w canfod yn nglyn ysgrif y llyfr hwn (a elwir Llyfr Silin) bod yr Achau a gynhwysir ynddo yn dra chywir; ac hefyd i'r gyn-ysgrif fyned trwy ddwylaw a bod ym mherchenogaeth dau Achwyr a Hynafiaethwyr godidog yn eu hoes, sef William Morus o Gefn y braich a John Davies o'r Rhiwlas, y ddau o blwyf Silin, am ba achos y rhoddwyd yr enw Silin ar y Llyfr, er ei wahan-nodi oddiwrth lyfrau ysgrifen eraill, megis Llyfr Cedwyn, Llyfr Melangell, etc. Gwalter Mechain."

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the transcript, the Rev. Walter Davies (Gwalter Mechain) gives it as his opinion that the original MS. passed through the hands of the learned antiquary, William Maurice of Cefnybraich, and John Davies, the well-known genealogist, of Rhiwlas, both of whom lived in the parish of Llansilin.

May it not have been commenced by Edward Davies[1] of Rhiwlas, and continued by his more celebrated son, John Davies, who was born on the 10th of October 1652? The Davies' (of Rhiwlas) pedigree was compiled in the lifetime of John Davies' mother, Margaret Davies, who was buried at Llansilin upon Tuesday the 4th of July 1693.

GOGERDDAN.

Sir Richard Prise ap Sir Richard Prise ap Sir John Prise[2] ap Sir Richard Prise[3] ap Sion ap Richard ap Rys ap Dafyd Llwyd ap Dafyd[4] ap Ryddech ap Ieuan Llwyd ap Ieuan ap Gruff. foel ap Gruff. ap Ifor ap Kadifor ap Gwaithfoed.

Mam Sion oedd Elliw verch William ap Siankin ap Iorwerth ap Einion o Feirionydd.

Mam Richard ap Rys oedd Kattriu verch Rys ap Dafydd Lloyd ap Dafyd ap Einion ap Howel ap Tudr ap Einion fychan ap Einion ap Meirig ap Ieva ap Ifor ap Idnerth ap Cadwgan ap Elystan Glodrudd. Cais Ach y Drenewydd.

Mam Rys ap Dafydd Lloyd oedd ... ferch Mered. ap Dafydd ap Ieuan fychan ap Ieuan ap Rys ap Llowdden.

Chwaer hono oedd Mam Rys ap Lewis Taid Watkin Thomas.

[1] Born Feb. 20, 1618, and buried at Llansilin upon Monday the 14th day of March 1680.

[2] High Sheriff of Montgomeryshire, 1591, 1622.

[3] High Sheriff of Montgomeryshire, 1603.

[4] Pa le y mae Ieuan ap Rhyddech ap Ieuan Llwyd y Bardd? medd Walter Davies. Brawd oedd Ieuan y Bardd i Dafydd ap Ryddech yn gartrefu gydag ef yn Gogerddan. Tybia I Ienkins.

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Mam Dafydd Lloyd oedd merch Owain ap Rikert ap Gruff. ap Mered. Vrongoch ap Llewelyn ap Howel ap Seissyllt ap Kadwgan ap Elystan Glodrudd.

Mam Cattrin verch Rys oedd Margred verch Ieuan ap Owen ap Mered. ap Dafydd Vychan ap Gruff. ap Einion ap Sulien ap Cariadog ap Gollwyn.

Mam Rydderch ap Ieuan Llwyd oedd *Angharad hael* verch Rikert ap Einion ap Cynwric ap Morgan ap Ph. ap Seissyllt ap Llewelyn ap Cadwgan ap Elystan Glodrudd.

Mam Margred verch Ieuan ap Owen oedd Goleubryd verch Mered. ap Ieuan ap Llewelyn ap Tudr ap Gronw ap Einion ap Seissyllt ap Ednowain ap Eunydd ap Iswalter ap Idris arw ap Klydno ap Ynyr farfdrwch ap Gwyddno Garanhir.

Mam Elliw verch William ap Siankyn oedd Lowri verch Gruff. ap Rhys ap Davydd ap Howel ap Gruff. ap Ywain ap Bleddyn ap Owain Brogyntyn.

Mam Siankyn ap Iorwerth oedd Gwenllian verch Cynwric ap Rotpert ap Iorwerth ap Ririd ap Iorwerth ap Madoc ap Ednowain Bendew, un o'r 15 Llwyth Gwynedd.

Mam Lowri verch Gruff. ap Rhys ap Davydd ap Howel oedd Margred verch Robert ap Gruff. goch ap Davydd ap Madoc ap Meiric ap Dafydd ap Llowarch ap Ieuan gam ap Cynddelw ap Rhys ap Edryd ap Enethan ap Siaffeth ap Karwedd ap Marchudd, un o'r 15 Llwyth. Cais Ach Bryneuryn.

Mam Margred oedd Lowri verch Tudr ap Gruff. fychan, ap Gruff. o'r Rhuddallt ap Madoc fychan ap Madoc Krwpl ap Gruff. Farwn gwyn ap Gruff. Arglwydd Dinas Bran ap Madoc ap Gruff. Maelor ap Madoc ap Mered. ap Bleddyn ap Cynfyn.

Mam Ieuan Lloyd ap Ieuan ap Gruff. foel oedd Elliw verch Mered. ap Cad. fantach ap Cad. ap Llew-

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elyn ap Gruff. ap Mered. ap Edilfrych ap Prydyr veisrydd ap Einion ap Kwnws ap Pyll ap Sandde ap Gwyddno Garanhir.[1]

Mam Elliw verch Mered. oedd Gwenllian verch Mered. ap Owen ap Gruff. ap yr Arglwydd Rhys ap Tewdwr.

Mam Gwenllian verch Cynwric ap Rotpert oedd Angharad verch Gruff. fychan ap Gruff. ap Dafydd goch ap Dafydd ap Gruff. ap Llewelyn ap Iorwerth Drwyndwn.

Mam Dafydd ap Rhydderch uchod oed Angharad verch Gruff. Gryg ap Ieuan fychan ap Ieuan ap Rhys ap Llowdden. medd eraill Mawd verch William Klement.

Mam Owain ap Mered. ap Dafydd oedd Lleuku verch Ieuan ap Madoc ap Kad. Wenwys ap Gruff. ap Beli ap Selyf ap Brochwel ap Aedden ap Cyngen ap Elisse ap Gwylawg ap Beli ap Mael Mynen ap Selyf. Sarffeadw ap Cynan Garwyn ap Brochwel Ysgythrog.

Mam Leuku oedd Gwenhwyfar verch Gruff. ap Alo.

Mam Gruff. ap Alo oedd Efa verch Einion Ddistain ap Iorweth ap Gwrgenau ap Uchdryd ap Edwin.

BETTWS MAELIENYDD.

John Llwyd ap Hugh ap Sion Llwyd ap Hugh ap Sion ap Dafydd Llwyd ap Howel Ddû ap Howel ap Madoc ap Meiric Dwpa ap Meiric goch ap Generic ap Kad. fychan ap Kad. ap Gwion ap Hoeliew goch ap Rys ap Hoeliew ap Cadwgan ap Elystan Glodrudd.

Mam Sion Llwyd ap Dafydd Llwyd oedd Cattrin verch Howel fychan ap Howel ap Gruff. ap Siankin o Llwydiarth. A'r Gattrin hono a fuase 'n briod a Thomas Llwyd of Fodlith yn Nghynlleth.

[1] Nota. Kad. fantach ap Kad. ap Gruff. ap Ririd ap Predyr Peisrudd: medd Ieuan Brechfa.

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TRE NEWYDD YN NGEDEWAIN, &c.

Sir John Powel Pryce ap Sir John Pryce ap Sir Fychan[1] ap Sir Matthew ap Sir John Pryce, Bart., ap Edward Pryce ap John Pryce[2] ap Matthew goch[3] ap Thomas ap Rys[4] ap David Llwyd ap David ap Einion ap Howel ap Tudr ap Einion Fychan ap Einion ap Meiric ap Ieva ap Ifor ap Idnerth ap Cadwgan ap Elystan Glodrydd ap Cyhelyn—Mor—Sefr—Cawr—Gwenwynwyn—Idnerth—Iorwerth hirflawdd—Tegonwy—Teon—Gwnnai Dau freuddwyd — Hoywliw — Bywdeg — Rhun Rhuddbaladr — Lari — Casnar Wledig — Lludd—Beli Mawr.

Mam Sir John Pryce y Bart. cyntaf oedd Julian verch John Fychan ap Owen ap John ap Howel Fychan ap Gruff. ap Siankyn. Mal Ach Llwydiarth.

Mam Edward Pryce oedd Elizabeth verch Rhys ap Moris ap Owen ap Ieuan Blaenie.

Mam John Pryce oedd Sives verch Ieuan Gwyn ap James ap Rhys o'r Mynachdy.

Mam Matthew goch oedd (Florence) verch Howel Colynwy ap Meiric.

Mam Thomas Pryce oedd Margred verch ac etifeddes Ieuan ap Owen ap Meredydd, *hwn a elwyd y Koch o Bowis*, o'r Neuadd Wen; a mam Meredydd ap Rhys (o Geri) hefyd. Margred verch Ieuan ap Owen, fal o'r blaen, oedd Aeres y Neuadd-Wen a'i Pherthynasau.

Ac i'r Margred hono y bu Thomas ap Rhys a Meredydd ap Rhys: ac i Meredydd ap Rhys y bu John, ac i John y bu Richard ac i Richard y bu Edward ac i Edward y bu Adam ac i Adam y bu Edward Pryce o Geri. Yn y Fl. 1652. Hyn a gaed gan Dafydd Derwas.

[1] "Oedd gan Sir Fychan Pryce Frawd hynach nac efe ei hun sef Sir Matthew a fu farw yn ddiblant.—I. I."

[2] Sheriff of Montgomeryshire, 1566.

[3] Sheriff of Montgomeryshire, 1548.

[4] *Obiit* 1469.

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Plant Thomas Prys oedd Matthew goch ap Thomas ap Rhys o'r Drenewydd, ac Arthur Prys o'r Faenol, ac Oliver ap Thomas o'r Neuadd-Wen yn Kaereinion, Tad Robert ap Oliver: A Gwraig Robert ap Oliver oedd Cattrin verch Moris ap Ieuan ap Howel o Llangedwyn. A Gwen verch Thomas ap Rhys oedd Gwraig Humphre Lloyd ap Davydd Llwyd ap Sir Gruff. Fychan o'r Llai. Gwel ach Llangedwyn.

Mam Cattrin gwraig Robert ap Oliver oed Damasin verch Ieuan Llwyd o Abertanat. Gwel Ach Abertanat.

Plant John Prys ap Mathew Goch oedd Edward, Mathew a Richard; ac o Ferched Blanse gwraig Lewis Blane mam Sion Blaene o Dregynon; Mary gwraig Dafydd ap Rhys ap Dafydd ap Howel o Gwmwd Deuddwr; a Margred gwraig Sion Llwyd o Nant Irwen.

GLANMEHELI YN NGERI, 1652.

Edward Prys ap Adam ap Edward ap Richard ap John ap Meredydd[1] ap Rhys ap David Llwyd ap David &c. mal ach Drenewydd.

Mam Edward Prys ap Adam oedd Siwsan verch ac etifeddes Dafydd Powell o Westyn ap Lewis ap Howel.

Mam Siwsan oedd verch Edward Herbert o Drefaldwyn.

Mam Adam Prys oedd verch John Hughes o Lwydlo.

Mam Edward ap Richard oedd ....[2] verch Richard Herbert o Drefaldwyn.

Mam John ap Meredydd oedd .... verch James Pryce o'r Fynachdy yn Sir Faeshyfaid.

Mam Meredydd ap Rhys oedd Margred verch ac etifeddes Ieuan ap Owen (ap Meredydd ap Dafydd ap Gruff. Fychan ap Gruff. ap Einion ap Sulien ap Kariadog ap Gollwyn) o'r Neuadd-Wen.

[1] Esquire of the Body to Henry VII.

[2] Elizabeth, the younger daughter.

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Y FAENOL

Arthur Prys ap Edward Prys[1] ap Arthur Prys[2] ap Mathew goch ap Thomas ap Rhys ap Dafydd Llwyd ap Dafydd ap Einion Fel Ach y Drenewydd.

Mam Arthur Prys oedd ....[3] ferch Nicholas Robinson Escob Bangor. Chwaer oedd hi i William Robinson o Wersyllt.

Mam Edward Prys oedd ....[4] ferch ....[5] Bouchier Arglwydd y Bath.

Mam Arthur Prys ap Mathew goch (o'r Drenewydd) oedd Joyce verch Ieuan Gwyn ap James ap Rhys o'r Mynachty yn Sir Faeshyfaid.

Arthur Prys ap Edward Prys a briododd Mary v Owen Fychan o Llwydiarth ap John Fychan; ag y bu iddynt ferch ag etifeddes a briododd Mr. Devereux.[6]

KEDEWAIN. YM MHA LE (?).[7]

Howell ap Ieuan Lloyd ap Ieuan ap Owen ap Meredydd (yr hwn a elwyd y Koch o Bowys) ap Dafydd ap Gruff. fychan ap Gryff. ap Einion ap Edward ap Silien ap Kariadog ap Kollwyn.

Mam Howell ap Ieuan oedd Margred verch Ieuan Teg ap Deio ap Llyw. ap Einion Kylynin.

Mam Margred oedd Goleubryd verch Madoc ap Ieuan Fychan ap Gruff. ap Llyw.

Mam Goleubryd oedd Mallt verch Rhys Gethin o Fuellt, chwaer *Sir Richard Gethin* yr hwn a wnawd yn Farchog Urddol yn Ffraink.

Mam Ieuan ap Owen (o'r Neuadd Wen) oedd Gwenllian verch Dafydd ap Ieuan ap Owen ap Dafydd o'r Wystli.

Mam Owen oedd Lleuku verch Ieuan ap Madoc gwenwys.

[1] High Sheriff for co. Mont., 1586.
[2] High Sheriff for Montgomeryshire, 1578.
[3] Margred. [4] Bridget. [5] John. [6] *Obiit* 1682.
[7] Aberbechan (?).

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TREGYNON.

Lewis Blaene ap Dafydd[1] Lloyd Blaene ap Thomas ap Ieuan Lloyd ap Gruff. ap Ieuan Blaene ap Gruff. ap Lyw. fychan ap Llyw. o'r Pant ap Llyw. ap Meilir gryg ap Gruff. ap Ifor ap Owen ap Rodri neu Bledwr ap Aeddan ap Brochwel ap Aeddan.

Mam Dafydd Lloyd Blaene oedd Gwenllian Herl verch Thomas Herl.

Gwraig ddiwetha Thomas ap Ieuan Lloyd oedd Margred verch Sir Richard Herbert hir o Drefaldwyn.

Mam Thomas ap Ieuan Lloyd oedd Kattrin[2] verch Meredydd ap Rhys ap Dafydd Llwyd ap Dafydd ap Einion. brawd gwbl a Thomas ap Rhys o'r Drenewydd.

Mam Meredydd ap Rhys oedd Margred verch ac etifeddes Ieuan ap Owen ap Meredydd ap Dafydd ap Gruff. fychan ap Gruff. ap Einion ap Sulien.

Mam Ieuan Lloyd oedd Gwenllian[3] verch Howel ap Meredydd fychan ap Meredydd ap Philip ap Gruff. ap Meredydd ap Einion ap Cynfelyn ap Dolffyn ap Riwallon ap Madoc ap Cadwgan ap Bleddyn ap Cynfyn.

Mam Gruff. ap Ieuan Blaene oedd Elen verch Llyw. ap Dafydd ap Ievan ap Llyw. ap Tudr ap Grono ap Einion ap Seissyllt o Feirionydd.

Gwraig (gyntaf) Thomas ap Ieuan o Dregynon a mam Dafydd Llwyd Blaene oedd Gwenllian (fel y dywedwyd o'r blaen) ferch Thomas Herl ap Sion Herl ap Thomas Herl: a chwaer Gwenllian oedd Elizabeth mam y hên Simmwnd Thelwal: a

Mam Gwenllian uchod oedd Kattrin verch Dafydd las ap Howel ap Cad. ap Howel fychan ap Howel ap Gruff. ap Howel Sais ap Howel ap Lleission ap Rhys fychan ap Gruff. ap Rhys ap Tewdwr Mawr.

[1] Sheriff of Montgomeryshire, 1577, 1585.
[2] Jane according to Lewys Dwnn, *Heraldic Vis.*, vol. i, p. 299.
[3] Ioned, v. Howel ap Meredydd. (*Ibid.*)

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CERI YN MAELIENYDD.

Mathew ap Moris ap Thomas ap Rhys ap Dafydd Lloyd (o'r Drenewydd ap Dafydd ap Einion).

Mathew goch a Moris ap Thomas oeddynt Frodyr.

Mab i Mathew ap Moris oedd Ieuan ap Mathew: a mab i Ieuan oedd Erasmus Evans: a mab i Erasmus oedd Mathew: a gwraig Mathew oedd Mary verch Roger Kynaston.

Mam Mathew oedd .... ferch Thomas Kynaston ap Roger Kynaston o Fortyn o Fargred verch Richard Stane fychan o Groes Oswallt.

BROCHDYN, TREF ESGOB, USTUS GWYNEDD.

Robert Broughton ap Richard Broughton ap Robert Broughton ap Sion ap Cadwaladr[1] ap Llyw. ap Tudr o Frochdyn.

Mam Cadwaladr oedd .... ferch Gruff. ap Siankin, chwaer i Farged gwraig Sir Gruff. Fychan.

Mam Robert ap Sion oedd Elin[2] verch John Lloyd ap John ap Meredydd ap Howel ap Meredydd.

Mam Richard Broughton oedd ....[3] ferch Sion Wynn ap Renallt ap Sir Gruff. Fychan.

MOEL Y GARTH, CEGYDFA.

Brochwel Griffiths ap John Griffiths ap Thomas Griffiths ap Thomas ap Gruffydd ap Dafydd ap Owen ap Ieuan Llwyd ac i Ednowain ap Bradwen o Ynys neu Llys Bradwen yn ymyl Dolgelleu.

Mam Brochwel (yr wan 1728) yw Sarah ferch Thomas Williams Person Llangyniew ac i Riryd ap Cadwgan ap Madoc Arglwydd Deuddwr.

Mam John Griffiths oedd Ann ferch John Richard o Gwmgoror Castell Caereinion.

[1] Cadwaladr ap Ieuan ap Llyw. (Lewis Dwnn's *Vis.*, vol. i, p. 329.)
[2] Eliz. verch John Lloyd ap Evan, of Gwern y Go. (*Ibid.*)
[3] Sian. (*Ibid.*)

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EDNHOP A PHENTREF COCH Y GWENITH.

Richard[1] ap Howel ap Gruff. ap Siankyn ap Gruff. fychan ap Gruff. ap Ieuan ap Madoc ap Llyw. ap Hoedliw ap Iefa ap Cad. ap Elystan Glodrudd.

Mam Richard oedd Sioned verch Ieuan ap Meredydd ap Maelgwn ap Cadwallon ap Madoc ap Idnerth ap Cadwgan ap Elystan Glodrudd.

Mam Howel ap Gruff. ap Siankyn oedd Angharad[2] verch Howel ap Meredydd fychan ap Meredydd ap Philip ap Gruff. ap Meredydd ap Einion ap Cynfelyn ap Dolffyn.

LLAI NEU LEIGHTON.

Charles Lloyd ap Oliver Lloyd ap Humphrey Lloyd ap Dafydd Lloyd ap Sir Gruff. fychan ap Gruff. ap Ieuan ap Madoc ap *Cadwgan* Wenwys ap Gruffydd ap Beli ap Selef ap Brochwel ap Aeddan ap Cyngen ap Elisau ap Gwylawg ap Beli ap Gwarwyn ap Brochwel Ysgythrog.

Mam Oliver Lloyd oedd Gwen. verch Thomas ap Rhys ap Davydd Lloyd, chwaer un fam un dad a Mathew goch.

Mam Humphrey Lloyd oedd Elen verch Ienkin Kynaston ap Gruff. ap Siankin.

Mam Charles Lloyd oedd Blaense verch Sir Charles Herbert ap Sir William Herbert ap William Herbert Iarll Penfro ap Sir William Thomas.

Mam Blaense oedd Elizabeth verch Sir Gruffydd ap Sir Rhys ap Thomas.

Mam Elizabeth oedd Kattrin verch Sir John St. John.

Mam Kattrin oedd Katherin verch John Duwk o Somerset ap John Duwk o Somerset ap John o Gawnt.

Mam Sir John St. John oedd .... verch .... Nefil Iarll Westmorland.

[1] Sergeant-at-Arms to Henry VIII; Sheriff of Montgomeryshire, 1554, 1555. (*Mont. Coll.*, vol. iii, p. 333.)

[2] Ankret verch Meredith Vaughan of Maesmawr. (Lewis Dwnn's *Vis.*, vol. i, p. 289.)

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Mam Sir Charles Herbert oedd Blaense verch Sir Simmwnt Mulbwrn o Swydd Gaerloyw.

Plant Gruffydd[1] Fychan o Bowys oedd Dafydd Lloyd, Cadwaladr a Reinallt.

Mam Dafydd Lloyd ap Sir Gruffydd a Chadwaladr a Reinallt oedd Margred verch Gruffydd ap Iankin Arglwydd Brockdyn.

Mam Margred verch Gruffydd oedd Gwenhw. Owlbri verch ac etifeddes Dafydd fychan ap Ieuan ap Dafydd goch ap Ieuan ap Tudr fychan ap Tudr goch ap Tudr Llwyd ap Ednowain ap Bradwen.

Mam Sir Gruffydd Fychan oedd Mawd verch Gruffydd ap Rhys fongam ap Ieuan Fychan ap Ieuan ap Rhys ap Llawdden.

Mam Mawd v. Gruffydd oedd Elizabeth v. Gruff. ap Gwenwynwyn ap Owain Cyfeiliog.

Mam hono oedd Margred v. Sir Howel y Pedolau ap Gruffydd ap Iorwerth ap Meredydd ap Methusalem ap Hwfa ap Cynddelw, un o'r 15 Llwyth.

DOLARDDYN, 1728.

[John Wynn ap Gabriel ap Gabriel Wynn ap] John Wynn ap Gabriel ap Sion Wynn ap Owen ap Sion Wynn ap Dafydd ap Meredydd ap Dafydd Llwyd o Deuddwr ap Gruff. fychan ap Gruffydd Deuddwr ap Ieuan ap Madoc ap Owen ap Meiric ap Pasgen ap Gwyn ap Gruffydd Arglwydd Cegidfa.

1728 Plant Gabriel Wynn yw John a Gabriel a Harri; ac o ferched Ann, Mary, Magdalen, a Judith.

Mam Sion Wynn oedd Ann verch Edward Prys Esq. Cyfreithiwr.

Mam Ann oedd Elizabeth v. ac etifeddes Gruff. Llwyd ap Edward Lloyd o'r Maesmawr ap Thomas Lloyd ap Hugh Lloyd ap Cadwaladr ap Sir Gruffydd Fychan.

Mam Gabriel Wynn oedd Mawd verch Howel Fychan[2] Esq. ap Owen ap Sion ap Howel Fychan o Llwydiarth.

[1] Yorke's *Royal Tribes*, p. 82.

[2] Of Coed Talog.

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Mam Sion Wynn ap Owen oedd Gwen Lloyd, v. Thomas ap Llyw. Person Castell Caereinion ap Llyw. ap Madoc goch ap Iorwerth goch ap Heilin fychan ap Heilin ap Ievaf ap Sieffri ap Grono ap Owen ap Uchdryd ap Edwin.

Mam Owen ap Sion Wynn oedd Elen verch Dafydd ap Robert ap Dafydd ap Sion ap Ednyfed.

Mam Sion Wynn ap Dafydd ap Meredydd oedd Elen verch Sion Prys ap Hugh.

Mam Dafydd ap Meredydd oedd Lowry v. Gruff. Caron[1] ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan ap Madoc ap Gwenwynwyn ap Owain Cyfeiliog ap Gruffydd ap Meredydd ap Bleddyn ap Cynfyn.

Mam Meredydd ap Dafydd Llwyd Deuddwr oedd ....[2] verch ac etifeddes Llyw. ap Dafydd Llwch ap Madoc ap Ririd ap Cadwgan [neu Ririd ap Cadwgan ap Madoc ap Ririd ap Cadwgan ap Madoc] ap Iorwerth Kilfawr ap Mael Maelienydd.

Mam Ieuan ap Madoc oedd Annest v. Adda ap Madoc o Geri, ac i Elystan Glodrudd.

Mam Madoc ap Owen oedd Gwen verch Howel ap Iorwerth ap Meredydd Benwyn (Arwystli).

Mam Owen ap Meiric oedd Gwerfyl v. ac etifeddes Ieuan goch ap Rhys Gwnle (Argl. Martyn) ap Rys ap Rys fychan ap Dafydd ap Gruff. chwith i Elystan Glodrudd.

Mam Meiric ap Pasgen oedd Nest verch Llyw. fychan ap Llyw. ap Einion ap Llyw. ap Meilir gryg ac i Frochwel Ysgythrog.

BRYNGWYN.

Elizabeth ferch ac etifeddes Oliver Lloyd ap Dafydd ap Sion (1652) ap Robert ap Davydd Lloyd ap Howel ap Sion ap Ieuan fychan ap Howel ap Meredydd ap Gruffydd ap Tudr ap Madoc ap Einion ap Madoc ap Gwallog ap Eginir ap Lles

[1] Caron=Carno (?) See Lewis Dwnn's *Vis.*, vol. i, p. 293.
[2] Eva (?) (*Ibid.*)

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ap Idnerth Benfras o Faesbrwc ap Uchdryd ap Edwin K.

Elizabeth v. ac etifeddes Oliver Lloyd a briododd John Kinaston o Riwfabon ap Roger ap Humphrey ap Roger Kinaston o Fortyn ap Humphrey Kinaston Wyllt, &c.

Chwiorydd i John Kinaston a briododd Elizabeth verch Oliver Lloyd o'r Bryngwyn oedd Mary gwraig Mathew Evans o Geri a Lettice gwraig William Moris o Llansilin.

Mam Sion (1652) ap Robert Lloyd o'r Bryngwyn oedd Mared verch Reinallt ap Dafydd ap Gruffydd ap Meredydd ap Ednyfed gam ap Iorwerth foel ap Iorwerth fychan ap yr hên Iorwerth ap Owen ap Bleddyn ap Tudr ap Rhys Sais: a Mared oedd chwaer gwbl i William ap Reinallt o Gareghofa.

Plant Sion (1652) ap Robert o Ermin verch Randl Hanmer oedd Robert Lloyd, Dafydd, Thomas, Edward, Jeffre, Hugh, Roger, Rondl, a Humphrey Lloyd: o ferched Lowry gwraig Robert ap Robert ap Hugh ap Dafydd o'r Park yn Llanfechain; a Margred gwraig Sion Fychan ap Rhydderch ap Sion ap Howel Fychan. Fel yn Ach Llwydiarth.

Thomas, Sieffre, ac Elis Lloyd o'r Kryw oedd frodyr un fam a Robert Lloyd o'r Bryngwyn.

Howel ap Sion ap Ieuan o'r Bryngwyn
a Sion Wynn ap Sion ap Ieuan o'r Ffinnant
a Dafydd ap Sion ap Ieuan o'r Frongain
} oeddynt Frodyr.

LLANFFYNHON-WEN.

Priamus Lloyd ap Richard Lloyd ap Richard Lloyd ap Oliver Lloyd ap Dafydd Lloyd fychan ap Dafydd Lloyd ap Sir Gruffydd fychan ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan ap Madoc ap Cadwgan Wenwys.

Mam Richard Lloyd ap Oliver oedd Gwenllian verch Gruffydd ap Howel ap Ieuan Blaene ap Gruffydd ap Llyw. fychan ap Llyw. ap Meilir gryg.

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Mam Oliver Lloyd oedd Fargred verch ac etifeddes Sion Middleton o Drefaldwyn ap Pirs Middleton ap Robert Multwn ap Philip Multwn[1] ap Sir Alexander Middleton.

LLWYDIARTH YM MHOWYS.

Owen[2] Fychan ap Sion[3] ap Owen ap Sion ap Howel Fychan ap Howel ap Gruffydd ap Siankin ap Llyw. ap Einion ap Kylynin ap Ririd ap Kynddelw ap Iorwerth ap Gwrgenau ap Uchdryd ap Aleth Brenin Dyfed.

Mam Owen Fychan oedd Doritie verch Howel Fychan [ap Howel] ap Dafydd Lloyd ap Dafydd ap Ieuan Fychan ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan ap Gruffydd ap Madoc ap Iorwerth ap Madoc ap Ririd Flaidd.

Mam Sion ap Owen Fychan oedd Margred verch ac etifeddes Owen ap Meredydd ap Llyw. fychan o'r Gorddwr yn Maelienydd.

Mam Owen ap Sion ap Howel Fychan oedd Elizabeth Grae verch Sion Grae ap Humphre Grae ap Harri Grae Iarl.[4]

Mam Elizabeth Grae oedd Elin verch Owen ap Ieuan Teg ap Dio ap Llyw. ap Einion ap Kylynin megis o'r blaen.

Mam Elin oedd Kattrin verch Reinalt ap Sir Gruffydd Fychan ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan ap Madoc ap Cadwgan Wenwys.

Mam Kattrin oedd Alis verch Gruffydd ap Ieuan Gethin ap Madoc Kyffin.

Mam Sion ap Howel Fychan oedd Elin verch Sion ap Meredydd ap Ieuan ap Meredydd ap Howel ap Dafydd ap Gruffydd ap Kariadog ap Thomas ap Rodri ap Owen Gwynedd.

[1] Pa fodd y oedd Sisseli gwraig y Ririd Bython yn etifeddes, mab yn nghyfraith oedd Philip i Sir Alexander Middleton.
[2] High Sheriff for co. Denbigh, 1601.
[3] High Sheriff for co. Montgomery, 1583.
[4] Earl of Tankerville.

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Mam Howel Fychan oedd Margred verch Ieuan[1] ap Owen ap Meredydd ap Dafydd ap Gruffydd Fychan.

Mam Howel ap Gruffydd oedd Malt verch Howel Selef ap Meiric Llwyd ap Ynyr Fychan. Cais Ach Nannau.

Mam Gruffydd ap Siankin ap Llyw. ap Einion oedd Gwenhwyfar verch Ieuan Gethin ap Madoc Kyffin.

Mam Gwenhwyfar oedd Mared[2] verch Ieuan ap Madoc ap Cadwgan Wenwys.

Plant Owen Fychan oedd Sion Fychan, Sir Robert Fychan, Roger[3] Fychan, Edward[4] Fychan, Kelynin Fychan a Roland Fychan, ac o ferched Doritie gwraig William Salbri o Rug; a Mary gwraig Arthur Prys o'r Faenol.

Mam y plant hyn oedd Kattrin[5] verch ac etifeddes Moris ap Robert ap Moris o Llangedwyn.

Plant Sion ap Owen oedd Owen Fychan; a Julian gwraig Edward Prys ap Sion Prys o'r Drenewydd; Elizabeth gwraig Dafydd Lloyd *Drap* ap Roger Lloyd o'r Trallwng; Margred gwraig Roger Kynaston o Hordle: Sian gwraig Hugh Harris o'r Mwythig, ac un mab a fu iddi; Gaenor gwraig Rhys Thomas o Estyncolwyn; Doritie gwraig Andrew Meredydd o Lantanad, ag wedi [iddo farw] gwraig Simmwnt Thelwal o Blas y Ward; a Kattrin gwraig Sidney Elis ap Elis ap Elis ap Richard.

Plant Howel Fychan ap Howel ap Gruffydd ap Siankin oedd Sion ap Howel Fychan ac Humphre ap Howel Fychan; a deg o ferched, sef

1. Lowri gwraig Dafydd Lloyd ap Dafydd ap Ieuan fychan o Lan y Llyn Tegid.
2. Mallt gwraig Howel Llwyd ap Dafydd ap Meredydd.

[1] Of Neuaddwen.
[2] Arddun v. Ieuan ap Madoc. (*Mont. Coll.*, vol. v, p. 400.)
[3] Entered a member of the Inner Temple in 1614. (*Ibid.*, p. 409.)
[4] Entered a member of the Inner Temple in 1618. (*Ibid.*)
[5] *Obiit* Nov. 11, 1607. Buried at Llangedwyn.

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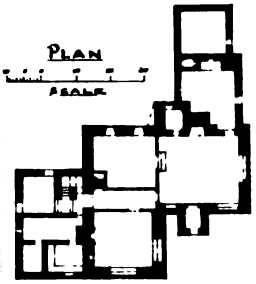
FRONT ELEVATION

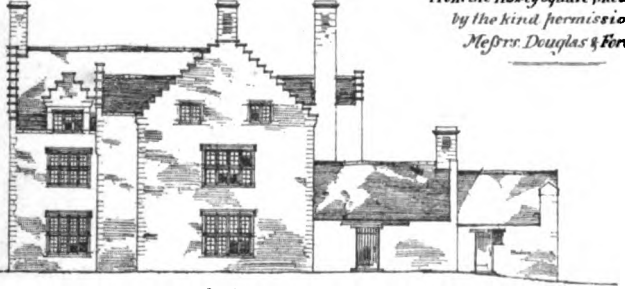


BACK ELEVATION

SIDE ELEVATION

DOLAU GWYN
near Towyn, Merioneth.

From the "Abbey Square Sketch Book"
by the kind permission of
Messrs. Douglas & Fordham.



SIDE ELEVATION

To face p. 263, Vol. II. Fifth Series.

London: Drawing Office Institute

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3. Ka

4. M

5. G
6. E

7. E

8. S

9.

10.

D

P

I

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3. Kattrin gwraig Thomas Lloyd ap Dafydd Lloyd ap Howel ap Moris o Fodlith yn Ngynlleth ac wedi marw Thomas Lloyd gwraig Dafydd Lloyd o'r Bettws.
4. Margred gwraig Sir Meredith Manley o Sir Gaerlleon.
5. Gwen gwraig Edmund Corbet o blwyf Gwrddyn.
6. Elizabeth gwraig Gruff. ap William ap Gruff. Derwas o'r Kemes.
7. Elin gwraig Thomas ap Harri ap Kynwric o Tegeingl.
8. Sian gwraig Morgan ap Sion ap Ieuan ap Rhys o Lan-y-llyn.
9. Ann gwraig Edward Lloyd ap Dafydd Lloyd ap Sir Gruffydd Fychan Marchog o Bowys.
10. Marri gwraig Hugh ap Ieuan ap Dafydd Lloyd ap Llyw. ap Gruffydd o Llanwrin: ac wedi iddo farw priododd Moris ap Owen ap Ieuan ap Owen o Riwsaeson yn Llanbrynmair.

Dafydd Lloyd ap Howel, a Moris ap Howel oeddent feibion i Howel Fychan o gariad-ferch.

Plant Sion Fychan ap Owen Fychan o .....[1] ferch Richard Herbert o Drefaldwyn oedd dwy o ferched ac etifeddesau.

Plant Sir Robert Fychan o Kattrin verch William Herbert Arglwydd Powys oedd Herbert Fychan, ac Elenor Fychan a briododd Mr. John Purcel o Nant y Cryba.

Plant Roger Kinaston o Farged verch Sion ap Owen Fychan oedd Edward Kinaston o Hordle a Sion Kinaston; o ferched yn

1. Kattrin gwraig Walter Gruffydd o Lanfechain.
2. Margred gwraig Thomas Tanat o Abertanat.
3. Brudense gwraig Richard Blodwel.
4. Mary gwraig Sion Fychan o Lan-y-llyn.
5. Sian gwraig Edward Evanse o Dryll y Pobydd.
6. Ac Elizabeth gwraig Richard Hanmer o Pentre Pant.

[1] Margaret.

(To be continued.)

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Miscellaneous Notices.

THE Annual Meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association for 1887 will be held at Denbigh, on Monday the 22nd of August and following days, under the presidency of CHARLES SALUSBURY MAINWARING, Esq., of Galltfaenan.

MR. ALLEN, photographer, of Tenby, is about to publish a series of photographic views of thirty castles, abbeys, and cathedrals in South Wales and Monmouthshire. The selection is excellent, and they are to be accompand with short historical notices. The issue will be an *edition de luxe*, and will cost twelve guineas. We have reason to believe that high as is the price, the character of the photographs and the descriptions will be worthy of it.

FLINT OLD CHURCH, SEPULCHRAL SLABS DISCOVERED IN OLD CHURCH WALLS.—Many sepulchral slabs with ornamentations along their surface were discovered in taking down the old church walls. They were sold to Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart., for £8 or so, and were removed by him, presumedly, to Hawarden Castle. It would be well if all these slabs were described and delineated in the pages of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. Flint being an ancient fortified town on the confines of England, many persons of note would be buried in and around the church. Probably these old slabs would throw some light on the history of the town or of the commanders of the garrison lodged in the Castle. The writer is indebted for the information respecting these slabs to the Rev. T. B. Ll. Browne, who rebuilt Flint Church. E. O.

FLINT CHURCH, SEPULCHRAL SLABS FOUND IN THE OLD CHURCHYARD WALL.—A couple of years ago the present Rector of Flint, the Rev. W. Ll. Nicholas, rebuilt the dilapidated churchyard wall facing High Street. In taking the old wall down the workmen came upon a very perfect though small fourteenth century sepulchral slab with ornamentations along its surface, and they also discovered fragments of other similar slabs embedded in the wall. These are all preserved by the Rector. The north wall is about to be renovated, and it is very likely that other interesting remains will be discovered when the old stones are being removed, and we are glad to know that they will be carefully looked after by the Rector.

E. O.

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LLANDDOGET, STONE IN CHURCH WALL WITH INITIALS ON IT.—Built into the churchyard wall is a small boulder-stone with the letters M . P on the top part of the stone, and immediately underneath these letters is the date 1710; and underneath this date are the letters and date, W R 1722, in a line. The Rev. J. Pugh Evans, the Rector of the parish, informed the writer that he was told that stones of this kind have been found in the churchyard when graves are being dug, and the parishioners think they were commemorative of the dead. They might have been so; stones with letters and dates on them are to be found in other churchyard walls. There are several such stones in Derwen churchyard wall, and these were undoubtedly placed where they are by the builders of the churchyard wall to indicate the length of wall that they had built, and had nothing whatever to do with the dead. Even at the risk of depriving the parishioners of Llanddoget of a popular idea, the writer ventures to suggest that this was the origin of the lettered stones found in their churchyard wall. E. O.

BODFARI CHURCH, HOLY WATER STOUP FOUND IN OLD CHURCH WALL.—When the old church was being taken down, there was discovered, built into the wall of the south porch, a holy water stoup, which is preserved in the Rectory grounds. The bowl is ovoidal in form, and is cut into an oblong slab of stone. The projecting part of the stoup is plainly dressed. The part that entered the wall, as would be expected, is undressed. E. O.

SIR THOMAS PHILLIPPS' LIBRARY.—The following account of Sir Thomas Phillipps and his library, a portion of which, we understand, has recently been purchased for the Free Library at Cardiff, from the pen of a former Librarian, Mr. John Rowlands (Giraldus), will be interesting to Welsh antiquaries:—

"Sir Thomas Phillipps was descended from the Phillippses of Cilsant in Carmarthenshire. His father was a rich cotton merchant in Manchester, and when he retired from business he purchased the estate of Middle Hill, near Broadway, in Worcestershire, which he left in his will to his son, Mr. Thomas Phillipps, and to his eldest son or daughter after him. Mr. Phillipps was educated at Oxford, where he graduated as a B.A.; and after his father's death he married a daughter of General Molyneux, and was created a Baronet. At this time he kept a large establishment at Middle Hill, and used to travel about in a coach and four. They had three daughters; and on his wife's death he sold his horses and carriages, and devoted himself to the collection of histories, pedigrees, and antiquities. He soon filled his house from floor to ceiling with books and pictures. He kept a private press, with compositors and binders, and used to keep his daughters transcribing MSS. from morning to night. No servants were allowed to enter the library except under his supervision.

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"Middle Hill soon became too small to hold his books, and he resolved to transfer them to Oxford, and bought an omnibus in London to convey them thither. But when Lord Northwick's Picture Gallery at Thirlestane House, in Cheltenham, was sold, Sir Thomas took a lease of it, and removed thither. He would not trust his books to the railway, but sent them in the omnibus, under the charge of two servants; and this process occupied two years, with two journeys a week. The house was filled with books, which were kept in boxes piled one upon another, with their lids opening downwards. The library was estimated at 40,000 volumes, and was supposed to be one of the largest private ones in Europe.

"In 1863 Mr. Rowlands was appointed Librarian and Welsh correspondent to Sir Thomas, who had now set his whole mind on collecting Welsh antiquities and manuscripts. He bought up all the Welsh manuscripts of Carnhuanawc and the works of the early Welsh bards. Many of these were transcribed by the Librarian for the use of the English compositors, who did not understand a word of Welsh, and the process of printing was unusually slow and tedious. Among these transcripts were the charters of the Priory of St. John the Baptist at Carmarthen, and other Welsh charters, as well as notes on Lewis Dwnn. Mr. Rowlands travelled on foot through the counties of Pembroke, Carmarthen, and Glamorgan, in search of historical antiquities, and the result was published in 1865. Sir Thomas arranged the manuscripts at Picton Castle, and at one time resolved to leave his books to Wales, and he took Manorbier Castle for the purpose of placing them there; but he afterwards changed his mind.

"He was twice married, his second wife being a daughter of the Rev. William Mansell, one of the Mansells of Carmarthenshire. He had a great antipathy to Roman Catholics, and left strict injunctions in his will that none such was to cross the threshold of Thirlstane House. If such a thing took place, then the will was to be void, and his daughters to lose all. The library was closed at the request of its owner, but permission was granted by the Court of Chancery for the sale of the duplicate volumes, of which there were a great many. Among those purchased for the Free Library at Cardiff were a copy of the *Heraldic Visitations of Wales*, with Sir Thomas Phillipps' manuscript corrections, and others with his manuscript notes and emendations."

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Review.

LIMBUS PATRUM MORGANIÆ ET GLAMORGANIÆ; being the Genealogies of the Older Families of the Lordships of Morgan and Glamorgan. Now for the first time collected, collated, and printed by GEORGE T. CLARK, F.S.A., of Talygarn, with Indexes of Names and Places. London: Wyman and Sons, 74-76, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields. 1886.

To an ordinary reader this volume has a forbidding aspect, as being full of names and genealogies, and one can imagine the average Englishman turning from it with a sound of "Dryasdust" on his lips; but to the antiquary and county historian, and especially to those of Glamorgan, the "dust" will be that of March, of which folk-lore tells us that "a peck is worth its weight in gold".

Two circumstances give the work a more than ordinary value: first, that it is the production of so learned and accurate a writer as Mr. G. T. Clark; and secondly, that "it stands alone". "There was not", he tells us in his Preface, "and even now there is not, any other printed collection of Glamorgan pedigrees, excepting the meagre and very scarce folio of Sir Thomas Phillipps. Lewis Dwnn's *Visitation of Wales in the Years* 1586 *and* 1613, printed by Sir S. R. Meyrick in 1846, in two handsome and now very high-priced volumes, though copious for the northern and mid-Welsh counties, and for Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan, omits Glamorgan and Brecknock."

The first appearance of these genealogies, we are further told, was made "nearly a quarter of a century ago, in the columns of *The Merthyr Guardian*. They were derived from many sources: some from local collections, of which there exist three or four of the age of Elizabeth or James I, in private hands, unprinted, and but little known; some from the Harleian Collection, also in manuscript, in the British Museum; some from *The Golden Grove Book*, also a manuscript, now by the liberality of the Earl of Cawdor lodged in the Public Record Office; and others from the collection of Sir Isaac Heard, bequeathed to the College of Arms, of which a few copies were privately printed by Sir Thomas Phillipps in 1845."

To the material thus collected with more than usual fulness, and corrected with great care, some "new matter has been added from the very valuable collections of Mr. Wakeman, now in the possession of Mr. Octavius Morgan. The pedigrees drawn from these sources have been collated one with another, and in some cases verified or corrected by reference to parish registers, registers of wills, the records of the great sessions of the county, the records of the realm, and occasionally by reference to charters and conveyances

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of land, and similar documents preserved in private and public collections. In this way many omissions have been made good, many errors corrected, and here and there a redundancy cut off; the general result being a tolerably complete collection of county pedigrees, some ostensibly ascending to the times of Fitz Hamon and the De Clare Earls; and others, more copious and far more trustworthy, to the reigns of the Stuart Kings; and descending occasionally to the middle and end of the eighteenth century."

We have quoted thus extensively from the Preface in order to show the variety of sources from which the information was culled, and also the extreme care taken to verify and correct the statements. We might do the same with equal advantage with regard to the valuable Introduction, in which Mr. Clark draws attention to "the difference between the Celtic and Teutonic races in their treatment of their genealogies", and then enumerates some of the chief stocks of the old Glamorganshire families.

But we have done enough to show the scope, method, and reliability of the work; a work we have ourselves already had the satisfaction of testing, as well as deriving from it much special information. One point only will we further refer to in passing, as bearing much more strongly on other less favoured parts of the Principality, viz., the loss of records. "In this lordship there must at one time have existed a tolerably perfect series of records, seeing that the whole was held in fee of one lord, and subject to the usual wardships, escheats, forfeitures, fines, and other incidents of feudal tenure. The returns were made to the lord's exchequer at Cardiff, and by means of them the revenues must have been calculated and collected. Unfortunately the whole of these records, and it is believed those also of the later exchequer at Ludlow, are lost, and it is unknown where or how."

An enumeration of the chief family stocks of Glamorgan is headed by that of Gwaithvoed, from whom descended the families of "Matthew of Llandaff, Thomas of Llanbradach, Lewis of Van, and their cadets, Prichard of Llancairn, and probably Williams, otherwise Cromwell, of which families two only are extant in the male line." Next comes the stock of Iestyn ap Gwrgan, the native Prince, dispossessed by the Normans, from whom about two score families are derived. Their crest was the Paschal Lamb, with the motto, "Vincit qui patitur." After him, Einion ap Collwyn, or Einion Fradwr (the Traitor), from whom about forty Glamorgan families, of whom Prichard of Collena is probably the only family descended in the male line, and still retaining their ancient estate. Bleddyn ap Maenarch, Prince of Brecknock, is still represented, through Colonel Philip Jones of Commonwealth fame, by Jones of Fonmôn. Gwilym ap Ienkin of Gwerndu, ancestor of Gwilym Ddu, that Earl of Pembroke who was a leading supporter of the White Rose, was the progenitor of the race of Herbert; and from him also Jones (now Herbert) of Llanarth, Herbert of Muckross, Jones Lord Ranelagh, and Thomas of Pwll-y-vrach, claim descent. Branches of the Her-

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berts, by the distaff, are represented by the Duke of Beaufort in Gower, the Marquis of Bute in Cardiff, and the Earl of Powis in Montgomeryshire. The Earls of Pembroke and Montgomery are those who have given most lustre to the names.

The Norman followers of Fitz-Hamon, also the "Advenæ", who settled along the Glamorgan littoral, the Flemings, Kemeys, St. Johns, Sanfords, Sullys, Turbervilles, and many others, as well as those who settled in Gower, the chief of whom were the "Penrices, lords of Penrice, whose heiress carried their manors to the Mansells of Margam", are all treated in detail, and with great fulness, in the body of the work. Nor is it only an enumeration of names, but in many instances much biographical information is added from various sources; and the great difficulty which so often attaches to Welsh pedigrees, from the omission of dates and verifications, is to a certain extent obviated by the tabulated forms into which their substance is thrown, and the co-ordination of the cadet branches in their due relative position on the remarkably elaborate and comprehensive charts which accompany the letterpress. Very full indices of the names of the persons and places mentioned complete its handiness for reference.

Mr. Clark has conferred a great literary boon on the county of Glamorgan, and his work will take its place as the standard one upon its subject. He has much more than filled the gap left by Lewis Dwnn, and Brecknock alone now remains without its genealogist. Who will supply the place?

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CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR 1886.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand, Jan. 1 .	234	10	5
Swansea Local Committee	32	0	7
Pickering and Co., for Journals sold . .	15	10	6
Arrears of subscriptions	69	7	0
Subscriptions for 1886 .	168	0	0
Balance of late Treasurer	4	11	8
Rev. R. Trevor Owen, Feb. 6, overpaid . .	0	6	0
	£524	6	2

PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Asher and Co., subscription repaid . .	1	1	0
Rev. R. T. Owen, Sec.'s disbursements, 1884-5	5	0	0
Archdeacon Thomas for Editors . . .	50	0	0
Ditto, account of Index	10	0	0
Ditto, disbursements .	7	0	6
Blades, East, & Co., photo-lithographers . .	16	2	6
W. G. Smith, wood engravings . . .	36	15	0
Messrs. Whiting and Co., printing Journal .	137	16	6
Satchell, printer . .	0	10	6
Copies of original documents . . .	3	11	0
Hill & Co., photo-similes	9	7	6
Goldie, photographer .	1	4	0
Phototype Company .	3	13	6
Repaid Mr. Robinson .	0	1	0
To balance . . .	242	3	2
	£524	6	2

Balance in Treasurer's hands, Jan. 1, 1887 £242 3 2

Examined and found correct,

JAMES DAVIES
D. R. THOMAS } *Auditors.*

Feb. 2, 1887.

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Archaeologia Cambrensis.

FIFTH SERIES.—VOL. IV, NO. XIV.

APRIL 1887.

NEATH ABBEY.

(*Read at the Visit of the Association, Tuesday, August* 24, 1886.)

THE plan of the Abbey, which has been made for me by Mr. D. Godfrey Thomas of Neath, is in the main an enlargement of the plan contained in Francis' book of *Neath and its Abbey*, which was made by Mr. J. Jenkins in 1833 for the Rev. Henry Hey Knight, the learned and genial Rector of Neath; but it has been slightly added to, by way of illustration, from *Specimens of Inlaid Tiles from Neath Abbey*, published by the Neath Philosophical Institution, a copy of which has been lent for reference for this Meeting. The plan also supplies an illustration of some suggestions which this paper offers, possibly for the first time.

It exhibits the site of the church lying to the north of the conventual buildings, of which some considerable portions have fallen during the last thirty years. This was probably contributed to by the vibration caused by trains passing along the adjacent railway. Taking the plan and the portions still standing, we have many safe indices of what the original parts of the sacred edifice were; and it requires only a small effort of the imagination to conceive the noble building in its entirety, with its grand west window, its lofty nave, and pillared aisles; its handsome transepts, choir-screen, rood-loft, and high altar, part of the site of which has been

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uncovered for the purposes of this visit; the whole dominated by a massive square tower resting upon pillars, the bases of which are marked in the plan.

The domestic buildings are in part shown in the plan, to the south of the conventual church, and are marked A. The other parts of these buildings are shown on the western side, in which is situated what has been called the main entrance to the Abbey. In the former, that is the buildings to the south, were the Abbot's house, and the fratry or day-room for the monks, and over it their dormitory. The latter portion, namely the buildings on the western side, marked B, consisted of two principal buildings, one on each side of the so-called main entrance, marked E, and which were probably used as places of reception and hospitality to visitors, and for almsgiving to the poor. There is a small building on the outside of these which has the aspect, at least as regards situation, of a porter's lodge. It is marked F on the plan. In a line with the two latter buildings mentioned is a spacious room, marked G, supposed to be the Abbey kitchen. This, in comparatively recent times, was turned to use as a place for smelting ores and refining metals,[1] the ancient chimneys being used as furnace-stacks. The large heaps of *débris* near it consist of the scoria resulting from the operations, and remain as silent but unimpeachable witnesses of the desecration.

In the open space to the east of the so-called kitchen there is a piece of ruin still standing, which in Jenkins' plan is marked by an angular foundation like the letter L. It is an old chimney. It is marked Ha in the present plan. I notice it to say, in the first place, that it ought to have been shown as standing more to the north than Jenkins' plan shows it; and for the further reason that certain old remains, marked in dotted lines in the present plan, show the outlines of a building of

[1] Some local reports say lead-smelting was carried on here: but traces of carbonate of copper are very plainly seen on the walls where the furnaces stood.

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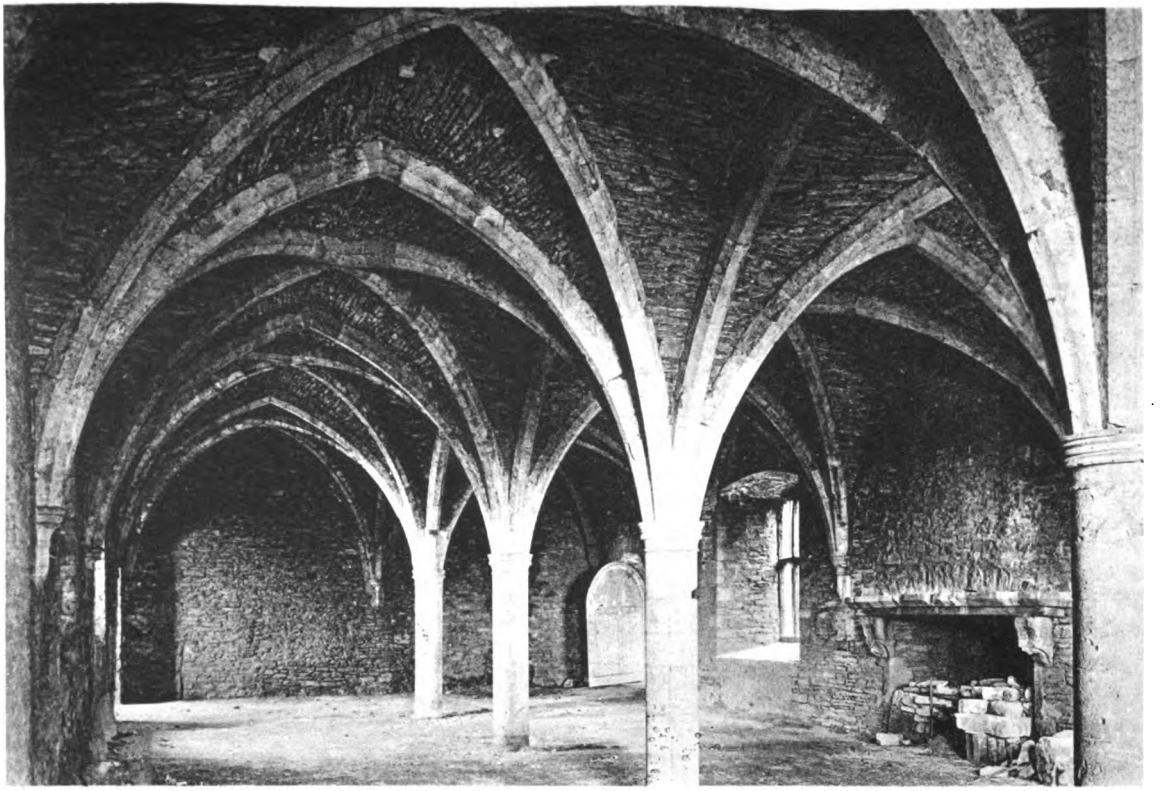

NEATH ABBEY.

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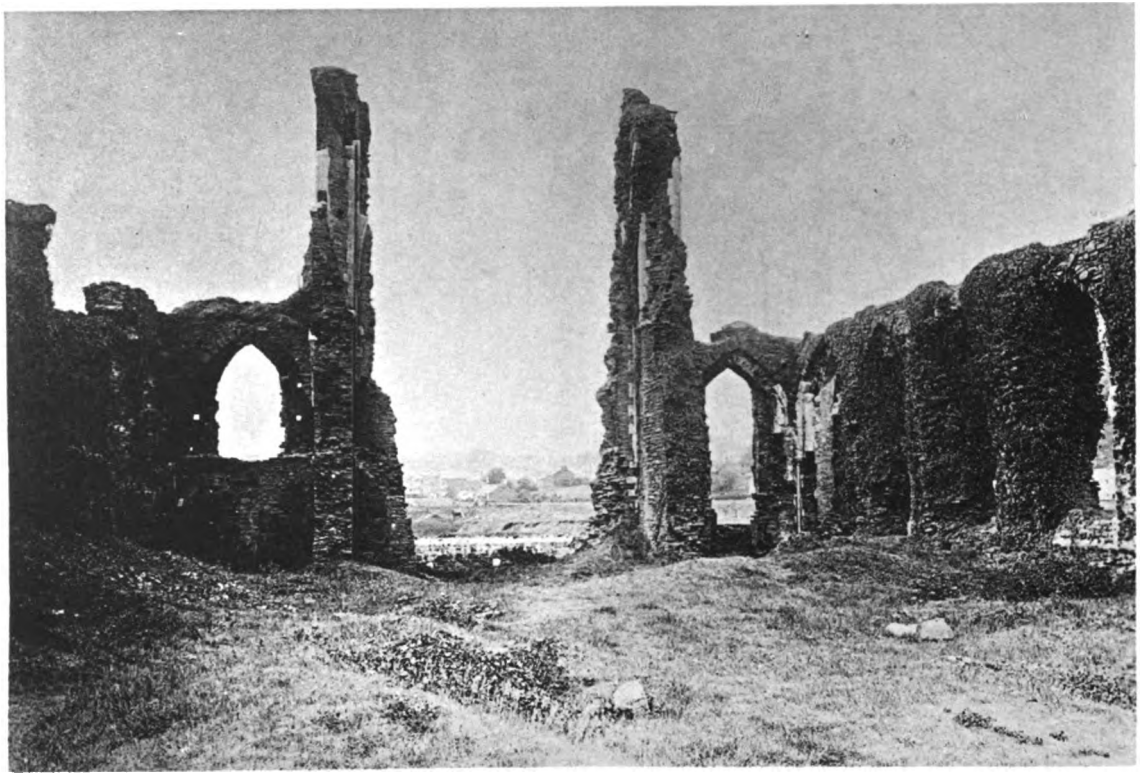

NEATH ABBEY CHURCH.

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which this still standing chimney was a part, much resembling in shape a room in the monastic buildings of Durham, called *the Monks' Hall.* The larger open space marked C on the plan is the cloister-garth, around which was the cloister, and into it a door opened from each end of the south aisle of the church. These doors are marked D on the plan. There was also a door in the south transept which led to the cloisters. The dotted lines in Jenkins' plan, and those marked C^{A1}, suggesting a way from the south transept to the monastic buildings, have been altered on the present plan, as there are indications that a building stood upon the site of the suggested way, of which the excavations made to-day disclose the doorway (J) and the window (K). This space formed the sacristy, between the transept and the chapter-house (I), the outlines of which are suggested by the dotted lines.

The foundation-charter of Neath Abbey was granted by Richard de Granaville in 1129, who also endowed it in part. One writer says it was successively occupied by Franciscan and Cistercian friars. The order is here probably inverted. If the Franciscans were at any time the occupants, it must have been by a kind of interregnum. They first came into England in the time of Henry III, whose reign commenced in 1216 and closed in 1272. Now the annals show that Richardus, the first Abbot of Neath, died in 1145, and that Radulphus, the second Abbot, witnessed a deed relating to Margam Abbey about 1153. An ode by Lewis Morganwg, addressed to Lleision, Abbot of Neath (date about 1500), makes reference to the occupants at that time as White Monks, which denotes the Cistercian Order; and it is at least more than probable that this brotherhood were both its first and last occupants.

It has been said that the minds of men are fossilised in their works; as, for instance, that Druidism being a kind of sun-worship, formed its temples of a circular shape, in accord with the apparent motion of the great orb; and that Christianity, wherever and whenever it

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settles, leaves marks of its great type, the cross, upon its structures. I believe this is remarkably illustrated in the remains of temples and other structures in Central America, where the inhabitants who erected them have become quite extinct. These enduring symbols thus afford illustration of peoples, communities, and sentiments, where other records are wanting.

There is, however, no lack of records to inform us of the character of the *Cistercian* fraternity. It was established by Robert, Abbot of Molêsme in Burgundy, to revive the decaying piety and discipline of his convent. The rule of St. Benedict, enjoining celibacy, poverty, and obedience, as cardinal virtues, was the basis of their discipline, to be solemnly and faithfully observed. There were other matters and duties also imposed upon the brethren, who in the course of a devout life were to divide their time between prayer, reading, meditation, the education of youth, and other pious and useful labours.

It is interesting to trace those expressions of sentiment and character which are to be found impressed upon these ruins of one of their houses. In its half-concealed cells and spacious cloisters, in the well-defined outlines and aisles of its grand church, in its chapter-house and refectory, in those encaustic tiles emblazoned with the heraldry of its patrons (which form the flooring around the high altar), and not less in the solitude and beauty of the situation,—for at the time it is said that the hill-sides which surround it were clothed with verdure to their very bases,—in all these we may trace a beautiful harmony with the well known rules of the Cistercian brotherhood; and in their manifest adaptations we have a good illustration of the ode, before mentioned, addressed by Lewis Morganwg to Lleision, the Abbot, of the condition of the Abbey at its prime. He describes it as "a famed, insulated retreat"; "a key of learning"; "the temple of Neath, in which God is glorified"; "a place in which sages of eminence, ardent men of learning, men of piety, humble and beneficent,

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may be found"; "chief of schools"; "the university of Neath"; "the admiration of England"; "the lamp of France and Ireland"; "a school greatly resorted to by scholars"; "a place of famous disputation in music, arithmetic, logic, rhetoric, civil and canon law".

The Abbey was dissolved by the Act passed in the reign of Henry VIII, which applied to all such establishments having less than £200 *per annum*, and by means of which three hundred and eighty such houses were broken up; its revenue at the time being only £150:4:9. Some seven or eight resident monks were pensioned for life, and the house and its possessions passed into secular hands.

Thus for about four hundred years, this Abbey, famous as a religious retreat, as a place of asylum, of learning, of devotion, of beauty of situation and architecture, stood forth with an importance which it is now difficult to fully appreciate. As to its extent, there are buildings in the adjoining village which manifestly formed parts of it. The stream which falls into the river near the town was constructed, for a long distance, to work the mill which ground the Monastery corn. The farmhouse called "Cwrt-y-Clafdy", about one mile distant on the hill-side, was the Abbey hospital or infirmary. Longford (called in Welsh "Cwrt-rhyd-hir"), "Cwrt Herbert", as well as "Cwrt-y-bettws", and "Cwrt-sart", all contiguous places, we may infer from their names to have been dependencies of the Abbey.

T. S. Sutton.

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NOTES ON THE CHARTERS OF NEATH ABBEY.

The Register of Neath Abbey is lost. At p. 168 of the *Stradling Correspondence*, Rhys Meyrick writes, "And because I meane to contynew yo'r debtor, I crave the lone of the register of Neath [Abbey] (wherein att my last being with you, I found somewhat of Justyn), and y' shalbe safely kept and sent home at yo'r p'fixed tyme." This is the last we hear of it. What became of it, or what, indeed, it contained, we do not know; but that its contents would have been of high historic value in throwing light on the conquest of Glamorgan by the Normans, and on the details of their subsequent settlement therein, there can be little doubt, having regard to the contents of such Registers as have come down to us.

Most of what writers on monastic institutions and general history had previously said about Neath Abbey was collected by the late excellent antiquary, Colonel G. G. Francis of Swansea, and makes up the eighteen pages of "Collectanea" with which he concludes his collection of *Charters and Documents relating to Neath and its Abbey*, published in 1835. Those pages are very interesting; but the facts they contain relating to the early history of the Abbey are few indeed. Such is not the case with regard to the first part of the book, which contains the charters and other documents which the zeal and industrious research of the Editor succeeded in bringing to light. These, and more particularly the charters, are of great value, and with the exception of a chirograph, dated 1237, relating to a dispute between Margam and Neath (referred to by Col. Francis at p. 5 of "Collectanea" as being amongst the Penrice MSS.), comprise, as far as I have been able to gather, all the documents for a history of Neath Abbey

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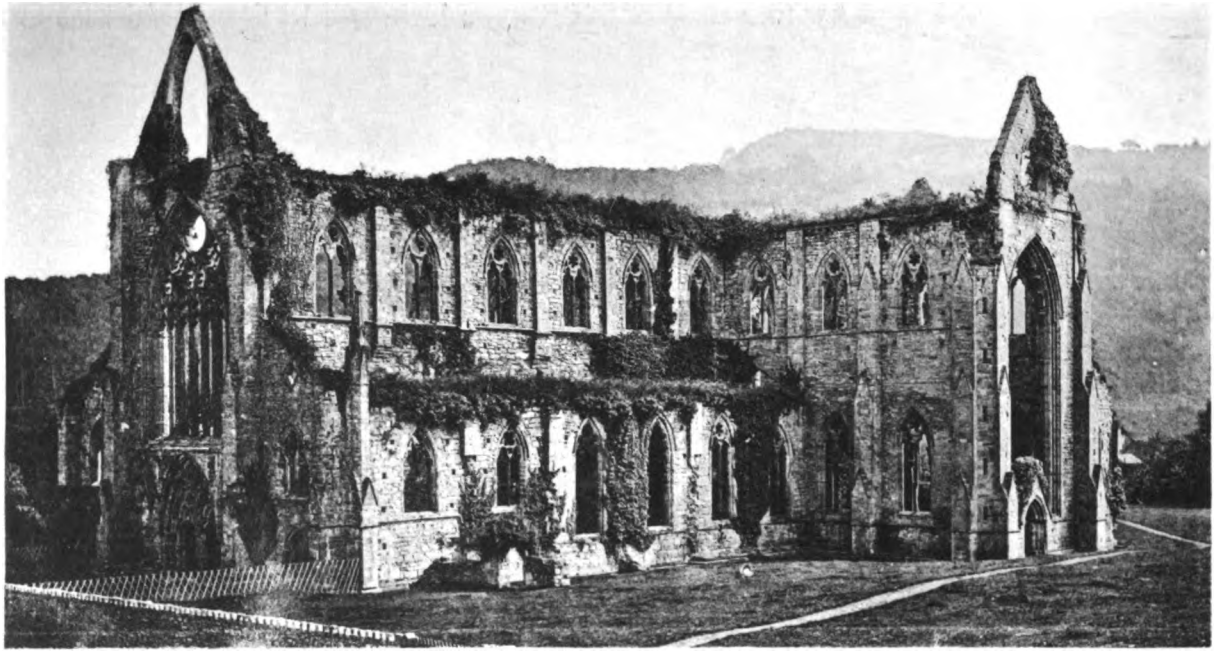

TINTERN ABBEY—SOUTH WEST VIEW.

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TINTERN ABBEY—NORTH EAST VIEW.

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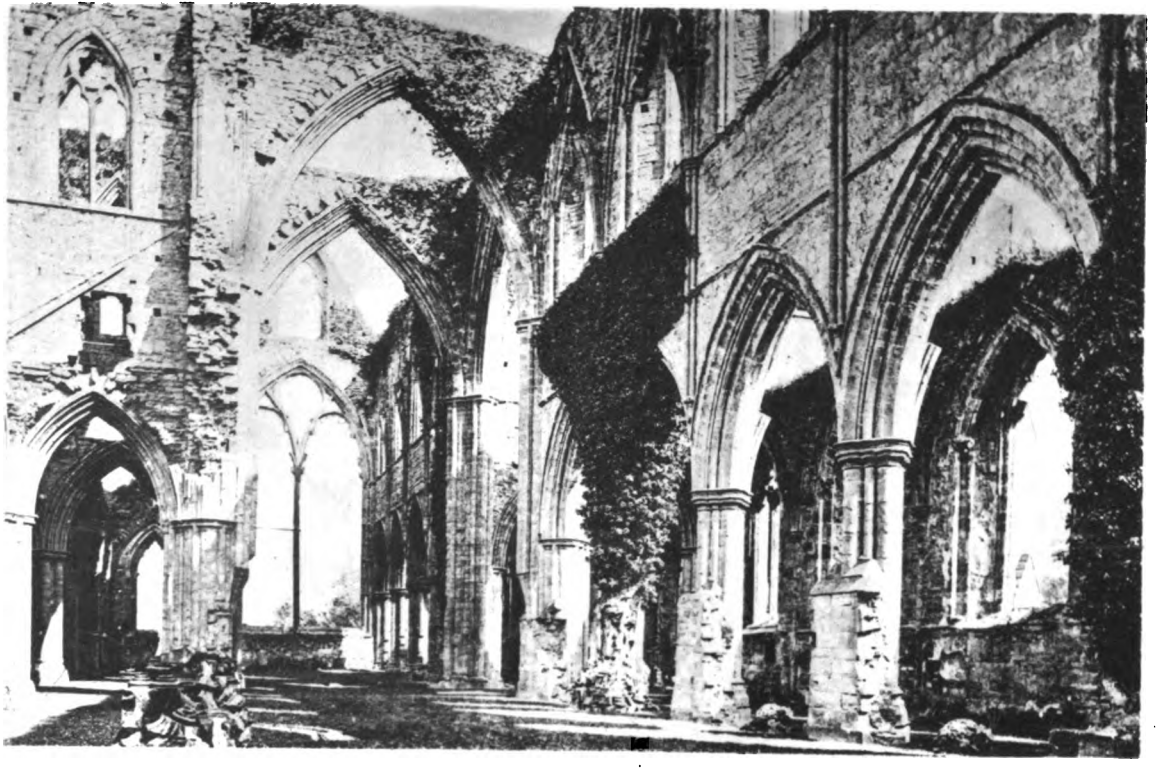

TINTERN ABBEY—LOOKING EAST.

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known to be in existence at the time the book was published. Unfortunately Colonel Francis limited the issue of his book to fifty copies, forty of which were taken up by private subscribers. It is to this must be attributed, I think, the fact that although fifty years have elapsed since it was printed, these documents have never yet been thoroughly exhausted.

When the Cambrian Archæological Association were at Swansea last autumn I took part in a discussion at the evening meeting of the day when Neath Abbey was visited, and referred to some notes previously made of points which had struck me on reading the charters. At the request of the Editors of this Journal I have since examined these documents more minutely, and, having added considerably to the notes I had then made, embodied the whole in the present paper.

At the outset it may be well to state that Colonel Francis' book contains not only the then known charters (five in number), but a number of miscellaneous documents, amongst which are included a deed of exchange between William de Barri and the Abbey, 1220; an assignment of Bluntesmore by Sir William Mayloc, 1266; anniversary obit, etc., to Sir Edward Stradling, 1341; Bull from Pope Boniface to the Abbot of Neath, 1394, etc. It is illustrated with beautiful woodcuts of the principal objects of antiquarian interest with which it is concerned, including seals, coats of arms, a ground-plan of the Abbey, view of the Castle, and the encaustic tiles discovered some time before. The five charters are,—*circa* 1129, the foundation-charter of Richard de Granaville; 1207, August 5th, confirmation-charter of King John; 1208, January 6th, another confirmation-charter of King John; 1334, Aug. 16th, charter by John de Mowbray, lord of Gower; 1468, June 24th, charter of confirmation of Richard Earl of Warwick.

The first three were printed in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, and when comparing Dugdale's readings with those in Colonel Francis' book, seeing in the margin of the

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Dugdale charter of 1208 a note, " vide etiam 10 Ed. III, n. 42", I went to the Record Office, and with the help of my friend, Mr. W. D. Benson, after much trouble, due to the charter having been entered in the Calendar as one of Netley Abbey, found and transcribed the charter of confirmation of Edward III, dated 8th April 1336, which is printed in the Appendix hereto.

Mr. G. T. Clark, at p. 69 of *The Land of Morgan*, mentions three charters of John as printed in *Rot. Char.*, dated respectively 6 January, 5 August, and 11 August 1207. This is a mistake as far as that of 11 August is concerned. It has, I think, been slipped in by accident from the line next but one preceding, where the Margam charters are referred to; one of which, as a matter of fact, was dated 11 August 1207: at any rate I have looked through the charter rolls, and cannot find it under that date, though the two others are there.

Although the Register of the Abbey, as already stated, is lost, it fortunately happens that much use was made of it by Rhys Meyrick in writing that part of his history of Glamorgan which treats of its conquest by the Normans. This he tells us himself; but we are not left to depend wholly upon his statement, for the diligent research of Colonel Francis has enabled us to compare his statements with documents which undoubtedly must have been copied in the Register, and so to see for ourselves that he made considerable use of that book; and further, that whenever his accuracy can be so tested, he is found to be generally trustworthy.

Of the charters collected by Colonel Francis, by far the most important is the charter of confirmation of *Richard Earl of Warwick* (1468). From it may be collected, with little outside assistance, a history of the progress of the Abbey from its foundation by Richard de Granaville to the year when this charter was given. It is an *Inspeximus*, and the documents it recites, arranged not in the order of recital, but chronologically, are as here-

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under :—I, *circa* 1129, Foundation-Charter of Richard de Granaville; II and III, two other charters, about the same date, given by the same; IV, between 1147 and 1157, confirmation-charter of William Earl of Gloucester; V, between 1147 and 1157, charter of grant of privileges, etc., given by the said Earl; VI, 1289, 13th of April, deed of exchanges between Abbot Adam of Carmarthen and Earl Gilbert de Clare; VII, 1289, 12th of April, licence to cut timber from Earl Gilbert to Adam of Carmarthen; VIII, 1338, 9th of October, charter of confirmation of I, II, III, IV, V, VI, given by Hugo Le de Spencer; IX, 1338, 9th of October, charter of confirmation of VII, given by Hugo Le de Spencer; X, 1341, 13th of September, licence to Abbey to hold lands of Sir E. Stradling in mortmain, given by Hugo Le de Spencer; XI, 1358, 12th of July, *Inspeximus* confirming last licence by Edward Le de Spencer; XII, letters patent of Richard Earl of Warwick and Albemarle, etc., addressed to his bailiffs, etc.; XIII, 1429, 8th of October, letters patent to tax-gatherers; XIV, 1468, 24th of June, the *Inspeximus* itself of Richard Earl of Warwick, lord of Glamorgan and Morganwg, and Anna his wife.

The great historical value of this deed is obvious when it is remembered that, apart from the charter, 10 Edward III, already alluded to, eleven of the thirteen recited documents are found nowhere else. It was discovered by the late Colonel Francis, and is now in the possession of his son, Mr. J. Richardson Francis of Swansea. These fourteen documents, together with others now lost, must have been in the Register of Neath when in the possession of Meyrick. His account of Richard de Granaville and the founding of the Abbey is as follows :—

"Sir Richard de Granaville, to whom the old Castle of Neth, in the Westerside of the River of Neth, and the Landes which lately apperteyned to the Abbay of Neth, were given in reward of service, was of great possessions in Normandy, England, and Wales, and a valiant knight, as the Register of Neath testifyeth, as also it may be appear, for that he was placed in the

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utter boundes of the Signory of Glamorgan and Morganwg, even in the mouthes of his enemies; who by the procurement of Constancia his wife, having noe Issue by her, and shee then dying, began to build the Abbay of Neth in the year of the incarnation of our Saviour M.C.XXIX, wherein, the next yeare ensuing, hee placed 12 moncks, to the maintenance whereof he gave all such landes as hee had between Cludach, Pullignan, Neth, and Tawy; the Chappell of St. Gyles, with all tyth due upon his Tenants or men, viz., French and English men; halfe his fishing of the River of Neth, the Myll of Cludach, and the meadow by west the new Wall to the River of Neth. Hee gave alsoe the ffee of Moonke Nash, with the church thereto belonging; and certain Landes neere unto Nash, within the ffee of Oggmor; and the Myll of Pendewlyn, a house for the Miller, and two acres of Land, and all the Landes between Cludach and the brook that runneth by Constance's Crosse: And his house de Vilerys; but the house of Neth had never possession of that house. This Sir Richard de Granavilla was Constable of the new Castle of Neth in the time of Robert Consull. He was Lord of Bideford, Litleham, and Kilhamtone in Devonshire. Litleham he gave to the said house of Neth."

This varies from the accepted history of the Norman appropriation of the Neath district, as contained in Mr. G. T. Clark's *Land of Morgan* and in his *Manorial Particulars*, in several particulars. In the first place, Meyrick speaks of two Castles of Neath,—an old one on the west side of the river, which was given to De Granaville; a new one on the east, of which he was Constable. Mr. Clark, in the two works above referred to, treats of Neath as if there was but one Castle there, that it belonged to De Granaville, and was on the east side of the river. Further, Meyrick says that the lands given to De Granaville are those "which lately apperteyned to the Abbay of Neth"; *i.e.*, "the land between Cludach, Pwllcynan, Neth and Tawy".

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Mr. Clark, that not only were these given to him, but also Neath Citra and Neath Burgus. (See "Manorial Particulars", *Arch. Camb.*, 4th Ser., vol. ix, pp. 128-34.) It is with great hesitation I venture to offer an opinion differing from so eminent an authority as Mr. Clark, THE historian of Glamorganshire; but I cannot help thinking that if he were to carefully re-examine these three charters of De Granaville, he would feel some doubt as to whether De Granaville ever owned Neath Citra and Neath Burgus, or held the Castle on the east bank of the Neath, except as Constable of Robert the Consul, which the second charter says he was.

In these charters the references to the Castle are the following.—By the first he gives the chapel of his Castle ("capellam nostri castelli de Nethe") to found a monastery for twelve monks, by the second he gives the Castle itself, and by the third he confirms that gift with others. It is, therefore, clear that De Granaville gave HIS Castle to the Abbey. Mr. Clark (p. 131, *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 4th Ser., vol. ix, p. 131) says "R. de Granaville ..... on his retirement to Bideford is said to have made over his whole holding to the monks, together with his Castle and castelry. This is corroborated by the Fine Roll, John, 1207, which shows that the monks gave 100 marcs and a palfrey to John, lord of Glamorgan, for what must be regarded as a confirmation: 'Monachi de Neth dant centum marcas et 1 palfredum pro habenda castellarium quod fuit Ricardi Granavill', etc. (*Rot. Fin.*, i, p. 389.) The castelry, however, did not carry the Castle, for the account of Maurice de Berkeley (31 Henry II) charges for Wm. de Cogan, custody of the Castle of Neath for half a year, £10. This (1185) is the earliest mention of the Castle." On the following page he continues: "This new acquisition" (*i.e.*, the donation of Richard de Granaville) "proved troublesome, and before long the monks exchanged the lordship and castelry with the chief lord for a rent-charge upon Talavan, Llanblethian, and Ruthyn."

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From this it would seem that De Granaville's Castle was the Neath Castle of 31 Henry II (*i.e.*, 1185), and that though the monks had the castelry they never had the Castle. That this cannot be so will readily appear. When he wrote the passage above quoted, in which he says "the Fine Roll of John 1207 must be regarded as a confirmation", Mr. Clark seems to have forgotten that John, by charter (1207, August 5) had formally confirmed this gift of the Castle. It runs: "Sciatis nos dedisse et concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie Sanctæ Trinitatis de Neth et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus *locum ubi castellum Ricardi de Granavill quondam fuit cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et totam terram quam idem Ricardus habuit inter Thawy et Neth.*"

The clear meaning of the words I have italicised is, that in 1207 the Castle of De Granaville no longer existed, but that his castelry and lordship were held by the monks. That, however, does not of itself prove the position of the Castle, except that there is a strong inference in favour of the Castle being where the lands were, *i.e.*, west of the Neath. However, we are not left to conjecture upon this fact alone. We are told in the *Annals of Margam* and elsewhere, that in 1185 there was a Castle called Neath Castle, which we know, from continued series of historical notices, stood where what is now called Neath Castle stood, viz., on the east side of the river Neath. Now it is quite clear that there would not be found two castles standing at the same time on the east side of the Neath, to guard the town and lands adjoining; therefore, if it can be shown that Neath Castle was already built when De Granaville gave his Castle to the monks, this latter must have been an altogether different one from the former, and must have stood on the west side of the Neath. Now, although Margam Abbey was not founded until 1147, the *Annals* commence the chronicling of local events as early as 1127; and inasmuch as they note the founding of the Abbey of Neath in 1130, and make no men-

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tion of the building of the Castle of Neath (an event of at least equal importance), it must be taken to have been built before 1127; and in all probability a considerable time before that year, or the chronicler would have learnt from hearsay the year of its erection, and then have chronicled it under that year. Accordingly, if my line of reasoning is to be relied upon, the *Annals* show that Neath Castle existed in 1130, when De Granaville made over his Castle to the monks, and therefore that the latter must have stood on the west side of the Neath, as stated by Rhys Meyrick.

The facts upon which I have formed the opinion that De Granaville never held Neath Citra and Neath Burgus are these.—In the first place, though he makes gifts of lands as far away as Devonshire, in addition to *all his lands* west of the Neath, he gives no land whatever on the east. Next, if he had held Neath Burgus we should expect the fact to have been mentioned in the charters to the borough which exist; but there is no such mention of any connection of De Granaville with the borough in the oldest charter, which commences with a recital of the grant of the first charter to the burgesses by William Earl of Gloucester. Again, Mr. Clark (*Manorial Particulars*) says that Briton Ferry and part of Neath manor were held of Neath Citra; and the charter of confirmation of King John, 7 January 1208, already mentioned, shows that Robert Consul, Earl of Gloucester (chief lord at the date of the foundation of the Abbey), gave to the Abbey the land described as "terra de Ponte", *i.e.*, Briton Ferry, together with the church which Radulph the Hermit held in free alms. Lastly, Meyrick gives no reason for the giving up of his lordship by De Granaville, but the appeal of his childless, dying wife. That may have moved him to found and richly endow the Abbey; but the more probable reason of his retirement, and giving up his lordship, is that suggested by Mr. Clark, viz., the danger of his position on the Neath, caused by the frequent risings of the Welsh, and in particular by their occu-

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pation of Gower in 1136. This, if true, appears to me a strong argument in favour of my opinion, that Neath Citra and Neath Burgus did not belong to De Granaville; for although its position of danger is sufficient to account for his giving up his lordship on the west side of the Neath, it is difficult to understand his giving up Neath Citra and Neath Burgus on the east, when he had the Neath between him and his enemies, and a Castle so strong as to frighten off or successfully resist the attack of the Welsh who burnt the town of Kenfig on the night of St. Hilary, 1167; and in 1185 successfully resisted, until it was relieved, a hostile army of Welshmen who had just burnt the towns of Cardiff and Kenfig, and were laying waste the open country of Glamorgan with fire and sword.

I have not been able to find out when the district afterwards known as Neath Citra first became included in that designation. Although probably at first, as Mr. Clark says, it was so called by the Normans because situated on their side of the Neath, it afterwards included the extensive area of land on the west side conveyed to the chief lord in 1289 by the exchange then effected between him and Adam of Carmarthen, as a comparison of its boundary, given by Mr. Clark, with the boundary of that portion of the lands exchanged west of the Abbey to Pwllcynan, will readily show.

To sum up this matter. I think it is clear that Meyrick's account of the two Castles is warranted by the documents, and that these show directly and by inference that De Granaville's place at Glamorgan was on the west of the Neath, and that Fitzhamon and his successors held Neath Citra and Neath Burgus, and built a castle on the east side of the river; and that De Granaville, finding his position dangerous, gave up his Castle and lordship to the monks when he retired to his more secure property at Bideford.

I am inclined to think, further, that the first Monastery was built at or near the site of De Granaville's Castle, close to the Clydach stream. In the first place

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the disposition of the monks was eminently pacific, and they would be eager to remove such a continual source of provocation as the Castle would present to their wild neighbours, ever ready to attack the countrymen of their founder, and not always respecters of the property of religious houses; especially if, as is not at all unlikely, it had been battered about in the Welsh rising of 1136. The Castle chapel had, by the foundation charter, been already given to them; and upon the principle of convenience, the Castle site would be the most suitable, its stones being available and ready to hand. Then close by was the new town (the "nova villa" of the foundation charter), which had probably sprung up since De Granaville had settled there, the meadows from the mill on the Clydach to the wall of which, and from thence to the sea, had been given to the monks by that charter. These considerations all seem to me to point to the place where the old Castle had stood, or a site near thereto, as that upon which the Abbey was built.

The two charters of William Earl of Gloucester are undated. They could not, however, have been given before 1147, when his father died, because he is described as Earl of Gloucester; and not later than 1157, when his mother died, because she is in the second referred to as then living. By the first he confirms the gifts of De Granaville; his father, Robert, the late Earl; and that of Maurice de Londres. By the second he grants to the monks and their converts freedom from toll and all secular customs, in respect of buying and selling, in all his ports, boroughs, and fairs throughout his land, and from all aids and taxes; and to their servants and tenants a like freedom from toll in respect of food, raiment, and necessaries, provided they do not become common merchants. He further gives them the right of wreck in all their land, and grants them a house (*mansio*) at Cardiff to entertain themselves thereat, free and exempt from beer-taxes, and every custom and secular exaction, together with the liberty

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which is called "stevenfre", in his mills, and the like liberty to the man who should be placed in charge of the said house.

I have made every effort to find out what this liberty called "stevenfre" was. It is not mentioned in the index to the last edition of Dugdale's *Monasticon*, nor have I found any reference to it in the indices of the cartularies and registers of many abbeys which I have examined, though some of them, like St. Mary's, Dublin, were affiliated to the same Order as Neath, and about the time of its foundation, and contain numerous references to mills. The result of my investigations is to lead to the opinion that this liberty of "stevenfre" is the same as that which had been previously granted to and was confirmed by a charter of Edward III (*Mon.*, vol. vi, p. 444) to the Priory of Haverfordwest: ..."necnon libertate multuræ suæ in molendino ipsius Roberti, scilicet, quod sint Stemnifreoch et Colfreoch", and was a right to have their corn ground at the lord's mills without paying the usual mill-toll. If that be so, it is a curious circumstance that of all the religious houses whose histories are related in the six volumes of the *Monasticon*, only two (and those in South Wales) should have this particular liberty. *Primâ facie*, the inference is that it must have been some old Welsh privilege; but Du Cange derives "Stemnifreoch" from the Saxon. He does not deal with "Colfreoch" at all. Blount, in his *Law Dict.*, passes the two words by, with the reference to the Haverford charter quoted above, followed by a "quære".[1]

[1] This "liberty", having regard to its unique character, as already mentioned in the text, seemed to me of so much interest that I have spared no pains by writing to all my friends likely to be able to throw light upon it for their views thereon. Mr. John Gwenogfryn Evans, who, in conjunction with Professor Rhys, has just earned the gratitude of all Welshmen by his scholarly and beautifully executed volume of Welsh texts, was good enough to communicate with Professor Napier, of Oxford, upon the subject, from whom he received the following: "I fear I can give no satisfactory answer to your friend's question. In *stemnifreoch*, *stevenfre*, the second element, *fre* (*freoch*), is, no doubt, the same in meaning as *libertas*.

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The charter proceeds to confer upon the monks certain privileges. They and their freemen are not to be obliged to appear, in respect of their lands, in the county court of Cardiff, or any other court, and are to be quit of suit of court as to that court and all other courts throughout the Earl's lands. Further, they are granted the right of freely holding their own courts, as concerning their own men, whenever they have, or may afterwards have men, as well in their lands between Neath and Tawe as in their other lands; and of commencing and terminating all pleas and disputes in their said lands in their courts, saving only that what pertains to the Earl's royal rights must be terminated in the county court of Cardiff; and that if any of the free tenants of the monks be found guilty of stirring up war or any other felony before him or his bailiffs, he will hold the lands and tenements of the felon for a year and a day, unless the monks chose to pay the fine; and for ever after the monks shall hold them in escheat, without hindrance. The monks have the further privilege of retaking any animals or

The *stemn* or *steven* (*vn* and *mn* interchange) would seem to be our *stem* or trunk of a tree, or a *stem* of a boat, and hence might be used for a *boat* itself. Could it have reference to some toll exacted on boats? The other word I cannot read distinctly." [The fault of my letter.] "Is it *cholfreoch*, or *coltfreoch*, or *colfreoch*? Old Eng. *cêol* meant a boat. The usual representative of O. E. *êo* is *ê* in Middle English; but in some dialects we frequently find *o* written. This *col* is a possible Middle English spelling for Old Eng. *cêol*. Taking that view, *colfreoch* would be the same as *stevenfre*=boat."

Upon the same subject Mr. James A. Corbett, of Cardiff, who first suggested to me the identity of *stevenfre* and *stemnifreoch*, has written as follows: "The Mills at Cardiff were west of the Castle, and the Creek at the foot of Quay Street was, no doubt, latterly the foot of the Mill-tail, where the water re-entered the Taff. Speed's map, however, shows the Taff itself coming up to this point, and apparently three watercourses from the Mills entering the river higher up. Whether boats could actually get right up to the Mills is doubtful; but they could certainly get very near them, and they would be liable, in doing so, to a toll to the Corporation as tenants of the lord of the borough. Before the charters of Cardiff were granted, probably this toll would have belonged to the lord."

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goods stolen or wrongfully taken from them, upon mere proof of ownership, without bringing an action against the thief or wrongdoer.

Between this second charter of William Earl of Gloucester and the charters of John there is a period of fifty to sixty years, during which the Abbey endowments and privileges are not affected by charters; and all we know of its history from other sources is what we learn from the annals of its neighbour, Margam. Those annals are singularly silent as to the fortunes of the Abbey during these years, yet they were troublous times as almost any in Glamorgan history. Henry II, we are told by the chronicler, entered South Wales in 1163, and pacified it without opposition or bloodshed; but the pacification was little lasting, for in 1167 the Welsh burnt Kenfig on the night of St. Hilary; and after an almost annual succession of portents, such as an eclipse of the moon after midnight, in 1168; the vocal but invisible manifestation of the daughter of a certain Welsh lady, deposed to on oath by the father, in 1169; a playful ghost in Devonshire, who spoke openly to men, but could not be seen, in 1184; the war-annals commence again in the next year, ushering in a wonderful appearance presented by the sun after an eclipse, when it looked the colour of blood. Then came the Welsh, devastating with fire and sword the plains of Glamorgan; after which exercises, amongst other things, as the chronicler puts it, they burnt Cardiff and unfortunate Kenfig,—the latter for the second time. Neath Castle proved too much for them, for after laying siege thereto a long while, they themselves were put to flight by an army of Normans coming up to the relief of the beleaguered garrison.

That nothing of Neath Abbey is mentioned in the annals of these troublous years is the strongest testimony to the respect which the Cistercians at this time gained for their Order by their strict observance of their severe rules. But though there was nothing in the history of the peaceful monks calmly pursuing their

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occupations, and recommending, by their mode of life, themselves and their Abbey to the Welsh, on the edge of whose territory they lived, and whose ancient lands they possessed,—a sort of buffer between the Welsh and their inveterate foes, the Normans,—which the annalist deemed worthy of a line in his chronicle, nevertheless the wealth of the Abbey grew apace.

To what an extent they gained the esteem of the fiery though generous natives is seen by the donations enumerated in the second charter of John. Rees ap Iestyn, with the approval of his three sons, Iorwerth, Owen, and Howell, bestowed upon them the land of Llanilid, near Llanharan, with its church and all its appurtenances. Leyshon (or Lesant) ap Morgan gave them, to hold in perpetual alms, the land which his father had given them between the Avon and Neath, together with sixty acres of arable land next to their houses; the whole of the island which lay within "Magna Pulla";[1] the whole of the land beyond Valda (?), with common of pasture; and the whole of his land between the Avon and the Thawe. Roger and Kenewrec (Cynywrig), the sons of Wian (Owen), gave them all the land which their father held of Morgan ap Caradoc in the marsh of Avan; Wgan Droyn, eight acres of arable land of the land which is called "Lamped in Cwmtioch".

In 1218, some eight years later, we learn from the *Annals of Margam*, Clement, the Abbot, died. We know little more of him than the fact that by charter he granted a payment of six shillings annually to the monks of Margam, under an agreement with Philip de Marcross, who gave thirty-six acres of land to Neath Abbey, and twenty-three to Margam.[2] His successor was the former Prior, Gervasius, and he it was probably who, as Abbot, was a party to a deed of exchange, executed about 1220, between the Abbot and Convent of the one part, and Sir William de Barri of the other, whereby the latter exchanged his fee of Walterston, in

[1] Colonel Francis suggests Dumball, in Neath river, for this.
[2] J. M. Traherne, from the Margam MSS.

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Gower, for sixty-eight acres of arable, and a virgate and a half of land, with meadows, pastures, and appurtenances in the fee of Hornblanton in Somersetshire, and certain yearly rents. This exchange gave rise, in 1238, to a suit commenced on the 8th March between Richard Fitz-Richard and Thomas de Marini, and the Abbot of Neath, for common of pasture in Hornblanton.[1] Probably this, or part of it, is the land referred to in the second charter of John as given by William de Staner, situated between the church of St. Decumans and Kanesford.

The immunity from depredations by the Welsh, which hitherto the Abbey appears to have enjoyed, was broken in 1224 by an attack upon one of their houses by Morgan ap Owen (Morgan Gam of Avan). He not only burnt down their house, but destroyed three hundred or more of their sheep, killed four of their servants and one monk, and grievously wounded a lay-brother (*conversus*).[2] What was the cause of this sudden

[1] Clark, *L. M.*, 104.

[2] *Conversus.*—I have translated this word "lay brother". This is the equivalent of the word given in several dictionaries, *e.g.*, Du Cange; see also Alberti's *Italian Dict.*, 1828 ed.: "*Converso, S. M.* Dicesi quegli che poeta l'abito della religione nel convento, ed e laico=frere lai, frere servant." Neuman and Baretti's *Spanish Dict.*, 1831: "*Converso*,—1, convert, a person converted from one religion to another; 2, lay brother, a man admitted for the service of a religious house without being ordained." In Blount's *Law Dictionary*, however, the following explanation is given of the word: "*Conversos.*—The Jews here in England were formerly called *conversos*, viz., because they were converted to the Christian religion. Henry III built an house for them in London, and allowed them a competent provision or subsistence for their lives; and this house was called Domus Conversorum. 'Tis mentioned by our historians Anno Domini 1244. But by reason of the vast expenses of the wars, and the increase of these converts, they became a burthen to the Crown, and therefore they were placed in abbeys and monasteries for their support and maintenance. But the Jews being afterwards banished, Edward III, in the fifty-first year of his reign, gave this House for the keeping of the Rolls; and it is the same which is at this time enjoyed by the Master of the Rolls."

Whether the *conversus* wounded in the attack by Morgan Gam was a lay brother or a converted Jew is impossible to determine. The date of the attack, 1224, allows of either being possible, inas-

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attack of Morgan Gam nowhere appears; but whatever it was, the quarrel was not lasting, for when, seven years later (1231), Morgan joined Llewelyn in an attack upon Neath Castle, which was taken, he is not said to have done any harm to the monks or their property, though he behaved with the utmost severity to their neighbours on the other side of the river. Not only did he take the Castle, but having destroyed the town, exterminated the inhabitants.[1]

The Abbey witnessed without injury a number of other risings of the Welsh in the interval from this time down to the Statute of Rhuddlan, including that of 1257-8, when on 6th Sept. they attacked Neath with 800 mail-clad horsemen and 7,000 footmen, and failing to take the Castle, burnt the town to the gates, "et sic ad dæmones redierunt".

An acknowledgment of an assignment of a lease of Bluntesmore, in the manor of Ogmore, from Sir William Maylock, in 1266, introduces us to Abbot Adam of Carmarthen. He figures as the most conspicuous of the few ecclesiastics referred to in these documents in connection with Neath; and it is probably, as conjectured by the late Rev. H. H. Knight, his effigy, with a model of a church in his hand, which lies in the grounds of Court Herbert near by; a sketch of which appears at p. 333 of the last volume (Series V, vol. iii). When Edward I, after his North Wales campaign, on his way to Carmarthen, halted, and passed the night of the 12th December 1284 at Neath Abbey, he presented Abbot Adam with a very beautiful baudekin.[2]

But the year which brings him into prominent notice is that of 1289, when he was a party to the exchange

much as the banishment of the Jews from England by Edward III did not take place until 1377. *Mon.*, vol. iv, p. 31, has the following reference to Jewish converts: "*Reading Abbey.*—During this Abbot's (William, formerly Sub-Prior of Coventry) time, according to Grose, the maintenance of two Jewish converts, both women, was imposed upon this Abbey."

[1] "Morganus Cam non solum subvertit illud, sed etiam destructa villa habitatores exterminavit."

[2] Clark, *L. M.*

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with Gilbert de Clare of lands for rent-secks, and the licence above mentioned. Why the former was effected seems explicable for two reasons. Mr. G. T. Clark, following in this Rhys Meyrick, attributes it to the difficulty the Abbot had with his tenants. "This new acquisition" (*i.e.*, the grant of lands by De Granaville) "proved troublesome, and before long" (as a matter of fact one hundred and sixty years after) "the monks exchanged the lordship and castelry with the chief lord for a rent-charge upon Talavan, Llanblethian, and Ruthyn." The Rev. H. H. Knight attributed it to another cause. "The exchange", he put it, "on so large a scale, of land for rent-secks, seems to indicate a drain of cash such as extensive buildings would occasion. The church of Neath Abbey, and the earlier portion of that of Cadoxton, which was appropriated to the Abbey, were rebuilt about the end of the same century", *i.e.*, the thirteenth. I think the evidence of the deed itself, and the licence granted upon the same day (13th April 1289), point to the latter suggestion as the most probable. Meyrick, as we know, had once a loan of the Register, but had not exhausted it, for we find him writing for a loan of it a second time; and with reference to this exchange he makes a note in his *Morg. Arch.* to have the deed copied. It may be, therefore, that finding some passage in the Register referring to troubles with the tenants, he concluded that this exchange was the result. He has certainly not summarised the deed correctly in respect of the lands upon which the rent-charge was given, which according to the deed were Neath, Cowbridge, Llanblethian, Cardiff, and Caerleon, and amounted to £102 a year. The area of the lands given in exchange was very extensive, and was entirely carved out of the grant of De Granaville. It consisted of, first, all the lands between Neath and Tawy, within the boundary-lines therein described, to wit, along the Neath to "Dyvelys, and from Dyvelys as far as Haved Wennok, just as the highway extends itself to Rugho, and from Rugho to Pantasser, and from Pantasser to

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Thloynmawr, and from Thloynmawr to Cludach, and so along the mountain of the Tawy to Legh, and along the Legh from across the mountain to Lantanedewen, as it extends itself into Pewerdyn, and along the Pewerdyn to the Neath."

Most of these boundary-names are easily identified by their modern equivalents in the Ordnance Map, from which, at a glance, can be seen the extent of the lands conveyed. "Dyvelys" is the Dulais, a tributary of the Neath; "Cludach" is the stream entering the Neath near the Abbey; and "Legh" (Llech) and "Pewerdyn" (Perddyn) are small streams rising not far from one another in the mountain near Colbren. "Rugho" appears to be the same as Rhygoes of to-day; and "Thloynmawr" is, of course, Llwynmawr; but whether it is so called now I do not know. I have not been able to identify it, nor "Pantasser".

The other lands exchanged were to the west of the Abbey, bounded by a line running along the hill of Coedfranc to the Crumlyn Bog, intersecting therein the Crumlyn Brook (Pulkanan), and following that brook down to the sea. These lands were all poor, and it may well be that Mr. Clark is right rather than Mr. Knight. The Abbot preferred safe, dry rents to poor lands with rents and services uncertain in their payment, and difficult in their execution. The lord wanted men to follow him, when needed, to the wars, and the mountaineers of the lands conveyed would be just the kind to make hardy foot-soldiers. Still it is pretty clear from the licence to cut timber, granted on the same day, that considerable additions to the Abbey buildings were in contemplation at the time. It gave the Abbot and his successors the right of taking timber for the building and reasonable repairing of the Abbey and its two granges, Tettebus and Bercaria, situated next to the Abbey, and between it and Neath Castle, in the woods of Glyntawy, Glynneath, and Glyndulais, by the view and delivery of the Earl's foresters. It is worthy of notice that this licence is not recited in the

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confirmation-charter of Edward III which confirms the exchange. This is what we should expect if the exchange were made to meet the expense of extensive buildings; for the buildings having been erected, the licence would no longer be required.

The chief lords of Glamorgan and their followers were not the only benefactors of Neath Abbey. Very soon after its foundation lands in Gower were granted to it, as appears from the *Inspeximus* of John de Mowbray, lord of Gower, dated 1334, confirming the charters of Henry and William, Earls of Warwick, respectively. By the earlier of these Henry grants and confirms to the Abbey the fishery of the Pulkanan, which Ranulf the hermit formerly held; and the right of fishing and taking fish with nets and any instruments they might deem fit to use, between Pulkanan and Tawe; also the right to build a weir on the Tawe at Glyntawe, from the Abbey lands on the east bank, called Enysumwen, across to the Earl's land on the Gower side of the river. He further confirmed a gift of Henry de Vilers, in the fee of Talabont, of a large extent of land bounded by the Lougher, Lliw,[1] and their tributaries, together with the Chapel of St. Michael of Carnu, with all easements and common of pasture throughout the whole fee. The witnesses to this charter are Antonio, monachus; Cadivor, sacerdos; Will' de Londinio, and many others. The second of these has an unmistakably Welsh name.

By the later of the two charters Earl William confirms the former, and grants the monks exemption from toll and all secular exactions in respect of buying and selling throughout all his land. From it we learn that dissensions had frequently arisen between the Earl and the monks as to what was the boundary between the lands of the latter and the lordship of Kilvey, and that they had agreed to settle disputes once for all by defining it by perambulation. They agreed

[1] There is a mill on the Lliw which to this day is called Melin Monach.

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that it began where the Crumlyn Brook entered the bog of that name, then following the brook up to where it crossed the road from Llansamlet, it went along Eskeyr-hyrayth (*sic*) towards the Abbey, then straight through the wood to the well of St. Iltud, and from thence in a straight line to Fonnondoym,[1] and thence straight to the brook called Gleys, along which it ran to the Tawe. And inasmuch as they could not perambulate the boundary through the Crumlyn Bog, they agreed to take an imaginary line through the middle of the brook, from the point where it entered the bog, down to the sea, as a boundary-line for that part.

The boundary thus settled has continued to be the recognised boundary to this day. The difficult part of it to determine is the course of the Crumlyn Brook through the bog. Since the making of the Tennant Canal, under an Act of 1827, that has become impossible from inspection, though doubtless maps are in existence showing the course, before that date, for part of the way. But the mouth of the brook seems early to have been a movable point, for the boundary of Neath Citra extends "to a well called Ffynnon-newydd, *alias* Fynnon-rhydd-wern; and so on to the said river, south-west, to a place called Y Gareg-ddu-fach, where the river Crymlyn *did of old times fall into the sea.*"

It is interesting to note that in this charter we first find the brook, which has always been part of the ancient eastern boundary of Morganwg, called by the name by which it is now, and has been for centuries, generally known. In the charters of De Granaville, in the exchange of Adam of Carmarthen, and, indeed, in the charter of Henry Earl of Warwick, which this confirms, the brook is called Pulkanan; which name survives to this day, as applied to the pool into which the brook now runs, near the top of the bog.

John de Mowbray not only confirms the two charters above mentioned, but also other gifts and grants, and

[1] Probably some mineral spring, but I have not been able to identify it.

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confirms certain liberties and privileges to the monks in addition. He appears also, from the confirmation-charter of Edward III, to have given the monks a licence to hold in mortmain the lands and tenements which Rees Vaughan ap Rees ap Hoel held of him in Talabont, which lands are probably included in those gifts of freeholders confirmed by the charter now under consideration.

Seven years later than De Mowbray's charter, on the 13th Sept. 1341, Hugo le Despenser grants a similar licence to the last to hold lands of Sir Ed. Stradling of St. Donat's, which the latter bestowed upon them on the 20th October of the same year, by deed, which is printed in Colonel Francis' collection. The consideration was participation in spiritual offices and anniversary obit. In the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, taken 1535, we find this entry among the "annual rents paide owte,—Mr. Harry S'tarling his obbyt xx*s*."

The two letters patent which conclude the recited charters in the *Inspeximus* of Richard Earl of Warwick and his wife (1468), throw an interesting light upon the social surroundings of the Abbey. The first, dated probably in the same year as the second (1429), though no nearer date than 12th March "in the year" of the reign of Henry VI is given, is, like the latter, from Richard Earl of Warwick. After reciting complaints made to him by the Abbot that certain bailiffs and officers of his, under various pretexts, were in the habit of extorting moneys, etc., from the tenants of the Abbey, and also of selling beer ("vendunt cervisiam et tabernas",—query, keeping taverns for the sale of beer), to the wrong of the Abbot and his tenants, he forbids these extortions for the future, and forbids the selling of beer, wine, mead, or any other kind of drink, under the penalty of a heavy fine.

The second of the letters patent recites extortions at the hands of his tax-collectors, which for the future he forbids. The *Inspeximus* concludes by confirming the recited deeds, charters, and grants to the Abbot, monks,

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and their successors, their tenants and servants, exemption from all kinds of gifts, aids, taxes, and "cymmorthas" whatsoever, through all his land for ever.

I have now dealt with all the charters and deeds whereby property became vested or was confirmed in the possession of, or exchanged by, the monks of Neath Abbey, which are in Colonel Francis' collection.[1] Before concluding I have a few observations of a general character to make upon the documents with which this paper has been concerned, as distinguished from the observations already made upon particular documents.

The first thing observable is the fact that in choosing their site the monks acted in accordance with the practice of their Order, selecting a wild, sparsely populated country rather than a crowded town. The Abbey of Savigny, to which the lands of De Granaville were given, was in 1148, by papal bull, constituted the im-

[1] Since writing the above I have had an opportunity of looking through vol. i of Mr. G. T. Clark's *Charters, etc., Relating to Glamorgan*, just published. It contains a few documents not included in Colonel Francis' book, but none of any very great importance, though all are worth examination, and, no doubt, will be commented on by Mr. Clark in his second volume, the publication of which all who care about the history of the county, and who have seen vol. i, are awaiting with considerable interest.

One of these is a sort of deed for the perpetuation of testimony, executed by Morgan ap Caradoc, wherein he states that though at one time the monks of Neath had no common of pasture on certain mountain land of his on the side of the Neath, and only the monks of Margam had such right, he had, out of pity, since given the former the right over certain lands in the year 1205.

Another is a judgment of the county court at Cardiff in an action between the Abbey and Leyson ap Morgan, which was decided in favour of the latter, respecting certain land called Enesguachi, and a diversion of the river Neath from its old bed.

But all these will be dealt with by Mr. Clark, and that being so I shall not attempt any further observations thereon: in fact, had I known, when I commenced my paper, that Mr. Clark was about to bring out this work, I should not have attempted what I have done, viz., to go over ground which to me was new, but of which to him every foot was already known, and to attempt to throw light with old materials upon a dark period of history, the materials for which he is acknowledged to be more familiar with than any living man.

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mediate head of many Cistercian establishments; but there is nothing in these charters to show that the Abbey of Neath was ever subject to that of Savigny; unlike, in that respect, other Abbeys, such as that of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, or Buildwas, in Shropshire, for instance. About the time when Neath was founded, the Cistercian Order was in great repute, owing to a great extent to the labours of St. Bernard, and their establishments became very numerous in Europe. If Neath Abbey was built at the time usually assigned to its foundation, 1129 or the next year, it was the earliest Cistercian institution introduced into Wales, that of Whitland being probably the next.

The discipline of the Order for the first two hundred years of its existence was severe. The members were dressed in tunics of undyed wool with cowls, and were generally known as White Monks; and it is a strange fact that in Neath charters they are never so described. The monks observed strict silence, slept in beds of straw, rose before daylight, and devoted themselves to prayer, study, transcribing books, attendance on the sick and aged, and to the labour necessary to produce that vegetable food upon which alone they lived, and for the ensuring of which without extraneous help it was especially enjoined that the sites of their abbeys should be so selected as to contain within their own precincts water-supplies, mills, gardens, and other resources for the requirements of the monks who did not leave the cloister except for the purpose of labour. The more arduous part of the manual work was usually executed by the lay brothers of the Order.[1] In particular, the monks were great wool-growers; and the attack of Morgan Gam in 1224, when he destroyed four hundred of their sheep, affected them in one of their tenderest places. It is probably to their skill as workers in wool is due the reputation of the neighbourhood for weaving woollen garments, which has survived almost unbroken to this day.

[1] See *Cart. St. Mary's, Dublin.* Rolls Series.

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The importance of fish to them as an article of diet is seen in the number of weirs they acquired from time to time on the waters of the Neath, Tawe, and Crymlyn, and on the sea-shore. Even when parting with so large an extent of land as that conveyed by the exchange with Gilbert de Clare in 1289, they are careful to except out of the conveyance their fisheries and weirs, and the easements thereto belonging, and to reserve rights of way thereto, where the parting with their lands rendered it necessary.

The observance of these rules secured for them, as has already been remarked, the friendship of the Welsh as well as of the Normans, which in both cases manifested itself in liberal gifts at frequently recurring intervals for the first two hundred years. It is probably due to their neglect that we find the number and extent of the donations during the years which followed steadily diminish, down to the Dissolution in 1535, when Leyson Thomas, the last Abbot, and his monks were pensioned off with small annuities.

In these documents we see several instances of alterations to meet the requirements of the law as changed from time to time by statute; for instance, in such an apparently simple matter as the seal, a careful comparison of the words used at the end of the deed of exchange with Sir William Barri, dated about 1220, and those at the end of the Stradling obit, 1341, would lead to the inference that some change of the law in regard to sealing had taken place in the interval. In the former the Abbot seals with his own seal; in the latter the Abbot seals with his own seal together *with the seal of the Convent.* In the exemplification of the *temporalia* of the Monastery, exemplified James I, 1604, we find two instances of tenants holding by lease sealed with the *common seal of the Abbey.*

In the Year-Book, 13 and 14 Edward III, p. 294 (A.D. 1339-40), an action of debt upon a bond against the Abbot of Combe failed, amongst other grounds, because it was not sealed with the common seal of

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the Abbey, and therefore did not bind the Abbey or the Abbot who was the successor of the Abbot who had sealed with his own and not with the common seal of the Convent. The change in the law was effected by 35 Edward I, Stat. I, c. 4 (1306-7), from which it would appear that a deed purporting to bind the house, and sealed with any other seal than the common seal, was void. It was thereby also enacted that there should be a common seal for religious houses, which should be in the custody, not of the Abbot, but of the Prior and four of the most worthy and discreet men of the Convent, and be placed in safe keeping under the private seal of the Abbot, so that the head of the house "per se contractum aliquem seu obligationem nullatenus possit firmare sicut hactenus facere consuevit."[1] Another change in the law, brought about by the Mortmain Act, is noticeable in the two licences to hold in mortmain granted by John de Mowbray and Hugh le Despenser.

An appropriate conclusion to this paper would appear to be a note of the different modes of spelling what is now spelt Neath. The changes are as follow:—(1), 1120, foundation-charter, three times "Nethe", once "Neth"; (2), 1207-8, two confirmation-charters of John, always "Neth"; (3), 1220, the Barri exchange, "Neth"; (4), 1145-1231, *Annals of Margam*, "Neth"; (5), 1266, lease of Bluntesmore, "Neth"; (6), 1291, *Taxatio* of Pope Nicholas, once "Neht", "Neyth", "Neeth", but oftenest, "Neth"; (7), 1323, ministers' accounts, "Neeth"; (8), 1334, confirmation-charter of John de Mowbray, "Neeth"; (9), 1341, Stradling obit, "Neeth"; (10), 1394, Bull of Pope Boniface, "Neeth"; (11), 1397, charter to burgesses of Neath by Thomas le Despenser, "Neeth"; (12), 1421, charter to burgesses of Neath by Richard Earl of Worcester, "*Neath*" and "Neeth"; (13). 1423, charter to burgesses of Neath by Isabella Countess of Worcester, "Neath" and "Neeth"; (14), 1429, in the confirmation-charter to the Abbey, given by Richard Earl of War-

[1] See Year Book, 13 and 14 Edward III, introductory preface.

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wick and Ann, we find it spelt in the confirming part "Neeth"; and so it is spelt in all the recited documents with the single exception of the recited exchange between Adam of Carmarthen and Gilbert de Clare, where it is spelt "Neth". Strange to say, in the licence to cut timber, though the parties and date are the same, it is spelt "Neeth". To sum up this matter. In the earliest times the form in vogue was apparently "Neth", later it became "Neeth", and after the charters of the Earl and Countess of Worcester, 1421-3, it took the modern form of Neath.

DAVID LEWIS.

3, King's Bench Walk, Temple.
May 18, 1887.

CONFIRMATION-CHARTER OF EDWARD III.

Referred to in Cal. Rot. Char., by mistake, as a Netley Abbey Charter, 10 Edward III, Roll No. 131, m. 21.

"Edwardus Dei gr̃a Rex Angł &c. Archiep̃is etc. salutem. Inspeximus cartam confirmationis Domiñ Johannis quondam Regis Angł in hæc verba. Johannes Dei gratia etc. salutem. Sciatis nos pro Dei amore et salute animæ nostræ et animarum omnium antecessorum et hæredum nostrorum, concessisse et præsenti carta nostra confirmasse Deo et abbatiæ de Neth et monachis de ordine de Sauvenneie ibidem Deo servientibus, omnes terras et ecclesias molendina et forestas et omnes tenuras suas quas habent de dono vel emptione vel commutatione sibi cartis suis confirmatas. Ex dono Ricardi de Grenvill totum vastum in bosco et plano inter has quatuor aquas; videlicet Thawi, et Cleudach, et Neth, et Pulkanan, cum terra quæ est inter rivulum crucis Constanciæ et Cleudach: capellam quoque castelli de Neth cum omni decima procurationis domus suæ in annona cæterisque rebus et cum omni decima hominum terræ illius Francorum, Anglorum et Walensium, et dimidiam partem totius piscarie que eidem castello pertinet. Totam etiam feudam de Aissa cum ecclesia et cum omnibus pertinentiis suis. Et molendinum de Pendelin cum xxiij acris terre et mansura molendinarii, et moltura Adæ et hominum suorum. Villam quoque de Littleham cum omnibus appendiciis ejusquam dederant Samsoni de Allweia, in excambium pro terra sua de Kiltikar consessu Willielmi comitis Gloucestriæ et Willielmi filii Henrici et Johannis Sori, quod excambium postea inter abbatem de Neth et Willielmum filium prædicti Samson coram H. rege patre nostro de-

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terminatum fuit; et ipsum feudum de Kiltikar cum ecclesia et omnibus pertinentiis suis supradictis monachis ab eodem rege patre nostro in perpetuum confirmatum. Ex dono Roberti comitis Glouc' terram de Ponte cum ecclesia quam tenuit Radulfus heremita in elemosinam. Ex dono ejusdem comitis et Willielmi comitis filii ejus terram de Blakeskarra.

"Ex dono Willielmi prædicti comitis Gloucestriæ totum wreccum terræ ipsorum. Ex dono ejusdem comitis mansionem unam in villa de Kaerdiff. Ex dono Willielmi de Moion concessu filiorum suorum Exefordam et Cumbehietu cum omnibus pertinentiis suis. Ex dono Henrici de Viliers, concessu domini sui Henrici de Warewick grangiam de Lochor cum capella sancti Michaelis et cum terra quæ ad eandem grangiam pertinet. Ex dono Mauricii de Londonia concessu filiorum suorum partem terræ suæ juxta Aissam. Ex dono Gileberti de Turbervill exclusagium molendini de Kiltekar. Ex dono Resi filii Justini concedentibus filiis suis Jorvered et Oen et Hoel, terram de Sancto Ilith cum ecclesia et omnibus pertinentiis suis.

"Concedimus et confirmamus eisdem monachis ex dono nostro primo dum essemus Comes Moretonii, Huntingeshill cum pertinentiis et c. acras de mariscis proximas terræ eorum de Brigeton. Et præterea Turgehill cum pertinentiis suis. Ex dono Lisandi fil. Morgan totam terram quam idem Morgan eis dedit in perpetuam elemosinam inter Avene de Neth; videlicet Port-(a)wer, et inde usque ad Mare. Et sexaginta quoque acras terræ arabilis proximas domibus suis; et insuper totam insulam illam quæ est intra Magnam Pullam et totam terram ipsius inter Avene et Thawi. Ex dono Walteri fil. Gileberti et fratrum suorum terram de Barnotesdone cum pertinentiis suis. Ex dono Thomæ de Cornhely x acras terræ arabilis in feudo suo de Cornhely. Ex dono Galteri Burdun decem acras terræ in feudo de Nova-villa. Ex dono Thomæ de Saanford quitanciam ij. solidorum quos debebant ei reddere pro i acra terræ et una acra et dimidia supra mare apud Blakescher. Ex dono Galfridi Thalebot totam terram suam de Nieulande cum pratis et pascuis et omnibus aliis aisiamentis ad eandem terram pertinentibus. Ex concessione et confirmatione Willielmi de Staner donum quod frater suus Gervasius eis dedit; videlicet totam terram quam pater suus tenuit de feudo Radulfi fil. Willielmi inter ecclesiam sancti Decumani et Kanesford. Ex dono Willielmi de Barri xxx acras terræ de feudo suo in Guor. Ex dono Johannis de la Mare totam terram quæ fuit Osmundi Grossi quam mater sua tenuit in dotem. Ex dono Thom Blancaquiel xl acras terræ arabilis juxta Portumayn et insuper aisiamenta terræ suæ in aquis et viis, et semitis, et communione pasturæ suæ.

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"Ex dono Rogeri et Kenewrec filiorum Wian totam terram quam pater eorum tenuit de Morgano filio Karadoci in marisco de Avene. Ex dono eorundem communionem pascuarii totius terræ eorum in bosco et plano et aisiamenta in aquis et viis et ceteris necessariis. Ex dono Wgan Droyn viij acras terræ arabilis de terra quæ vocatur Lampeder in Cumtioch et duas acras prati et communionem pasch' suor' et totam terram suam tam apud Ruthin quam apud Cwmtioch venditione Johannis de Grenehill, et Alienoræ sponsæ suæ terram suam apud Sanctum Augustinum, et cum dono lapidea quæ in ea fundata est.

"Volumus etiam sicut prædictum est et firmiter præcipimus quod prædicta abbatia de Neth et monachi ejusdem loci et omnes possessiones eorum sint in manu et custodia et protectione nostra, et quod nulla eis injuria vel contumelia inferatur; sed si quis eis in aliquo forisfecerit plenaria eis sine dilatione justicia fiat. Et prohibemus ne ipsi de aliquo dominico suo ponantur in placitum unde habeant cartam nostram nisi coram nobis vel coram justiciariis nostris capitalibus. Volumus etiam et præcipimus quod equi et homines et omnes res eorum quas homines sui poterunt affidare suas esse proprias sint quietæ theloneo et passagio et pontagio et omni consuetudine per totam terram nostram, et prohibemus super forisfactum x. l. ne quis eos inde injustè disturbet. Hec omnia eis concessimus et confirmavimus sicut cartæ et literæ patentes regis H. patris nostri et cartæ aliorum omnium tam donatorum quam confirmatorum vel venditorum quas inde habent rationabiliter testantur. Quare volumus etc. Dat. per manum H. de Well. arch. de Well. apud Burbeche vi die Januarii anno regni nostri ix.

"Inspeximus quoddam scriptum indentatum factum in hæc verba, notum sit omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris quod Ffrater Adam de Kaermerdyn permissione divinâ Abbas de Neth, assensu conventûs sui, concessit, dedit, et hoc presenti scripto cirographato confirmavit Domino Gilberto de Clare, Comiti Gloucest' et Hereford', omnes terras et tenementa sua de la Brittone, et partem terra' suar' de Assarto, per bundas et metas positas ibidem in presentiâ Comitis et Abbatis cum omnibus suis pertinentiis. Et similiter omnes terras inter Neth et Tawy per bundas subscriptas, videlicet per bundas de Neth usque Dyveleys usque Haved Wennok sicut alta via se extendit usque Rugho, et de Rugho usque Pantasser, et de Pantasser usque Thloynmawr, et de Thloynmawr usque Cludach et sic supra montem de Tawy usque Legh, et de Legh ex transverso montis usque Lantanedewen sicut se extendit in Pewerdyn, et de Pewerdyn usque Neth. Et insuper omnes terras suas et tenementa de Kneigh cum omnibus suis pertinentiis per metas et bundas

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subscriptas videlicet subter montem de Coitfranc usque ad oppositum Capellæ Sanctæ Margaretæ in longitudine subtus capellam sicut Mora se dividit et terra uda et sicca, et de opposito Capellæ predictæ ex transverso More usque Pulkanan linealiter, et de Pulkanan descendendo usque mare, Salvis eidem Abbati et successoribus suis piscariis et gurgitibus et aisiamentis ad predictas piscarias et gurgites pertinentibus inter Abbatiam suam, et mare et etiam parte suâ in gurgite de Kithlibavit quæ quidem tenementa prædictus Abbas prius tenuit in elemosinâ de prædicto Comite habend' et tenend' predicto Comiti heredibus et assignatis de capitalibus Dominis feodi illius in puro eschambio in perpetuum. Et pro hac concessione donatione et eschambio idem Comes concessit dedit et hoc presenti scripto cirographato confirmavit eidem Abbati et Conventui in puro eschambio centum libratas annui et sicci redditûs de certis tenentibus certa tenementa tenentibus in locis subscriptis percipiend'. Videlicet de redditu Burgi de Neth cxiiij*s.* iiij*d.* ob. de redditu Burgi de Coubrugg £xiiij xij*s.* vij*d.* ob. de redditu manerii de Lamblethian £xxiij v*s.* vij*d.* qr. de redditu manerii de Laniltavit £xxv xvij*s.* ob. qr. de redditu Burgi de Kaerdif £xx iij*s.* de redditu Burgi de Kaerlion £x. vij*s.* iiij*d.* Salvis tamen predicto Comiti et heredibus suis homagiis wardis releviis eschætis et aliis servitiis et proficuis hominum, reddituum prædictorum, prædicto Abbati et successoribus suis reddentium domini et liceat prædicto Abbati et successoribus suis distringere in ten' unde redditus ille est perveniens in quorumcunque manibus temporibus futuris devenient usque ad plenam solutionem predicti redditus si quid inde à retro fuerit, habend' et tenend' eidem Abbati et successoribus suis et Conventui loci ejusdem de prædicto Comite in puro eschambio et in elemosynâ sicut prius tenuit tenementa quæ dedit prædicto Comiti in eschambio quousque Comes, vel heredes sui providerint prædicto Abbati et successoribus suis, in re equivalenti, ut in terrâ, redditu, vel utroque, facta autem provisione predictâ predictus redditus cum omnibus suis pertinentiis integre et sine contradictione dictorum Abbatis et Conventûs prædicto Comiti et heredibus suis quiete revertat. In cujus rei testimonium parti presentis scripti chirographati penes prædictos Abbatem et Conventum remanenti, prædictus Comes sigillum suum apposuit, et parti ejusdem scripti penes prædictum Comitem remanenti prædicti Abbas et Conventus sigillum capituli sui apposuerunt. Hiis testibus Dominis, Johanne de Boys, Johanne de Bello Campo fratre Comitis Warwik, Gilberto de Thornton, Johanne de Crepping tunc Vic' de Glamorgan, Roberto le Veel, Johanne de Umfravill, Johanne le Norreys, Ricardo le Flemeng, Johanne le Walleys, Willmo. de Sancto Johanne, William de Wyncestr' Phillip de Nerberd, Radulpho Bluet, Roberto

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de Gamages, Ricardo de la More, Militibus, Ada de Blechinglee, Simone de Hegham, clericis, Roberto Bardolf, Rogero de la Garston, et multis aliis. Dat' apud Usk tertio decimo die Aprilis Anno Gratiæ millesimo ducentesimo octogesimo nono."

"Nos autem donationes concessiones confirmationes et Eschambium predict' necnon donationem concessionem et confirmationem quas Will's le Zouche D'ns de Glamorgan et Morganwg et Alianora consors sua fecerunt per cartam suam Deo et ecclesiæ de Marie de Neth et monachis ibidem deo servientibus de uno burgagio in marisco de Neeth quod vocatur Smale Walles cum advocatione ecclesiæ beati Iltuti ejusdem villæ una cum capella et omnibus aliis suis pertinentiis habend' et tenend' prædictis monachis et eorum successoribus in perpetuum concessione' eadem quam prefati Williemus et Alianora fecerunt per scriptum suum prefatis monachis quod ipsi etiam ecclesiam beati Iltuti cum capellâ et aliis pertinentiis suis appropriare possint et ipsam appropriatam in proprios usus tenere in perpetuum. Donationem insuper concessionem et confirmationem quas Joh'es de Moubray D'ns de Gouheria fecit per cartam suam prefatis monachis de licentia adquirendi et in manu mortuâ recipiendi omnes terras et tenementa cum pertinentiis que Resus ap Vaughan ap Rees ap Howel de ipso tenuit in Talbont in Gouher' simul cum advocatione Ecclesiæ ejusdem villæ habend'et tenend' predictis monachis et eorum successoribus in perpetuum ita quod iidem monachi ecclesiam predictam appropriare possint et eam sicut appropriatam tenere in forma prescripta rata habentes et grata ea pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est dilectis nobis in Christo nunc Abbati et monachis loci predicti et eorum successoribus in perpetuum concedimus et confirmamus sicut carta et scripta predicta rationabiliter testantur et prout ipsi et eorum successores terras tenementa redditus ecclesias capellas et advocationes predictas cum pertinentiis hactenus rationabiliter tenuerunt et libertatibus predictis usi rationabiliter et gavisi. Hiis testibus venerabilibus prioribus Joh'e Cantuar' archiep'o totius Angliæ Primate Cancellario nostro Hen' Ep'o Lincoln' Thesaurario n'ro Stephano Ep'o Lond' Joh'e Com' Camb' fratre nostro carissimo Will's de Zouche Rob'to de Ufford et aliis.

"Dat' p' manum n'ram apud Oakham" (8th April).

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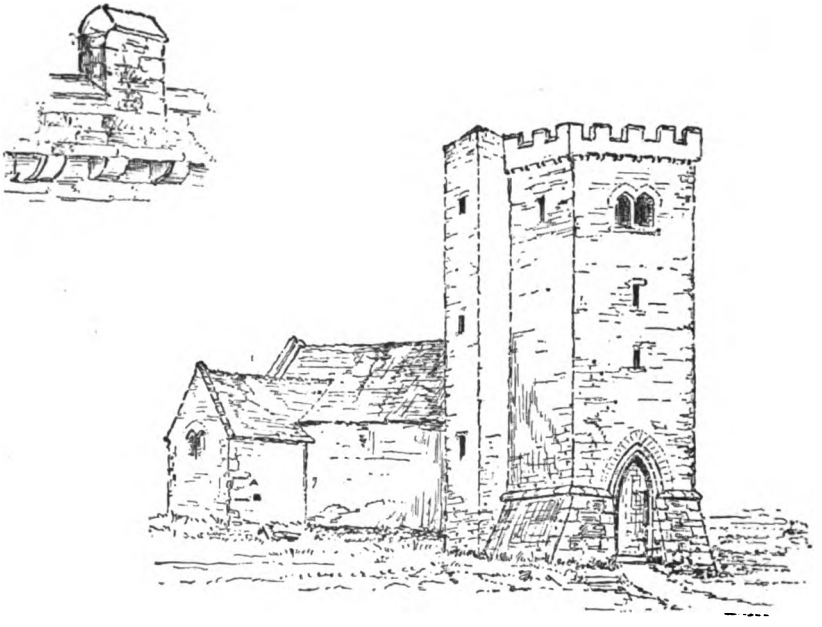
UNRESTORED CHURCHES.

(Continued from p. 29.)



LLANGYNNING CHURCH is said by Lewis, in his *Topographical Dictionary*, to be dedicated to St. Cynin, but bethinking himself there might not be a saint so named in the Welsh hagiologies, he next assumes the place may have derived its name from the Cynin brook, on which it is supposed to be situated. As it is nearly two miles from the brook in question, and separated from it by high ground, neither of the two essays at the derivation of the name can be considered a good one. Welsh derivations are delicate ground to venture upon at the best of times, and for any one not thoroughly informed, silence upon this point is preferable

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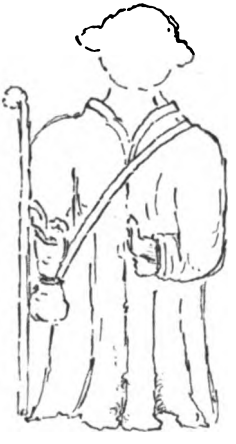
to the indulgence of a guess which may call forth the merited rebuke of the learned.

Of the church itself there is not much to be said beyond the fact that it is either a double nave, or a nave and equal-sized aisle, divided by an arcade, and a small chapel giving off on the northern side. The church has been "done up" lately, for such work cannot be called restoration in any sense. The interior plastering of walls and ceiling is very defective, and falling in large patches, to the no slight danger of those below.

Standing in the niche of the holy water stoup I found the small sculptured effigy of a pilgrim habited in his



sclavine, which is worn somewhat open at the neck. He has also scrip and bourdon. The figure is much mutilated; the face especially so. No features are distinguishable; but there are sufficient indications left to show that the hair was worn in the clubbed fashion of the time of Henry VII, and I think a beard. The hat also is worn; but the feet and hands are gone. As such figures are rarities, in my experience at least, I have given a sketch of so much of him as remains, and cannot do better than refer inquirers for further particulars concerning pilgrims to Mr. Bloxam's able paper

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in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1883. Nothing is known of the effigy beyond the finding of it in a heap of stones either in or near the church.

One of the jamb-stones of the south door bears traces of what I believe to have been an original inscription; but the stone was reduced in size, and chamfered on the angle by the mason who built the fourteenth century doorway of which it forms a part, and only two or three letters can be made out.

Several stones, which for want of a better name I am in the habit of calling "sharpening stones", are built into the external angles of the northern chapel. As they are from the softer beds of the old red sandstone, they have evidently served this purpose admirably, and for a long series of years. They bear traces not only of the broad, sweeping surfaces which a bladed weapon would produce, but also of the action of pointed tools or arrows. Such stones may frequently be observed in the churches of country districts, and I am disposed to think they are evidence of a period when every man carried a weapon, and utilised the time before and between Mass to put a keener edge upon it by means of these stones.

The tower of this church is a good example of those so characteristic of the district, well proportioned, and rising from a stringcourse which separates the splayed base from the slightly tapering shaft of the tower itself, and is surmounted by a battlemented parapet supported on a projecting corbel-table. The stringcourse above noted is carried over the arch of the west door as a hood-mold, with a relieving arch outside that. The inside of the tower is sadly neglected. Such fragments of the floors as remain are rotten and unsafe, and at the belfry-stage the floor has fallen. There is but one bell, on which an inscription records the fact that it was "recast for the parish of Llanginning by W. Willshire, 1810", since which time nothing appears to have been done for it. As there is only a damaged wheel, and no bell-ropes, the bell is rung by means of

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a long hooked stick hitched round the clapper, and pulled against the side of the bell. This very ingenious process is not unattended with danger, as the slippery edge of a dark turret-stair, and a yawning abyss below, sufficiently testify.

CRONWARE CHURCH.

Of this church there is nothing to be said beyond describing it as entirely rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, and that has been pointed and otherwise furbished up. All the work is good enough of its kind, but utterly devoid of interest to the antiquary; and as my notes and memoranda are principally addressed to the latter, who, like myself, may ramble through new country, map in hand, in search of old churches, I mention this place only as a caution to him against a useless journey.

The church is said to be dedicated to St. Elidyr, and has the somewhat unusual features, for a rural church, of north and south transeptal chapels. It stands in the midst of a large field, away from any public road, and one wonders by what process the land around such an edifice became private property.

ABERNANT CHURCH.

This quaint little country church can hardly be classed amongst the unrestored ones, inasmuch as "Ludovicus Davidem", good, pious soul, almost rebuilt it in 1706, and in the process infused so much of the character of his own time into the work he did, that one is induced to pardon the anachronism of architectural detail of the time of Queen Anne associated with such fourteenth century Gothic features as remained, in consideration of his evident honesty of purpose, and the thoroughness with which it has been done.

The church is a very modest little structure, consisting of a nave and chancel only; the former having a

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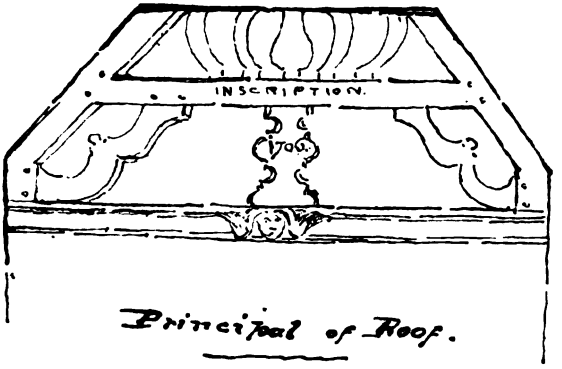
western porch added recently; and what is unusual in Welsh rural churches, it has buttresses to strengthen the walls on either side. The windows of the nave are recent; but that lighting the chancel on the north is a single-light, fourteenth century window with cusped

head; and the priest's door, on the opposite side, is of the same date, as is also the chancel-arch. On the north side of the latter is the newel-stair which led up



to the roodloft, and on the other side of the arch is a small squint. The arched openings in the bell-gablet

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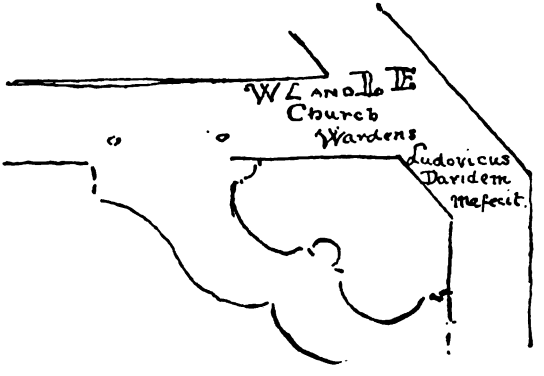
are formed by overlapping slabs of stone; and there is but one bell, which I could not get at to read the inscription. The whole surface of the church, inside and out, has been regularly whitewashed for many years.

The roof of the nave bears the date 1706, and an inscription painted on the wind-beam, which tells the story of its rebuilding in the following words:

"Take heed now for y^e^ Lord hath chosen thee
to build an hous for y^e^ Sanctuary: be strong and do it.
"Y^e^ workmen wrought and y^e^ work was perf'ed by them
and they set up y^e^ hous of God in his state and strengthened it."
"W. L. and L. E. Church Wardens. Ludovicus Davidem me fecit."



When looking at the substantiality and character of the work, one cannot but exclaim, Well done, Ludovicus Davidem! who in a corrupt and backsliding age, when greed of gain was but too common an attendant upon Church preferments, should have spent your means thus worthily in re-edifying the house of God during your stewardship. The pride with which you have chronicled the fact may well be pardoned in consideration of the benefit conferred.

The screen separating the chancel from the nave bears the date 1727, with the initials E. D. and I. E. on either side of it. The church is said to be dedicated to St. Lucia, and I am disposed to think this must be a rededication imposed upon and superseding the older

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one to some Welsh saint, which one would naturally expect to find where the name of the parish begins with "Aber".

I believe Roman coins as well as a Roman urn have been found in this parish, near Pant-y-Wendy; and it is probable the road from Maridunum westward to Menapia passed through it.

G. E. R.

LIST OF WELSH ROYALISTS WHO COMPOUNDED FOR THEIR ESTATES IN THE TIME OF CROMWELL.

THE following list is taken from a rare book entitled *A Catalogue of the Lords, Knights, and Gentlemen that have Compounded for their Estates.* It was first printed in London, for Thomas Dring, in 1655, and afterwards republished in Chester by R. Adams in the year 1733. It has some historical importance, for those who have written the history of this time are not agreed on the amount demanded from the unfortunate Royalists when Cromwell had crushed down all opposition, and virtually ascended the throne. It is commonly said that they were obliged to pay one-tenth of their estimated income; but this is certainly much below the real amount. Messrs. Cordery and Phillpotts, in their work entitled *King and Commonwealth*, state that "in order to provide funds for the war, Cavaliers who had hitherto escaped were hunted out, and forced to compound. In 1651 seventy Cavaliers had all their lands and goods confiscated; in 1652, the year after the battle of Worcester, twenty-nine suffered in the same manner, while six hundred and eighty-two had to pay to the republic one-third part of the value of their lands and goods." It is added that "too often estates were confiscated, and fines imposed with gross injus-

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tice, and the Commonwealth men grew rich on spoils unfairly wrung from their prostrate enemies." (*K. and C.*, p. 308.) Cromwell had divided the land into eleven districts, and over each district he placed a Major-General, who had absolute, despotic power. Committees were appointed in each county for the purpose of making assessments or confiscations; and sometimes, if we may judge from this catalogue, the amount demanded was in proportion to the supposed "malignancy" of their victims, or from other motives. Lord Faconberge (as the name is spelt) paid £5,012 18*s.*; but Charles Fairfax, of Waltingham, Norf., only £15. In Wales, Sir George Vaughan was fined to the extent of £2,609, for he had been active in the King's cause; but Henry Somerset paid only £35. It is difficult to believe that there was a corresponding difference in the value of their estates.

There is no reason to doubt the accuracy of the return; but it does not represent the whole of the levies made upon the Cavaliers. It represents only the amounts acknowledged by the county committees, and paid into the national treasury. But the unfortunate Royalists were plundered to a much larger extent. The members of the committees enriched themselves at the expense of their victims. According to the *Catalogue* these were about 3,400 in number, and the sums paid into the treasury as fines amounted to £1,305,299 4*s.* 7*d.* This large amount, however, is only the extent of the levies up to the year 1655; but Cromwell and the system which he introduced lived three years more, and Charles II was not restored until 1660. Nor does the *Catalogue* state the full extent of the levies even up to 1655. In an Appendix to the reprint in 1733 it is stated that "Henry Bunbury, of Bunbury in Cheshire, had his whole estate sequestered for five years, and he all that time kept in gaol at Namptwich. They allowed him but the fifth part of the profit of his estate, though he had then ten children. He was damaged by sequestration and plundering more than

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£10,000 ; besides he had a very good hall-house at Hool (near Preston) burnt to the ground." Of Sir Amos Meredith, of Powderham Castle, Devon, who raised a troop of horse for the King, it is said that "he was many years sequestered, suffered long imprisonment, and was at last driven out of England, after they had stript him of all his estate, within doors and without, to the value of £20,000."

It is worthy of notice that Wales suffered in these exactions much less than England. The levies in Wales were upon ninety-two persons, to the extent of £30,509 : 6 : 1, and some of the victims were apparently Englishmen. As the population of England, in the middle of the seventeenth century, was estimated at five millions and a half, it is impossible to suppose that it was more than ten times the population of Wales ; but the assessment is nearly fifty times as great. It may be said that as Anglesey and the western part of Wales were not at all, or only slightly, affected by the levies, they do not measure the amount of support given to the King's cause in Wales ; but after making due allowance for this fact, it seems certain that though the King had some enthusiastic followers in Wales, yet the majority of the gentry did not approve the arbitrary acts of Charles and Archbishop Laud, and were either opposed to them or neutral in the strife.

LIST OF WELSH GENTLEMEN WHO COMPOUNDED FOR THEIR ESTATES IN THE TIME OF CROMWELL.

	£	s.	d.
Awbry, Sir John, of Llantrychod,[1] Glamor., Knt., settled £25 per annum	410	13	4
Broughton, William, Bersham, Denbigh . .	90	0	0
Broughton, Robert, of Streetly, Denbigh[2] . .	76	0	0

[1] In Phillips' *Civil War in Wales* (2nd ed., p. 303), mention is made of Sir John Aubrey of Llantrithyd, in Glamorganshire. He married Maria, daughter of Sir Richard South of London.

[2] The Broughtons were of Broughton in Wrexham.

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	£	s.	d.
Button[1] Miles, Sir Nicholas, of Glamor.	3	6	8
Chambers, Charles, of Henlon, Denb.. Gent.	170	0	0
Crowther, Bryant, Knighton, Radnor[2]	321	0	0
Curn, Edward, of Ewenty,[3] Glamor., Esq.	856	0	0
Dolben, John, of Segroit, Denb., Gent.	107	0	0
Davies, Robert, of Guisanny,[4] Flints., Esq.	645	11	4
Daines, Thomas, of the same, Gent.	51	0	0
Dutton, Richard, of Kennywern,[5] Denb., Esq.	185	0	0
Eaton, Gerard, and Kenrick his son, of Eaton, com. Denbigh, Gent.	457	0	0
Edwards, Evan, of Mould, Flintshire, Esq.	157	0	0
Ellis, Robert, of Ruabon, Denbighshire, Esq.	150	0	0
Evans, Robert, of Krickheth, Salop, Gent.	120	0	0
Evans, Edward, of Triddleborough, Mon.	48	0	0
Eyton, John, Junior, of Leeswood, Flints., Gent.	42	0	0
Eyton, John, Senior, of Dring, Flints.	172	15	0
Griffith, Matth.,[6] of London, Dr. Divin.	87	0	0

[1] Miles Button was the eldest son of Admiral Sir Thomas Button of St. Nicholas, Glamorganshire, and obtained the estate of Cottrell on his marriage with Barbara Meyrick. (*Arch. Camb.*, 4th Series, vol. iii, p. 228.)

[2] The name of Brian Crowther occurs as Sheriff for Radnorshire in 1639 and in 1645. The family of Crowder appears to have been settled at Knighton for many prior generations. Lewys Dwnn brings the pedigree down to Brian, the father, who died in 1634. At this, or a subsequent, period the family was owner of Street Court, Herefordshire. (See *Her. Visitations of Wales*, vol. i, p. 259.)

[3] This name ought to be Carne. In the passage quoted p. 124, n., Mr. Carne of Ewenny is mentioned with Sir John Aubrey. At first they were not in favour of the King's cause; but afterwards, like Lord Falkland, they must have adopted it. (See *Geneal. of Morgan and Glamorgan*, p. 377.)

[4] An important Welsh family in past years. In the *Arch. Camb.*, 4th Ser., vol. xii, p. 202, there is a letter from the first Earl of Bridgewater "To the right Worp'll my very loving Cosen Robert Davies, Esq., at Gwysanny." He may have been a relation of the Earl, for his mother was a niece of the Countess of Ellesmere, wife of Thomas Egerton, Lord Ellesmere, Lord Chancellor of England in the reign of James I. The family is now represented by Philip Bryan Davies Cooke, of Owston, near Doncaster, and Gwysaney, Flintshire.

[5] Cefn-y-Wern in Chirk parish.

[6] This Matthew Griffith was the author of a religious treatise called *Bethel, or a Forme for Families*, published in 1633. It treats of family ties and family duties. I have a copy of the book, which is very sound and practical. This copy once belonged to Charles I, who appears to have read the book.

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	£	s.	d.
Griffith, Peter, of Carnvy,[1] Flintsh., Esq.	113	13	6
Griffith, Edward, of Henllan, Denb., Gent.	170	0	0
Griffith, William, of Penleech, Carnar.	1	0	0
Hanmer, Wil., of Fenshall,[2] Flints., Esq.	1370	0	0
Hughes, Charles, of Mathern, Monm.	31	10	0
Herbert, Francis, of Dolgiog,[3] Montgo.	318	0	0
Hughes, Tho., in Lanvetherin, in Mon.	105	0	0
Hughes, Humphrey, of Werkleys, Merioneth, Esq.	333	10	9
Herbert,[4] John, of Crickhoel, Brecon	397	0	0
Jefferyes,[5] John, of Aberomrick, Brecon, Esq.	380	10	0
Jones, John, of Halkin, Flints., Gent.	156	11	4
Jones,[6] Richard, of Trewerne, Radnor, Esq.	144	0	0
Jones, Sir Philip, of Tree-Owen, Monmouthshire, and William his son	1050	0	0
Jones, James, of Llanvihangle-Llanternam-Manor, Gent.	20	0	0
Jones, John, of Namcrosse,[7] Cardigan, Esq.	389	0	0

[1] Caerwys.

[2] In *The Cambrian Magazine*, vol. ii, p. 171, it is said that this William Hanmer was "of Fens, a mansion not far distant from Hanmer and Bettisfield, and descended from a junior branch of the same stock (Sir John Hanmer). All the Hanmers, excepting those of Pentre Pant, are descended from Owen Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, and maternally from Gwenynwyn, Prince of Powys." William Hanmer was one of those who were deemed fit and qualified to be Knights of the Royal Oak, and his estate was estimated to be worth £1,500 a year.

[3] This gentleman was descended from a younger branch of the family of the Earls of Powis. In the *Montgomery Collections*, vol. vi, pp. 198-202, much interesting information is given concerning him. The present Earl of Powis is a descendant of this Francis Herbert, whose son Richard married Florence, daughter of Richard, second Lord Herbert of Chirbury. The title then has come to the younger branch. The name of the place is sometimes written Dolgeog. The descent of the present Earl is, as the heralds say, on the distaff side. In 1800 the title became extinct; but it was revived in favour of the brother-in-law of the deceased Earl, Lord Clive.

[4] Sheriff for Brecknockshire in 1634. See Jones' *History of Brecknock*, vol. ii, p. 457.

[5] This gentleman appears as one of the Knights of the Royal Oak. His income was estimated, in 1660, at £600 a year, according to a MS. of Peter le Neve. (*Camb. Mag.*, ii, p. 165) See the pedigree of John Jeffreys of Abercynrig (Jones' *History of Brecknock*, vol. ii, p. 118).

[6] In the township of that name, part of the parish of Llanvihangel Nantmellan; M.P. for the county of Radnor, 3 Charles I, 1628; for Radnor Town, 15 Charles, 1640. A descendant, Colonel James Jones, is said to have lost an arm at the battle of Blenheim.

[7] In the list of persons fit and qualified to be Knights of the

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	£	s.	d.
Kenns[1] (?), Sir Ch., of Kevenmably, Glamorgan, Knt.	3500	0	0
Lloyd, Howell, of Nantinell,[2] Radnor . . .	80	0	0
Lloid, Edward, of Trevnant, Montgomery, Esq. .	520	0	0
Lloyd, Sir Edward, of Berthlloy,[3] Mount. . .	470	0	0
Lloyd, John, of Llangendier,[4] Carmarthen . .			
Lloyd, John, of Crinvin,[5] Cardig., Esq. . .	140	0	0
Lloyd, Hump., of Bersham, Denb., Gent. . .	130	0	0
Lloyd, Edward, of Herieth,[6] Flints., Gent. . .	64	10	0
Lloyd, Sir Francis, of Caermarthen,[7] Kt. . .	1033	0	0
Lloyd,[8] Hugh, of Guardvanny, Radnor . .	76	10	0

Royal Oak, connected with Cardiganshire, appears the name of John Jones, Esq.; but he is described as being of Nant Eos (the Nightingale's Valley). Is it possible that Nant Eos can be corrupted into Namcrosse? The income of John Jones of Nant Eos was estimated at £800 a year.

[1] Sir Charles Kemeys, M.P. for Glamorganshire, married, first, Blanche, daughter of Sir Lewis Mansel, Bart.; 2, Mary, daughter and coh. of William Lewis of Van and Boarstall, and widow of Sir John Awbrey; 3, Margaret, daughter of Sir George Whitmore, Lord Mayor of London, 1631-32. Sir Charles was High Sheriff of the county in 1642. He held Pembroke Castle for the King. On its fall, in 1648, he was fined £3,500, and exiled for two years. (*Glam. Geneal.*, G. T. C., p. 414.)

[2] A mistake for Nantmel.

[3] The Lloyds of Berthllwyd were an ancient and honourable family. Their seat was about a mile from the town of Llanidloes, of which they claimed to be lords of the manor. The present Lord Mostyn represents the Sir Edward Lloyd of our list; but Berthlloyd does not now belong to this family. For an account of it see *Mont. Coll.*, vii, p. 52; viii, p. 189.

[4] Of Llangeney (St. Cenau). See Jones' *History of Brecknock.*, vol. ii, p. 469.

[5] It is probable that this is the place marked in Speed's map of the county as Yspittye Kinwen, on the left bank of the river Rydal.

[6] *Hodie* Hartsheath.

[7] Sir Francis Lloyd of Caermarthen had been Controller of the King's house. He held a commission on the King's side during the civil war. (Phillips, *Civil War in Wales*, pp. 209, 347.)

[8] The name of Hugh Lloyd of Caerfagu occurs as Sheriff for Radnorshire in 1643 and 1644. See the pedigree of the family, "Carthfagu, Nanmel", *Her. Vis. of Wales*, vol. i, p. 259. In obedience to the King's commands he, as Sheriff, and Captain Charles Price, Member for the county, executed the Commission of Array: the trainbands were mustered and secured for the King; for which service they incurred the censure of the Parliament, and Price was expelled the House. (*The Civil War in Herefordshire*, Webb, vol. i, p. 186.)

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	£	s.	d.
Lloyd, Rees, of Llangerrig,[1] Mountgom.	11	0	0
Lloyd, Walter, of Llanvair,[2] Cardigan, Esq.	1003	9	0
Manly, Francis, of Erbistock, Denb., Gent.	75	0	0
Madox, John, of Wrexham, Denbigh	96	0	0
Morgan, Sir Edw., of Pencoed,[3] Mon.	1007	0	0
Mansell, Henry, of Llandewy,[4] Glamorgan, Esq.	193	8	0
Mostyn, Roger, of Mostyn,[5] Flints., Esq.	852	0	0
Midleton, Henry, of Llanarthny,[6] Carmarthen, Gent.	120	0	0
Mathew, Humphry, of Castle Menith,[7] Glamorgans., Esq.	1397	6	8
Morgan, Lewis, of Langeny,[8] Brecknocks.	9	0	0
Owens, Morgan, late Bishop of Llandaff, per Morgan Owen, his heir, with 50*l.* per annum settled	8	15	0
Proger, Charles, of Wernd,[9] Monm., Esq.	330	0	0
Philips, Edward, of Worthenbury, Flints.	24	0	0
Parry, Robert, of Lleweny, Denb., Gent.	28	0	0
Pretty, William, of Guerny-clep,[10] Monm.	126	15	0
Pickering, Francis, of Holt, Denb., Gent.	222	0	0
Pennant, David, of Bigton,[11] Flints., Gent.	42	14	0
Pennant, Robert, of Whitford, Flints.	298	0	0
Pulford, Thomas, of Wrexham, Denbighshire, Gent.	69	0	0

[1] Mention is made of a Rhys Lloyd (of Clochfaen in) Llangurig, an ancestor of this gentleman, in *Mont. Coll.*, iii, p. 236.

[2] This place, now called Llanvair Orllwyn, is near Llandyssil, in the southern part of the county.

[3] In Speed's map of the county, Pennecoyd. It is in the hundred of Caldecot.

[4] This was the seat of the elder branch of the Mansel or Mansell family, and is now called Llanvair Brefi. Dr. Francis Mansel, Principal of Jesus College, Oxford (elected in 1620), was of this family; and also, I believe, the late Dean of St. Paul's, Henry Longueville Mansel. (See *Cambrian Register*, ii, p. 252.)

[5] For an account of this place and the Mostyn family, see Pennant's *Tours in Wales*, i, p. 12.

[6] Probably Llanarthney on the river Towy.

[7] In Speed's map of the county, Castle Meneche. It is about five miles from Whitchurch.

[8] Now written Llangenny, near Crickhowell.

[9] The place called Warnde in Speed's map of the county. It is near Abergavenny.

[10] In Speed's map this place is written Gewarnea-clepa. It is about two miles west of Tredegar.

[11] This gentleman was an ancestor of the well-known antiquary and zoologist, Thomas Pennant. Their seat is now called Downing; but as the antiquary himself informs us, it was originally called Brychton or Tre Brychton. (*Tours in Wales*, i, p. 20.)

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	£	s.	d.
Prober, Henry, Esq., and Sir George his son, of Pantglass,[1] Monmouth	133	0	0
Price, William, of Rhales,[2] Merioneth	200	0	0
Royden, John, of Escoyd,[3] Denb., Gent.	90	0	0
Roberts, Hugh, of Ecclesiam,[4] Denbighs., Gent.	126	0	0
Smith, Ralph, of Heath, Denbighs., Gent.	90	0	0
Somerset, Henry, of Thelexgrang, Mon.	35	0	0
Salisbury, William, and Charles his son, of Buckhymtid,[5] Denbighs., gent.	781	0	0
Sutton, Ellis, of Gwersilt, Denbighs., Gent.	75	0	0
Stepney, Sir John, of Prendergast,[6] Pembrokeshire, with 97*l.* per annum settled	270	0	0
Stradling, Thomas,[7] St. Bride's, Glam., Esq.	77	12	6
Thomas, William,[8] of Swanzey, Glamor., Esq., with 45*l.* per annum settled	393	0	0
Thomas, Walter, of Swanzey, Glamor., Esq.	313	0	0
Thomas, Sir Edward, of Pethouce,[9] Glam.	2195	0	0
Tannat, Rees, Aber Tennat,[10] Sol.	85	0	0
Tooly, John, of Arnoldshil, Pemb.	52	0	0
Thomas, Lewis, of Peterston, Monmouths., Gent.	126	0	0

[1] Probably the village called Penclase in Speed's map of the county. It is about six miles south of Monmouth.

[2] Rhiwlas, near Bala.

[3] Iscoed Park, in the parish of Malpas, but co. of Flint.

[4] Of Hafod y bwch, in the manor of Esclusham.

[5] Bachymbyd (Bachinbid, Speed), near Ruthin. It is not very far from Llewenny, the ancient seat of the Salisbury family. William Salisbury was a colonel in the King's army. (Phillips, p. 128.) Charles was one of those who were deemed fit to be the Knights of the Royal Oak. (*Camb. Mag.*, ii, p. 166.)

[6] This place is written Prendergest in Speed's map of Pembrokeshire. It is near Haverfordwest.

[7] Probably Thomas, the younger brother of Sir Edward Stradling, and a lieutenant-colonel at the battle of Edge Hill.

[8] William Thomas, of Danygraig, married Catherine, daughter of Arthur Mansell of Briton Ferry. Hopkin Thomas, his brother and heir, dying *s. p.*, left Danygraig to his mother's brother, Bussy Mansell, from whom it came eventually to the Earls of Jersey. (*Glam. Geneal.*, p. 191.)

[9] Probably Bettus Chaple, as the name is written in Speed's map. It is not far from Aberavon.

[10] The Tanat family, of Abertanat, was a highly respectable family. The name was taken from the river Tanat, which flows into the Vyrnwy, an affluent of the Severn. Thomas Tanat, of this family, was Sheriff of Montgomeryshire in 1570. (*Mont. Coll.*, ii, p. 193.)

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	£	s.	d.
Thomas, John, of Merthir, Glamor., Gent.	140	10	0
Thomas, Robert, of Cowbridge, Glamor.	8	6	8
Thomas, Sir William, of Carnarvan, Kt.	646	13	4
Vaughan, Edward, of Old Castle, Mon.	20	0	0
Vaughan, John, of Henlan, Denbigh	52	8	0
Vaughan, John, of Llanely, Carmarthen	227	13	4
Vaughan, Sir George, of Penbrey,[1] Carm.	2609	0	0
Williams, William, of Mothry,[2] Carmarth.	102	0	0
Whiteley, Thomas, of Ashton,[3] Flintshire	125	0	0
Wynn, Hugh, of Llanroost,[4] Denbighshire, Gent.	63	13	0
Williams, Roger, of Kenbily, Monm., Gent.	206	8	0
Williams, John, of the Parke,[5] Brecon, Gent.	50	18	0
Williams, John, of Llanifidd,[6] Denbighs., Gent.	60	0	4

[1] The Vaughans of Carmarthenshire were related to the Earls of Carbery. They were strongly in favour of the King. (Phillips, p. 105.)

[2] Probably Mothvey, near Llandovery, is meant.

[3] Aston Hall in Hawarden parish.

[4] For further information about the Wynns of Llanrwst, see Pennant's *Tours in Wales*, ii, p. 311.

[5] Of Parc ar Irvon, near Builth. (Jones' *Hist. of Brecknock*, vol. ii, p. 250.)

[6] In the western part of the county, about six miles west of Denbigh.

JOHN DAVIES.

Page 124, line 12, *for* £30,509 : 6 : 1, *read* £30,410 : 12 : 9.

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LLYFR SILIN

YN CYNNWYS ACHAU AMRYW DEULUOEDD YN NGWYNEDD, POWYS, ETC.

(*Continued from p. 73.*)

GLAN Y LLYN.

EDWARD VAUGHAN, Esq., fab Howel ap John ap John ap Howel Vychan ap Dafydd Llwyd ap Dafydd ap Ieuan fychan ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan ap Gruffydd ap Madoc ap Iorwerth ap Madoc ap Ririd Flaidd.

Gwraig Edward Vaughan yw Mary verch ac etifeddes John Pursel o Nantcriba ap Edward ap Thomas ap Richard ap Nicholas ap Richard ap Thomas Pursel ap Ieuan ap Llyw., ap Gruffydd ap Ririd ap Howel ap Trahaern ap Pasgen ap Gwyn ap Gruffydd ap Beli.

Mam Edward Vaughan yw Elizabeth verch Humphre Jones ap Moris Jones, Baron of the Exchequer in Carnarvon, ap John ap Richard ap Rhys ap Robert ap Iolyn ap Dafydd filwr ap Dafydd ap Gruffydd ap Dafydd ap Gwrgeneu.

Mam Howel Fychan oedd Margred verch Roger Kinaston o Hordle ap Edward ap Humphre Kinaston Wyllt ap Sir Roger Kinaston marchog Constable Castell Knwkin.

Mam John Vychan oedd Margred verch Elisau ap Howel ap Rhys ap Dafydd ap Howel o Faesmor.

Mam Howel Fychan oedd Lowri verch Howel Vychan ap Howel ap Gruffydd ap Siankin o Lwydiarth.

Mam Dafyd Llwydd oedd Gwenhwyfar verch Dafydd Llwyd ap Howel ap Tudr ap Gronw ap Gruffydd ap Madoc ap Ririd Flaidd.

Mam Gwenhwyfar oedd Mali verch Tudr ap Ieuan

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ap Tudr ap Gruffydd a Mam hono oedd Gwerfyl verch Ieuan ap Gruffydd Llwyd.

Mam Ririd Flaidd oedd Generys verch Rhys Sais ap Ednyfed ap Llowarch Gam. (Nota Llyfr Hugh Owen.)

Ririd Flaidd oedd Uchelwr ac Arglwydd ar y Pum Plwy Penllyn a Yfionydd a Phennant Melangell a'r Bryn a'r Glyn yn Mhowys ac un Dre ar ddeg yn Swydd y Mwythig.

CAER GAI.

William Vaughan fab John Vaughan fab Rolant Vaughan fab John ap Rolant ap Owen (o Lwydiarth) ap Sion ap Howel Fychan ap Howel ap Gruffydd ap Siankin ap Llyw. ap Einion ap Kelynyn ap Ririd ap Cynddelw ap Iorwerth ap Gwrgeneu ap Urchdryd ap Aleth Brenin Dyfed.

LLANGEDWYN. PLAS NEWYDD.

Moris ap Robert ap Moris ap Ieuan ap Howel ap Iolyn ap Ieuan Gethin ap Madoc Kyffin.

Mam Moris ap Robert oedd Margred verch Reinallt ap Gruffydd ap Howel ap Madoc ap Iorwerth goch: chwaer oedd hi i Thomas ap Reinallt o Fochnant.

Mam Robert ap Moris oedd Damasin verch Ieuan Llwyd ab Dafydd Llwyd o Abertanat ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan fychan ap Ieuan Gethin ap Madoc Kyffin.

Mam Moris ap Ieuan ap Howel oedd Gwerfyl verch Owen ap Ieuan ap Dafydd fychan ap Gruffydd Dafydd ap Gruffydd ap Ali.

Mam Ieuan ap Howel ap Iolyn oedd Morfyd verch Ieuan Llwyd ap Ieuan ap Gruffydd ap Ali.

Mam Howel ap Iolyn oedd Myfanwy verch Howel ap Ednyfed gam ap Iorwerth foel o Nantheudwy. Moris ap Robert ap Moris a briododd Mary verch Elise ap Moris ap Sion ap Meredydd o

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Yfionydd, ac y bu iddynt Kattrin Wenn yr unig etifeddes, ac a briododd Owen Fychan ap Sion ap Owen Fychan o Lwydiarth, fel o'r blaen.[1]

Mam Mary verch Elise oedd Sioned verch Sir James Owen o Deheubarth.

Plant Robert ap Moris o Fargred verch Reinallt oedd Moris, Richard, Cadwaladr, Goleugwyn gwraig Lewis ap William Kyffin o Ledrod yn Ngynlleth, Gwen gwraig Rys Wynn ap Dafydd ap William, Elen a Kattrin.

Ac o gariad-ferch y bu Kattrin gwraig Thomas ap Llew. ap Sion ap Meredydd o'r Rhiwlas; ac Ales gwraig Richard ap Dafydd o Frynygwalie; a Mab a elwyd Oliver Tad Dafydd ap Oliver o ymyl y Trallwng a merch i Dafydd a elwyd ..... a briododd Edward Lloyd ap Richard Lloyd Collen o Drefnant.

Plant Moris ap Ieuan ap Howel o Damasin verch Ieuan Llwyd o Abertanat oedd Hugh ap Moris, Robert ap Moris; Kattrin gwraig Robert ap Oliver—Mam oedd hi i Thomas ap Robert ap Oliver o'r Neuaddwen yn Llanerfyl; ac Ales Wenn gwraig Robert ap Llew. ap Howel ap Moris ap Ieuan Gethin o'r Talwrn yn Llansilin: mam Lewis ap Robert a'i Frodyr oedd hi.

Plant Moris ap Ieuan ap Howel o gariad-ferched oedd Lewis ap Moris, Owen ap Moris a Cadwaladr ap Moris.

Mam Owen ap Moris ap Ieuan ap Howel oedd Linten Gethin.

BRYN Y GWALIE YN LLANGEDWYN.

Richard Moris fab Thomas Moris ap Richard ap Moris ap Cadwaladr ap Richard ap David ap Madoc.

Mam Richard Moris (Ianga) yw Ianne verch Robert Vaughan o'r Llwynhir ap Joseph ap William ap Howel Fychan ap Dafydd Llwyd o Lanllyn.

[1] Sion ap Owen Fychan is in most places written Sion Owen Fychan.—I. M.

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Mam Thomas Moris oedd Sinah verch Sion Thomas ap Meredydd o Bennant Melangell ap Howel ap Meiric ap Dafydd ap Gruffydd ap Ali ap Ieva ap Adda ap Meiric ap Kynfrig ap Pasgen ap Gwyn ap Gruffydd Arglwydd Cegidfa.

Mam Sinah oedd Margred verch Rhydderch ap Dafydd ap Meredydd fychan.

Mam Richard Moris oedd Ann verch Nicholas Moody.

Mam Moris ap Cadwaladr oedd Kattrin verch Owen.

Mam Cadwaladr ap Richard oedd Ales verch Robert Moris o Langedwyn ap Ieuan ap Howel.

GLASGOED YN NGHYNLLETH.

Watkin Kyffin ap Gruffydd Kyffin ap Sion Kyffin ap Richard ap Meredydd ap Howel ap Moris ap Ieuan Gethin ap Madoc Kyffin ap Madoc Goch ap Ieva ap Kyhelyn ap Rhun ap Einion Efell, etc.

Mam Watkin Kyffin oedd Lowri verch Owen ap Sion ap Howel fychan ap Howel ap Gruffydd ap Siankin ap Llewelyn ap Einion ap Kelynin. Mal ach Llwydiarth.

Mam Owen ap Sion ap Howel fychan oedd Elizabeth verch Sion Grae ap Humphre Grae ap Harri Iarll Tangerffild.

Mam Elizabeth oedd Elin verch Owen ap Ieuan Teg ap Dio ap Llewelyn ap Einion ap Kelynyn.

Mam Elin oedd Kattrin verch Reinallt ap Sir Gruffydd Fychan ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan ap Madoc ap Cadwgan Wenwys.

Mam Kattrin oedd Ales verch Gruffydd ap Ieuan Gethin ap Madoc Kyffin.

Mam Gruffydd Kyffin oedd Dows Llwyd verch Sion Llwyd ap Richard ap Robert ap Meredydd Llwyd o Llwyn y Maen.

Mam Dows oedd Elizabeth verch Sir Peter Newton ap Arthur Newton o Sian verch Sieffre Kyffin hên o ferch Arglwydd Straens ei mam hi.

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Mam Sion Llwyd ap Richard oedd Margred verch Sion Edwards o'r Waen ap Iorwerth ap Ieuan ap Adda.

Mam Richard Llwyd oedd Gwenhwyfa verch Siankin Kinaston ap Gruffydd ap Siankin. Cais ach Watle.

Mam Sion Kyffin ap Richard ap Meredydd oedd Goleubryd verch Gruffydd ap Meredydd ap Gruffydd ap Meredydd ap Howel ap Philip Dorddu.

Mam Gruffydd ap Meredydd Fychan oedd Mawd verch Gruffydd ap Nicholas ap Philip ap Elidr ddu ap Elidr ap Rys ap Grono ap Einion.

Mam Goleubryd oedd Elen verch William ap Sion ap Llewelyn ddu.

Mam Richard ap Meredydd oedd Damasine verch Richard Ireland ap Roger ap Sir John Ireland.

Mam Damasine oedd Katrin verch Robert Salter.

Mam Meredydd ap Howel ap Moris oedd Marred verch ac un o ddwy etifeddesau Howel ap Ieuan ap Iorwerth ap Einion Gethin o Gynlleth; a hono oedd Aeres Glasgoed.

Mam Howel ap Moris oedd Margred ferch ac un o bedair etifeddesau Dafydd ap Giwn Llwyd ap Dafydd ap Madoc o'r Hendwr.

Mam Howel ap Ieuan ap Iorwerth oedd Lleuku verch Einion goch o Dudlyst ap Dafydd ap Iorwerth ap Kynwric ac i Rys Sais.

Plant Sion Kyffin ap Richard ap Meredydd oeddynt Richard Kyffin, Gruffydd Kyffin, a Gwenhwyfair gwraig Thomas Lloyd o Fodlith, a merch a fu iddi a briodod Edward Wynn ap Lewis Gwynn o Foelyrch, ac Elinor gwraig Dafydd Lloyd ap Simmwnt Lloyd.

Plant Richard ap Sion Kyffin oedd Sion Kyffin a werthodd y Glasgoed i'w ewyrth Gruffydd Kyffin Tad Watkin Kyffin; a Moris Kyffin; a Thomas Kyffin, Master of Arts; a saith o ferched.

Plant Meredydd ap Howel ap Moris oedd Richard

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ap Meredydd; Sir Sieffre Person Llandrinio; Ieuan Llwyd ap Meredydd; o ferched Ann gwraig Llew. ap Ieuan ap Howel o Foelyrch, ac wedi hynny gwraig Dafydd Gethin ap Gruffydd goch o Gyfeiliog; ac Elizabeth gwraig Humffre Kinaston Wyllt.

Plant Richard ap Meredydd o Elizabeth verch Thomas Muton Arglwydd Mowddwy yn nghyfiawnder ei wraig oedd Richard Kyffin o Groes Oswallt.

Gwraig gyntaf Thomas Muton, mam William Mytton a mam gwraig Richard ap Meredydd oedd Elinor verch ac un o bedair etifeddesau Sir John Burgh.

Plant Richard ap Meredydd o'r ail gwraig, hon oedd Goleubryd verch Gruffydd ap Meredydd fychan ap Gruffydd ap Meredydd ap Howel ap Philip Dorddu, oedd Sion Kyffin, David, Sieffre, Gruffydd Kyffin o Groesoswallt, Edward Kyffin, Ffowlke Kyffin; ac o ferched .....

Plant Ieuan Llwyd ap Meredydd o Sioned verch Richard Stane oedd Robert, Thomas, Mr. Richard Lloyd Offeiriad, Dafydd a Sion.

Plant Elizabeth verch Meredith ap Howel ap Moris o Humphre Kinaston oedd Edward Kinaston o Hordle a Roger Kinaston o Fortyn, ac o ferched Margred Kinaston gwraig Sion ap Ieuan ap Owen ap Ieuan Teg o Feifod.

Plant Llewelyn ap Ieuan ap Howel o Ann verch Meredydd oedd Thomas ap Llew. a Sion ap Llew.

Plant Ann o'r ail wr Dafydd Gethin ap Gruffydd goch oedd Gwen Gethin gwraig Thomas ap Ieuan Lloyd o Gynon.

Plant Mr. Sieffre Kyffin Person Llandrinio o Farged verch Rys ap Dafydd ap Ieuan ap y Giwn oedd Sioned graig Sieffre ap Owen Penrhyn o Ddeuddwr.

Plant Dafydd Lloyd ap Howel ap Moris o Wenhwy-

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far verch Ieuan ap Howel ap Ieuan fychan o Foelyrch oedd Thomas Lloyd; Gwerfyl gwraig Humphre ap Howel fychan (a merch ..... a fu iddynt, ac wedi hynny priododd Gwervyl William ap Ednyfed o Groes Oswallt, ac iddynt y bu John Williams ac i John Williams y bu Hugh Williams o Ddinbech, John ac Elizabeth Williams o Rhuthyn gwraig Robert Owen); ac Ales verch Dafydd Lloyd gwraig Hugh ap Owen ap Ieuan Blaene.

Plant yr un Dafydd Lloyd o'r ail wraig Mared verch Ieuan ap Howel ap Iolyn ap Ieuan Gethin oedd Lewis ap Dafydd Lloyd o Foelfre a briodes Damasin verch Ieuan Lloyd fychan o Abertanat; a Margred gwraig Lewis ap Owen ap Madoc ap Meredydd o'r Main.

Plant Thomas Lloyd o Kattrin verch Howel Fychan o Llwydiarth oedd Dafydd Lloyd ap Thomas, a Moris Lloyd, a dwy o ferched: un oedd Ales gwraig Dafydd ap Gruffydd ap Madoc o Gaer Einion, un arall oedd Elen gwraig Reinallt ap Meredydd ap Moris Keri o Fechain; ac wedi marw Thomas priodes Kattrin uchod Dafydd Lloyd o'r Bettws yn Maelienydd: mam oedd hi i' hên Sion Lloyd o'r Bettws.

BODFACH.

William Kyffin ap Sion Kyffin ap William Kyffin ap Gruffydd Lloyd ap Lewis ap Dafydd ap William ap Meredydd ap Iolyn ap Ieuan Gethin ap Madoc Kyffin.

Mam William Kyffin oedd Sian Edwards verch Edward ap David ap Ieuan o'r Gerneddwen yn Llanwddyn ap Sion ddu ap Ieuan crach.

Mam Sion Kyffin oedd Gwen verch Gawen Fychan ap Howel Fychan. Cais Ach Glanllyn.

Mam Gwen oedd Elizabeth verch Harri ap Robert ap Rhys ap Meredydd. Mal Plas Iolyn.

Mam William Kyffin oedd Margred verch William

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Penrhyn ap Llyw. ap Humphre o Rysnant ap Gruffydd Penrhyn ap Llew. ap Gruffydd fychan ap Gruffydd Deuddwr: ac i Basgen.

Mam Gruffydd Lloyd ap Lewis oedd Kattrin verch Edward ap Roger Eutyn o Faelor.

Mam Lewis ap Dafydd ap William oedd Lowri verch Sion ap Siankyn fychan. Chwaer gwbl i Gruffydd Lloyd ap Sion ap Siankyn o Fodfach; ac oddiwith hono y caed Bodfach.

Mam Dafydd ap William ap Meredydd oedd Gwerfyl verch Thomas ap Dafydd fychan ap Edward ac i Brochwel Yscythrog.

Mam William ap Meredydd ap Iolyn oedd Gwerfyl verch Gruffydd ap Meredydd ap Ednyfed gam o'r Henblas yn Ngareghofa.

Mam Meredydd ap Iolyn oedd Myfanwy verch Howel ap Ednyfed gam ap Iorwerth foel ap Iorwerth fychan ap yr hên Iorwerth; ac i Tudr Trevor Arglwydd y ddwy Faelor.

Mam Iolyn ap Ieuan Gethin oedd Marred verch Llew. ap Rotpert ap Iorwerth ap Ririd.

Mam Gawen fychan oedd Margred verch Elise ap Howel ap Rys ap Dafydd ap Howel o Dinmael: brawd un fam un dad ag Ieuan ap Howel ap Rys o Rûg.

Mam Margred oedd Elizabeth verch Rys ap Meredydd o'r Yspyti: chwaer Mr. Robert ap Rys.

Mam Elizabeth oedd Lowri verch Gruffydd goch ap Gruffydd ap Dafydd ap Madoc.

Plant Lewis ap Dafydd ap William oedd Gruffydd Lloyd, Lewis, ag eraill: ac o ferched Elizabeth gwraig Dafydd Lloyd ap William; ac iddynt y bu Edward Lloyd o Fers a Lowri gwraig John Kyffin o Artheryr ym Mochnant.

Howel ap Iolyn ap Ieuan Gethin a Meredydd ap Iolyn ap Ieuan Gethin } Oeddynt Frodyr.

Dafydd ap William ap Meredydd ap Iolyn
Sion ap William ap Meredydd ap Iolyn a Thomas ap William ap Meredydd ap Iolyn. } Oeddynt Frodyr.

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BODFACH.

Gruffydd Llwyd ap Sion ap Siankin ap Howel ap Ieuan ap Llew. ap Einion ap Kelynyn. Fel Llwydiarth. 1, Siankin; 2, Deio neu Dafydd; 3, Ieuan; 4, Howel; 5, Siankin fychan y rhai hyn oeddynt Feibion Llew. ap Einion ap Kelynyn ap Ririd ap Cynddelw ap Iorwerth ap Gwrgeneu ap Uchdryd ap Aleth Brenin Dyfed. Fel o'r blaen.

O Siankyn y mae Gwyr Llwydiarth yn dyfod allan.

O Deio neu Dafydd y mae Llwydiaid Meifod yn dyfod. Ieuan Teg ap Deio ap Llew. ap Einion ei Fab ef: ac Owen ap Deio ap Llew. ap Einion oedd Fab arall.

Ac o Ieuan ap Llew. y mae Gruffydd Lloyd ap Sion ap Siankyn uchod yn dyfod; a Dafydd ap William ap Siankyn. Plant i ddau Frawd oedd Gruffydd Lloyd uchod a Dafydd ap William ap Siankyn. Ac i Dafydd ni bu ond Merched.

SWINE, 1654.

Robert Kyffin ap Robert ap Roger ap Robert ap John Kyffin[1] ap Dafydd ap Gutyn ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan Gethin ap Madoc Kyffin.

Gwraig Robert Kyffin oedd ..... verch Humphre ap Richard ap Richard o Furgedin.

Mam Robert Kyffin ap Robert oedd Ann[2] verch ac etifeddes Edward ap Hugh ap Dafydd fychan o Rhydhescyn yn nglyn Hafren.

Mam Robert Kyffin ap Roger oedd Ermin verch Roger Kinaston o Fortyn.

Mam Roger Kyffin oedd Margred verch Ieuan Lloyd ap Ieuan Lloyd ap Dafydd Lloyd ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan fychan ap Ieuan Gethin.

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[1] John Kyffin, bastard, ap Dafydd ap Gutyn.—Glascoed MS.

[2] Mam Ann Margred verch ac etifeddes Griffith ap Hugh ap Madog. Mam Margred Mared verch Lewis Lloyd o Foelfre.

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Mam Robert Kyffin oedd Elizabeth verch Gruffydd ap Richard of Cryw ap Howel ap Einws yn dyfod o Frochwel Yscythrog.

Mam Elizabeth oedd Mawd verch Ieuau ap Gruffydd Deuddwr ap Ieuan ap Madoc ap Owen ap Meiric at Brochwel.

Mam Ieuan ap Gruffydd Deuddwr oedd Mali verch John ap Ieuan Gethin ap Madoc Kyffin.

Mam John Kyffin oedd Margred verch Dafydd fain ap Howel ap Madoc ap Iorwerth goch.

Mam Dafydd ap Gutyn oedd Margred verch ac etifeddes Dafydd ap Iolyn. Yn dyfod o Seissyllt Argl. Meirionydd.

Mam Gutyn ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan Gethin oedd Margred verch Rys ap Gruffydd ap Madoc ap Iorwerth ap Madoc ap Ririd Flaidd.

[Thomas Kyffin, 1636, brother of Robert ap Robert.]

ABERTANAT, 1661.

Rys Tanad ap Thomas ap Rys ap Thomas Tanad ap Ieuan Llwyd fychan ap Ieuan Llwyd ap Dafydd Llwyd ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan fychan ap Ieuan Gethin ap Madoc Kyffin ap Madoc Coch ap Ieva ap Kyhelyn ap Rhun ap Einion Efell ap Madoc ap Meredydd ap Bleddyn ap Cynfyn.

Mam Rys Tanad oedd Margred verch Roger Kinaston o Hordlai ap Edward Kinaston ap Humphre ap Sir Roger Kinaston.

Mam Thomas Tanad oedd Mary verch Thomas Williams ap Reinallt Williams o Wilaston.

Mam Rys Tanat oedd Cattrin verch Matthew Goch o'r Drenewydd.

Mam Cattrin oedd ... verch Llew. fychan ap Morgan ap Dafydd gam.

Mam Thomas Tanad hên oedd Elizabeth verch Roger Thorns ap Thomas Thorns o Sielfoch.

Mam Elizabeth oedd Sian verch Sir Roger Kinaston ap Gruffydd ap Siankyn.

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Mam Ieuan Llwyd fychan oedd Fawd Wenn verch ac etifeddes Dafydd Llwyd ap *Ieuan* ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan ap Madoc ap Cadwgan Wenwys. Nai fab brawd oedd Dafydd Lloyd i Syr *Gruffydd* fychan o Bowys ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan.

Mam Mawd oedd Ales verch Gruffydd Hanmer ap Siankyn ap Sir Dafydd Hanmer.

Mam Ales oedd Elen verch Pyrs Dytton.

Mam Ieuan Lloyd ap Dafydd oedd Cattrin verch Meredydd ap Ieuan ap Meredydd ap Howel ap Dafydd ap Gruffydd ap Cariadog ap Thomas ap Rodri ap Owen Gwynedd.

Mam Dafydd Lloyd oedd Gwerfyl verch ac un o etifeddesau Madoc ap Meredydd ap Llewelyn[1] ddu ap Gruffydd ap Iorwerth foel ap Iorwerth fychan ap Iorwerth hên.

Mam Gwerfyl oedd Margred verch Siankin Deccaf ap Madoc ddu ap Gruffydd ap Iorwerth fychan ap Iorwerth ap Ieuaf ap Nynnio ap Cynwrig ap Rhiwallon.

Yr oedd Madoc Tad Gwerfyl yn byw yn Abertanad Gwel Llyfr Cedwyn MS. Dalen 121.

Mam Gruffydd ap Ieuan fychan oedd Tibot verch Einion ap Gruffydd ap Llew. ap Cynwrig ap Osbwrn Wyddel.

Mam Ieuan fychan oedd Fargred verch Rotpert ap Iorwerth ap Ririd ap Madoc ap Ednowain Bendew.

Mam Ieuan Gethin oedd Tanglwyst verch Ieuan foel o Bencelli; ac i Aleth Brenin Dyfed.

Mam Madoc Kyffin oedd Lleuku verch Howel goch ap Meredydd ap Bleddyn ap Cynfyn.

Mam Madoc Goch oedd Efa verch Adda ap Awr ap Ieva ap Cyhelyn ap Tudr ap Rys Sais ap Edn. ap Llowarch gam ap Lludduka ap Tudr Trevor.

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[1] Mam Llew. ddu uchod oedd Gwerfyl verch Llew. fychan ap Owen ap Madoc ap Owen fychan ap Bleddyn ap Owen Brogyntyn.

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BLODWEL FECHAN.

Moris Tanat ap Robert ap Sion Tanat ap Ieuan Llwyd o Abertanat ap Dafydd Llwyd ap Gruffydd. Fal Ach Abertanat.

Mam Moris oedd Gwenhr. verch ac etifeddes Sion ap William Siankin.

Mam Gwenhwyfar oedd .... ferch Nicholas ap Rys ap Moris ap Ieuan Gethin ap Madoc Kyffin.

Mam Robert Tanat oedd Elen verch Humphre Kinaston Wyllt.

Mam Sion Tanat oedd Ales verch Kadwaladr ap Sir Gruffydd fychan ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan ap Madoc ap Cadwgan Wenwys.

Plant Robert Tanat o'i briod oedd Sion, Moris, Richard, Owen, Robert, Humphre, Dows, Sina ac Ales. 6 mab a 3 merch.

Plant yr un Robert o *gariad-ferched* oedd Moris, Thomas, Thomas arall, Robert, Dafydd, Ann Margred, ac Elizabeth. 5 mab a 3 merch.

Plant Moris Tanat oedd Kattrin *mort;* Sian gwraig Sion Matthews a hono a gadd holl lifing ei thad; Ann gwraig Robert Challinor o Loran; Elizabeth gwraig Dafydd Lloyd ap Hugh o Uwch Rhaiadr; Ales gwraig William Wynn o Foelyrch; Sina gwraig Thomas Pugh o Llwyn Tidman, ac wedi marw Thomas, gwraig a fu hi i Edward Hanmer o'r Bryn ap Rondl Hanmer; Margred gwraig Sion ap Dafydd ap Hugh goch o Benrhyn fechan; Liws gwraig Thomas ap Sion Dafydd o Bentreheilin yn Generdinlle; a Dows gwraig Sion Robert ap Reinallt a merch a fu iddi hithe a hono a gadd dir Reinallt ap Robert o'r Finnant yn Mechen, ac wedi marw Sion Robert hi briododd Davydd Evanse o Sychtyn, ac ni bu iddi Blant.

Mam y Plant hyn oedd Margred verch Thomas ap Owen ap Gruffydd ap Moris ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan ap Ieuan o'r Plas ddu yn Yfionydd.

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Plant Sion Matthews o Sian Uchod oedd Robert, Thomas, Moris a Richard; ac o ferched Siwsan gwraig Roger ap Hugh o Llwyn Tydman; a Sian gwraig Edward Moris o'r Henfache yn Mochnant.

Mam Margred verch Thomas ap Owen oedd Sian verch Moris ap Elisse ap Moris ap Sion ap Meredydd o Elin verch Sir John Pilston.

Sion Heilin, William Heilin, Thomas Heilin Vicar Ness, a Robert Heilin; o ferched, Ann gwraig Richard Cowper o Groes Oswallt: Ermin gwraig Roger Thomas o Gyntyn; Sian gwraig Robert Lloyd o Ffynonddydd; Margred gwraig Sion Hiley o Hiley; Elizabeth gwraig Geordge Gruffydd o Strowdde; Siwsan ag Elinor. Y rhain oedd Plant Sion Heilin o Altyn o Wenhwyfar verch Sion Tanat; chwaer gwbl oedd hi i Robert Tanat o Flodwel fechan.

Plant Robert Matthews o Ursle verch Edward Kinaston o Hordle ei wraig briod oedd Robert *mort*, Roger, Edward, John, Moris a Matthew; Mary, Ursle a Jane gwraig Ffrancis Ffinch ap Roger ap Humphre Ffinch.

Plant John Tanat oedd Robert Tanat; Ann gwraig gyntaf Moris Wynn o Foelyrch ap Llew. ap Ieuan ap Howel, a Gwenhwyfar gwraig John Heilin o Altyn. John Heilin o Alderton ap Richard ap John ap Gruffydd Heilin ap Richard ap Roger ap Dafydd Heilin ap Roger ap Iorwerth ap Gwyn ap Heilin o'r Frongoch yn Mhowys.

Taken out of their owne Carde by John Cain.

BROXYN YN SIR GAERLLEON.

Thomas Tanat ap Edward Tanat ap Rys ap Thomas Tanat ap Ieuan Lloyd fychan ap Ieuan Lloyd ap Dafydd Lloyd o Abertanat. Gwel Ach Abertanat.

Mam Thomas Tanat oedd Mary verch ac etifeddes Thomas Dod o Froxyn.

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Mam Edward Tanat oedd Margred verch Edward Kinaston o Hordle.

Mam Rys Tanat oedd Kattrin verch Matthew Goch o'r Drenewydd.

Gwraig Thomas Tanat o Froxyn oedd Ann verch Edward Evanse o Kriccieth ap Ieuan ap Meredydd ap Dafydd Lloyd ap Llewelyn fychan ap Llew. ap Ieuan ap Ithel fychan.

TANAT O DREWYLAN.

Edward Tanat ap Robert Tanat ap Edward ap Sieffre Tanat ap Ieuan Lloyd fychan ap Ieuan Lloyd ap Dafydd Lloyd o Abertanat.

Mam Sieffre Tanat oedd Elizabeth verch Roger Thorns ap Thomas Thorns o Sielvork.

Mam Elizabeth oedd Sian verch Sir Roger Kinaston ap Gruffydd ap Siankin. Cais Ach Abertanat.

DEUDDWR. PENTREHEILIN.

Sir Robert Lloyd ap Dafydd ap Sieffre ap Ieuan ap Thomas ap Llew. ap Gruffydd fychan ap Gruffydd Deuddwr ap Ieuan ap Madoc ap Owen ap Meirig ap Cynddelw ap Pasgen ap Gwyn ap Gruffydd ap Beli.

Mam Sir Robert Lloyd oedd Elizabeth verch Owen ap Meredydd o'r Main yn Meifod: ei mam hithe oedd Margred verch Humphrey Lloyd o'r Llai.

Mam Dafydd Lloyd oedd Kattrin verch Thomas ap Gruffydd ap Deio ap Ieuan ap Ririd foel o Flodwel.

Mam Kattrin oedd Gwerfyl verch Dafydd ap Gutyn ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan Gethin.

COLLFRYN YN DEUDDWR.

Edward Edwards ap Owen ap Edward ap Dafydd ap Gruffydd ap Madoc ap Meredydd ap Llew. ap Gruffydd ap Llew. ap Dafydd Llwch ap Ririd ap Cadwgan ap Madoc ap Ririd ap Kadwgan ap Madoc ap Iorwerth hilfawr ap Mael Maelienydd.

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Mam Owen Edwards oedd Elizabeth verch Sieffre Tanat ap Ieuan Lloyd fychan.

Mam Edward ap Dafydd oedd Damasin verch Edward Trevor Kwnstabl Croesoswallt: yr hon Damasin a fuase yn briod o'r blaen a Hugh ap Moris ap Ieuan ap Howel o Langedwyn, ac iddi hi o Hugh y bu Hugh ap Hugh, yr hwn oedd yn ngroth ei fam pan fu farw ei Dad o'r cornwyd.

Mam Dafydd ap Gruffydd ap Madoc oedd Gwenhwyfar verch Ieuan ap Gruffydd fychan o Deuddwr ap Ieuan ap Madoc ap Owen ap Meiric ap Kyn. ap Pasgen, etc.

Mam Gruffydd ap Madoc oedd Gwenllian neu Ales verch Sir Gruffydd fychan ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan ap Madoc ap Cadwgan Wenwys.

HALCHDYN YN DEUDDWR.

Gruffydd Lloyd ap Dafydd ap Gruffydd ap Madoc ap Meredydd ap Llew. ap Gruffydd ap Llew. ap Dafydd Llwch.

Mam Gruffydd Lloyd oedd Ann verch Gruffydd ap Dafydd (Escob) ap Owen ap Deio ap Llew. ap Einion ap Kelynyn.

Mam Dafydd ap Gruffydd ap Madoc oedd .... verch Dafydd ap Gutyn ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan Gethin.

Mam Gruffydd ap Madoc oedd Ales verch (*ordderch*) Sir Gruffydd Fychan ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan ap Madoc ap Cadwgan Wenwys.

(To be continued.)

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THE OLD QUAY HOUSE, PENALLY.

THE marsh-land lying between Tenby Bay and St. Florence village has been reclaimed by several operations, and the banks by which this was effected still exist, but in consequence either of silting or upheaval have ceased to be of any value, since if they were removed the tide would not now run into the valley.

One bank cuts the marsh under Gumfreston; a second, starting opposite to the ruins of Scotsboro House, extends to a spot near Holloway Bridge; and a third runs parallel with the Pembroke and Tenby Railway. This last was built by the late Sir John Owen in 1811. When the other two were erected is unknown.

That branch of the marsh which was reclaimed by the bank running from Scotsboro Gate to Holloway Bridge ends somewhat abruptly at a point a little beyond the well-known ossiferous cave called Hoyles Mouth. Near this place is a ruined house known as "Old Quay". It has been used as a cottage within the last twenty years, but from peculiarities of construction appears to be an ancient structure worthy of record in our pages. The building is not only unroofed, but in some places the walls are levelled to their foundations; and the whole is so overgrown with ivy, briars, blackthorn, and young ash, that it was not very easy to make the annexed ground-plan.

The house never had an upper story, and its chief feature must always have been the large square chimney which towers over the little cottage. In this chimney (A) was the only fireplace; since wall (H), in which is a chimney (K), is quite a modern addition. On entering the doorway (L), this great fireplace faces you; and when the house was young, that doorway must have been always open by day, for it was the only means of lighting the only fireplace. By and by the dwellers

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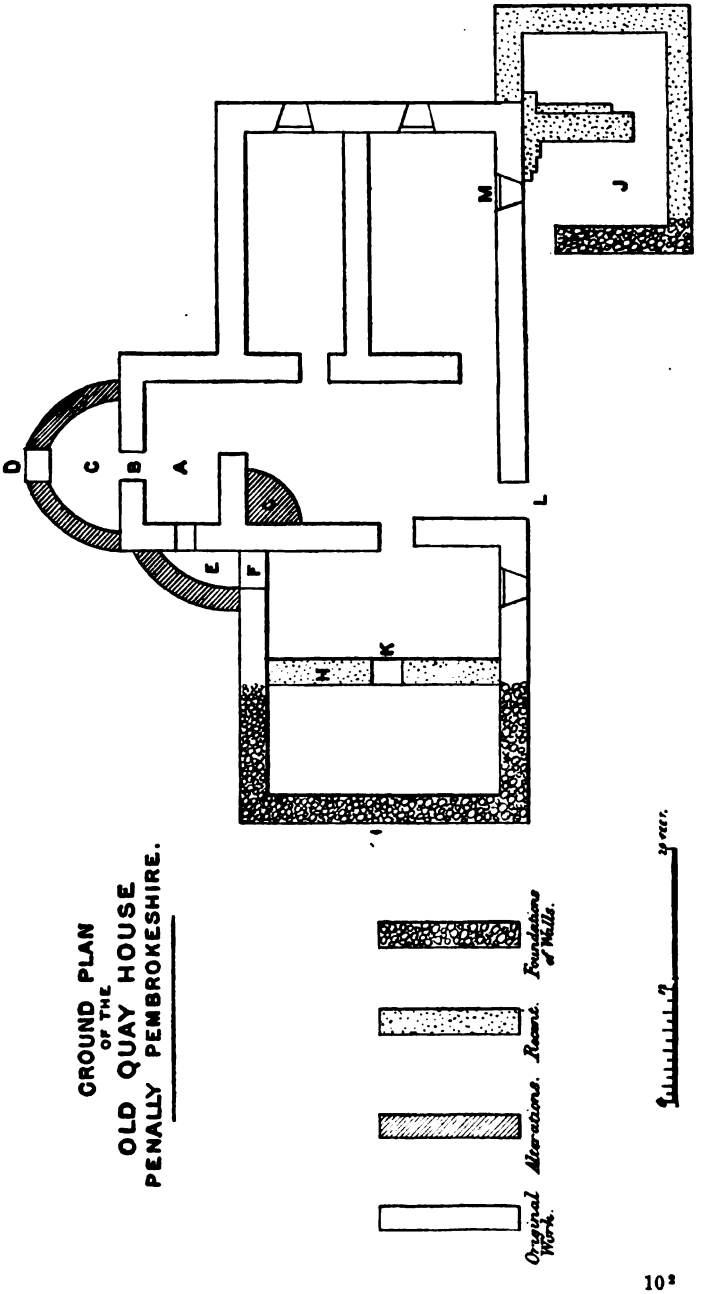

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found this arrangement inconvenient, so they abolished their oven, which must have stood at (B), cut through the wall at that point, and added a quaint, little ingle-nook (C) with its window (D). To reach this room it was necessary to pass through the great chimney (A). At the same time they built the chamber (C), they seem to have added an oven at (E), and in order to do so sacrificed a door at (F).

I have assumed that (A) was the only fireplace. Of course it is possible that there was one in the wall (I), of which only the foundations remain; but in that foundation there is no indication of anything of the sort, and the two wings of the house seem to pretty well correspond. (J) is a modern addition of the same date as the wall (H). It blocks one of those original windows (M). These windows are square, somewhat splayed, with a seat in the wall under them.

The entrance to the chamber (C) is through a handsome pointed arch (B). (G) is a buttress which as it is conical could not have been intended for a seat or table (a common arrangement in old houses in this district), but must have been erected as a precautionary measure when the arch (B) was cut in the chimney. Perhaps the most notable feature in the house is the substantiality of the older portions. All angles are of ashlar, the partition-walls as thick and well built as the outer walls, and the whole put together with that excellent old mortar known in this district as "old castle mortar".

I am disposed to think this cottage is of very considerable antiquity, not improbably dating back to the unknown period when vessels discharged their cargo at the "Old Quay" before it was cut off from the sea by the Scotsboro and Holloway Bridge banks.

E. LAWS.

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LORDSHIP OF ENGLISH AND WELSH HUNTINGTON, HEREFORDSHIRE.

WARDSHIP.

THE following documents may find a fitting place in the pages of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* as one of the last instances of a claim by the lord of a manor to enforce his feudal right of wardship, and the consequent right to the marriage of his ward. The last recorded case (Moore *v.* Hussey, *Hobart's Reports*) of a suit by a lord for ravishment of ward, or, in plainer terms, removal of the ward beyond the lord's control, so as to prevent his realising the profits of wardship, occurred in the reign of James I. In that case the ward had been married, and the lord claimed £800 as the value of the marriage. He had judgment; and although it was afterwards reversed on a technical point, his right was upheld.

An ordinance abolishing the courts of wards and liveries was passed by both Houses on 24th February 1645, but had no practical effect until an Act for its confirmation, and the abolition of wardships and other feudal incidents, was passed in 1656. Its provisions were re-enacted, soon after the Restoration, by Statute 12 Car. II, c. 24.

The parish of Brilley (at an earlier date written "Brunley") formed part of Welsh Huntington.

"Thomas Booth the elder bought certaine lands beinge held in knight service and tooke an estate in his sonnes name beinge Thomas Booth the younger beinge a child under adge and afterwards Thomas Booth the father died Nowe we would desire to know whether Thomas Booth the son can or should be found ward being the purchaser himselfe although he was under age.

"*Opinion.*

"The sonne is noe ward for the land purchased originally in his name."

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"Within a short time after the decease of the said Tho: Booth the father Booth the sonn was married with one Wm. Savakers daughter and after his mariadge there was a Jurie impanelled and found him ward We would also desire to know whether cann the Lord of the ward question the said Savaker for any manner of matter nor because his daughter was married unto the said Booth the said pretended ward.

"*Opinion.*

"If he had been in warde and had married before the Lord rendered him his marriage then the simple value of the marriage as the Jurie should finde it in a valor maritagii or in a ravish[t] of a warde had been done to the Lord.

"Will. Morgan."

Letter addressed by the alleged ward and his father-in-law to Mr. Holman, the then lord of the manor:

"Worshpll S[r]: my due respects & dutie remembred with my prayers for your worshipps health and increase of happiness Lettinge your worshipp understande that I was ignorant of the marriadge of my daughter with your Tenante Thomas Booth neither had any speech or conference aboute it nor would nott be soe presumptuous to contracte with your ward, But seeing yt was Gods will that yt came toe passe I would not nor my sonne in lawe enjoye nor procure your wor'pps displeasure hopeinge your wor'pp wilbe our lovinge Landlord & friend and whatsoever your wor'pp will require att our hands we wilbe readie in our power to p'forme Therefore desireing your wor'pp nott to putt us to any charge by reason of any suits haveinge but small estate to conteste in lawe neither would we contend with your wor'pp for any cause or coloure but wilbe readie to doe all the office & service that lies in our power and for your tenante Mrs. Booth we are lovers & friends refferinge our selves to your wor'pp consideracon we humblie take our leave & rest

"Ever att your wor'pps commands in what we maie

"William Savaker &
Thomas Booth."

"Brilley this first of Maie 1634.

(Addressed) "To the Right wor'ppll Mr. Phillipp Hollman Esq. deliver these."

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INTERESTING DISCOVERY AT LLANTWIT MAJOR.

It is always interesting to record the finding of anything that tends to throw light on the life or doings of the earlier inhabitants of Wales. We give the following particulars of the discovery, at Llantwit Major, of several bronze implements. Some time has now elapsed since they were found.

Mr. Richard Price, builder, of Cardiff, being about to proceed with the erection of a new house on a piece of ground belonging to himself in the Hayes Croft, Colhugh Street, Llantwit, found it necessary to purchase a small triangular plot of ground to give him the desired frontage to the main street. On throwing the two plots into one he took down an old boundary-wall, and on digging a slight trench for the foundations of the new wall, the rubbish was thrown out into the lane. Next morning, on the workmen commencing to shovel the earth into the cart, they found the bronze implements in question. No notice, however, seems to have been taken of them at the time, and the earth was carted away, with other rubbish, to fill in an old quarry.

It is too late now to see whether there were any other pieces of prehistoric workmanship present, such as pottery or smaller articles of any sort, the workmen having only retained the metallic pieces. This is a deeply regrettable matter, because much of the value of such a find is gone when the circumstances under which it was found are in any way doubtful. It would have been much more interesting to have known whether they were enclosed in any crock, or in what way they were lying in the earth in relation to one another; whether any bones or pottery, ashes, or any other matter were associated with them; also

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their exact depth from the surface, which could not have exceeded 19 inches at the outside. As the alterations have been going on since the find, no trace can now be seen of anything to throw further light upon it.

The implements found are :—

A bronze spear-head (A), $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches in breadth. About 1 inch of the point is gone, and it is rusted through the socket; in two places rivet-holes are well seen; good patina.

Another spear-head (B), $4\frac{5}{8}$ in. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.; perfect, except a piece of the socket broken off on one side; patina nearly scrubbed off by some of the workmen, and a piece of the metal scraped to see whether it was gold.

A third spear-head (C), same size as the last, very perfect, but patina injured by the same causes; the drilled rivet-holes being well seen in this specimen.

Next comes a bronze paalstave (D), $5\frac{1}{8}$ in. by $1\frac{9}{16}$ in. in the broadest place. This is the finest instrument in the find, and is in beautiful condition. The patina is scarcely injured. This has the handle-sockets deeply winged, the stops deep, and is altogether a formidable weapon. It is ornamented with three raised parallel ridges on each side, and the loop for the thong-fastening is large and strong.

Next comes a series of celts, of which the first (E) is 4 in. long and 2 in. broad at the extremity of the axe-face; plain body, roundish, oval in section, and with thickened rim to socket. It bears evidence of much use, being hacked and blunted in several places.

The next celt (F) is 4 in. long and 2 in. wide, square in section, and nearly equal in width from socket to cutting edge. It is ornamented with three diverging ridges, and the thickened rim of this shows the mould-marks very perfectly.

The next (G) is $3\frac{7}{8}$ in. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., with a rather broadened hatchet-face, three radiating bars, and thong-loop. This celt is so like, in every particular, one found in the Great Wood of St. Fagan's many years ago, and

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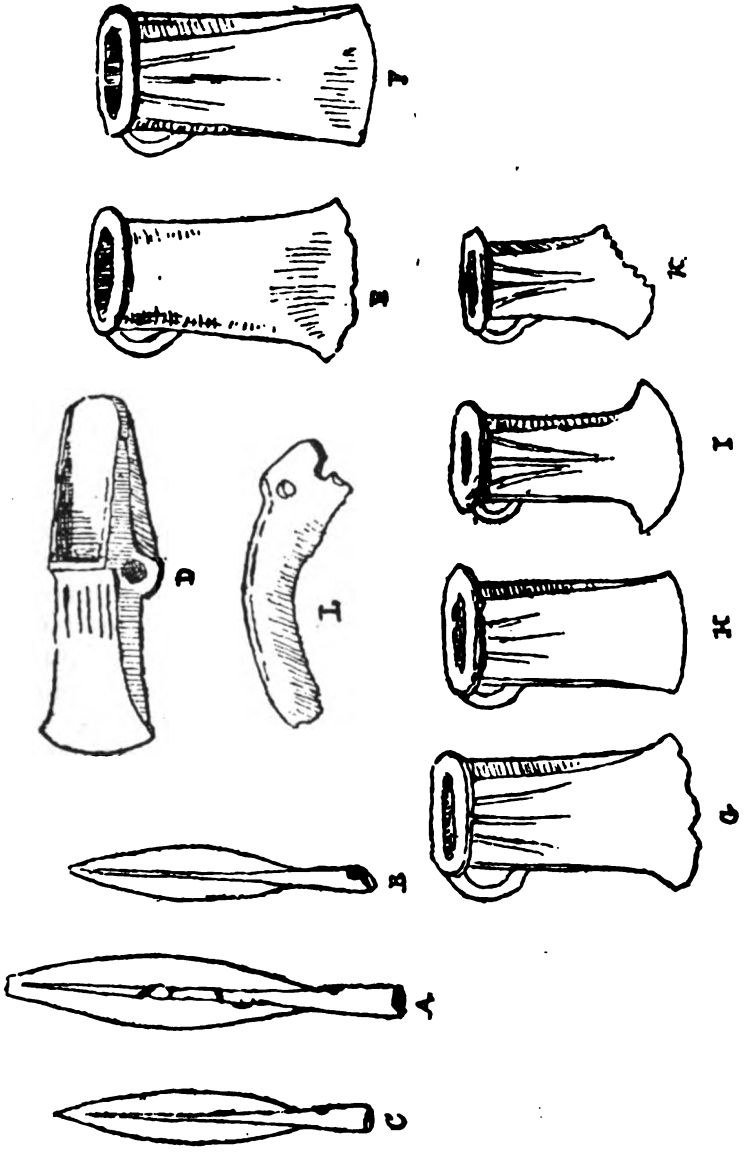

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now in the Cardiff Museum, that it might be thought they were cast in the same mould.

The next celt (H) is smaller, being only $3\frac{5}{8}$ in. by $1\frac{7}{8}$ in. In this the ridges are diverging, and the thickened edge is more strongly marked.

The fifth celt (I) is $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. by 2, with a widened axe-edge, ornamental ridges converging. In this the socket-edge is broken, the edge being very much worn and hacked.

The next (K) and smallest celt is only $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $1\frac{7}{16}$. Good socket-edge, considerably worn on one side only. The mould-marks are prominent.

There are also broken fragments of three separate celts, one of them evidently being a larger and heavier instrument than any of the perfect ones; one irregular-shaped piece of bronze; and a curved bronze blade (L),[1] about 4 in. in length, with two rivet-holes, evidently meant to fasten in a handle. This bears marks of frequent sharpening; in fact, it is almost worn out by the grindstone. The point is unfortunately missing.

It will be seen that this forms a fairly complete series, and it is to be hoped they will soon be on view to the public in the Museum. On our visit to the place where they were found, we examined the place pretty carefully, and through the kindness of Mr. Price we have been able to examine one of them at our leisure. From the appearance of the mud still sticking to the paalstave, in which are still to be found segments of extracrinus and spines of ecinoderms, when seen under the microscope, we are inclined to think some slight mistake has been made as to the exact spot where they were found, and it would be interesting to spend a day in proving the matter by a systematic dig of, say,

[1] This is the remnant of a bronze sickle. See Evans, *Ancient Bronze Implements of Great Britain*, p. 195, and Keller's *Lake-Dwellings*, by Lee, Pl. XXIX, fig. 33, for like forms so fastened; and for another mode of attachment with projecting pins or knobs, Evans, p. 197, and *Nordiske Oldsager*, Pl. 34, fig. 159, "Segelformeh Bronceknif."

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4 yards in diameter. It may be interesting to state that in the same plot of ground human interments have been found in several places. Two of them we saw were within about 2 feet of the surface. The bones had, however, been removed, and nothing remained but a black powder to mark the spot where the body lay.

A gold seal has also been found near the same place, but had been handed to a gentleman in the neighbourhood only the day before our visit, so we cannot say anything about it.

During our conversations with some of the natives we learnt that one of the parties still survives who about forty years ago found, when digging a drain at Lachas Moor, near Llantwit, a gold chain, of which the only description we have been able to get is that it was as heavy as a pound of butter, and nearly as soft, a sure sign of the purity of the gold. We have, however, not been able to ascertain the pattern, or in whose possession it now is; but Mr. C. Wilkins, the owner of the land, put in a claim for it. Perhaps some correspondent may be able to give more particulars.

We are indebted to Mr. J. Storrie, Curator at Cardiff Museum, for the above particulars of this interesting find. (*Western Mail.*)

THE SCULPTURED SEPULCHRAL EFFIGY OF A PRIEST IN ST. MARY'S CHURCH,

SWANSEA, SOUTH WALES.

THE Welsh sepulchral effigies of ecclesiastics, especially of those beneath episcopal rank, deserve our close attention. Compared with the effigies of a similar class in England, those in Wales are but few in number; and though there may be a general resemblance, the sacerdotal vestments being identical in name and number, we do not find the whole of these vestments, externally visible, always sculptured, as in England.

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In the representation before us, that of the sculptured effigy of a priest in St. Mary's Church, Swansea, of which we have but a side-view, and are therefore limited in our description, the only vestments discernible are the stiff, collar-like amice about the neck, the alb, and the chasuble. The extremities of the stole from beneath the chasuble, and over the alb, are not apparent; neither is the parure or apparel in front of the alb, at the skirt. Whether the maniple over the left arm is shown, as we may fairly conjecture it to be, is a point not ascertainable from the view given to us, the maniple being worn on the left side of the body. Nor is the position of the arms and hands clearly indicated, as they would be in a front view of the effigy. Points of minute detail are also wanting to enable us to determine the approximate age of this effigy, for we have been unable to examine it personally, and we are dependent on the representation before us. As a matter of opinion, however, it may be stated that it is a sculpture of the fifteenth century. From the close-shaven appearance of the face it certainly is not earlier than the middle of the fourteenth century, up to which period the moustache over the upper lip, and short, crisp beard covering the chin, were generally worn by ecclesiastics of sacerdotal rank. And if it had been a sculpture of the latter half of the fourteenth century, the arrangement of the hair in flowing locks on each side of the face, according to the then prevailing fashion, would have assured us of that fact.

This effigy at Swansea may fairly be compared with the recumbent effigy of a priest in St. David's Cathedral, ascribed (wrongly, however,) to Giraldus Cambrensis, who died early in the thirteenth century, *circa* A.D. 1220. This effigy, judging from a well-executed engraving which appears in Powell's edition of the *Itinerarium Cambriæ*, from an accurate drawing by John Carter, was executed at least two centuries and upwards after the death of Giraldus, being a work of the fifteenth century, and from the arrangement of the hair pro-

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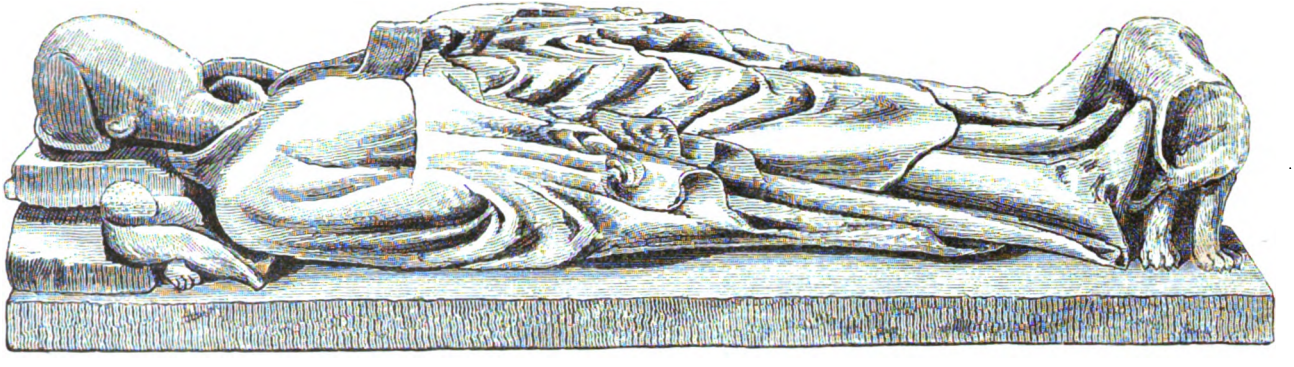

SEPULCHRAL EFFIGY OF A PRIEST AT ST. MARY'S SWANSEA.

Scale 1 inch = 1 foot.

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bably late in that era. Both effigies exhibit the absence of the extremities of the stole from beneath the chasuble, and also the absence of the parure or apparel in front of the skirt of the alb.

MATTHEW HOLBECHE BLOXAM.

Miscellaneous Notices.

CAER-DREWYN, NEAR CORWEN.—We regret to learn that not only have thousands of loads of stones been carted away from the ramparts of this ancient camp, but that its area has recently been enclosed in a rabbit-warren! We would draw the attention of the owner to the great injury that has been done, and to the hardly less mischief that is likely to ensue, to this noteworthy specimen of an ancient stone encampment.

THE HORSE-BIER, LLANGOWER, MERIONETHSHIRE.—This curious relic, seen by the Association on one of the excursions from Bala in 1884 (see 5th Series, vol. i, p. 304), has had a narrow escape of being removed to the same place as the Caergai Stone (5th Series, vol. ii, p. 203). It had been asked for on behalf of the Chester Museum, and the churchwardens had given their consent; but its removal has been forbidden by authority; and we hope it will find a safe and dry refuge in the boarded-off portion at the west end of the church.

THE GOLDEN MILE, NEAR BRIDGEND.—A barrow has lately been opened by Mr. Hilton Price, F.S.A., and found to contain nine small and one large British sepulchral urns. We hope to be able to give a full account of this discovery.

PENMON, ANGLESEY.—We are sorry to hear that some mischievous person has injured the cross in the field above the church, by firing at it, and breaking off a chip some inches long, besides making several holes in the face of it. Such malicious conduct calls for our strong reprobation, both out of respect for the owner of the property, and in the interests of archæology.

LLANTWIT MAJOR, GLAMORGANSHIRE.—In view of the injurious effect of the weather on these most interesting stones, we would suggest that they should be put, for protection and preservation, under cover in the western part of the church, which is not used for divine service.

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Horn-Book.—One of these highly interesting curiosities was discovered some years ago beneath the floor of Treyddyn Church, in Flintshire, and taken away by the then incumbent to his new living. We hope to be able to state that on his death it has been either restored to the church, or placed for safe custody in the Cathedral Library at St. Asaph.

Will of David Lloyd of Cross Onnen in Erethlyn, Parish of Eglwys Fach. Date, 1648. Abstract.—He makes allusion to all his lands already devised, *confirming* their appointments, etc. Probably settlements or entailed lands. To his eldest daughter, Elizabeth, he leaves his "tearm of 3 score years" in a field called Gwerglodd Ffynon Asaph, in Erethlyn, if Owen Lloyd, Gent., of Erethlyn, live so long. He names his wife Elizabeth, his son David Lloyd, and his daughters, Elizabeth, Jane, and Dorothy. Appoints his wife Elizabeth and his son David his executors. He desires his good brethren, kinsmen, and friends, Robert Anwyl of Park, Esq.; Richard Anwyl of the same, Gent.; Hugh Lloyd of Graiglwyd, in the parish of Dwygyfylchi, co. Carnarvon, Gent.; Evan Griffith of Erethlyn, Gent.; John Evans of the same, Gent.; and Ellis Davies of Llanrwst, mercer, to be overseers of his will.

Debts due to him as follows:—£20 from David Lloyd of Llwydiart, in Anglesey,—long due by him; £5 from Wm. Thos. David; 20*s.* from John Price of Nant Mawr; 20*s.* from Thos. ap Richard Owen; £4 from Owen Lloyd of Erethlyn, Gent.,—all money lent, and no interest received "*sithence*" they were due; 13*s.* 4*d.* due from Jeffrey Owen; £3 due from *Morris Lloyd* by bond, etc.

Signed and sealed in the presence of Edward Thomas Clerk, Richard Kyffin, Thos. ap John Vaughan, Evan Griffith, John Evans, Humphrey Wynne.

Signs his name David Lloyd.

Outside the will are the names of Hugh Jones, Clerk; William Lloyd, Clerk; John Richardson, Hugh Evans, Ellis Hughes. There is a piece of sealing-wax, in the shape of a heart, attached to the will, but unfortunately no impression of a coat of arms.

Index to the Archæologia Cambrensis.—From this work, which has now been some time in hand, and is within a measurable distance of completion, we select the references out of the first three Series to some of the places within the circuit of the approaching Meeting of the Association to be held at Denbigh in August next. It will serve the double purpose of giving some idea of the character of the work, as well as of the great amount of local information available in the earlier volumes; and it will also help our members to refresh their memories, and so to enjoy the coming excursions more profitably.

Of the three sets of figures, the first show the Series, the second the volume, and the last the page.

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CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

PROGRAMME OF THE ANNUAL MEETING TO BE HELD AT DENBIGH, AUGUST 22-27, 1887.

MONDAY EVENING.—Public Meeting at 8.30 P.M.

TUESDAY.—Denbigh Castle, St. Hilary's Church, Leicester's Church, Burges Tower and Walls; the Abbey, Whitchurch (brass and tombs); Llanrhaiadr Church (roof and glass). Evening Meeting at 8 P.M.

WEDNESDAY.—Bodfari Church and Camp, Caegwyn and Ffynnon Beuno Caves, Tremeirchion Church effigies, St. Beuno's College, Disserth Church and Castle, Rhuddlan Priory, Castle, and Church. No Evening Meeting.

THURSDAY.—Ruthin Church (brasses and roof), Cloisters, School, Castle, Mill, Llanrhudd Church, Llanfair Church, Llwynynn. Evening Meeting for Members only.

FRIDAY.—Trefnant Church, St. Mary's Well, St. Asaph Parish Church and Cathedral, Vaynol Manor House, Bodelwyddan Church, Penisa'r Glasgoed, Plas Newydd, Ysgubor Newydd Tumulus, Cefn Caves, Henllan Church. Evening Meeting at 8.30 P.M.

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Archaeologia Cambrensis.

FIFTH SERIES.—VOL. IV, NO. XV.

JULY 1887.

KING EDWARD II IN SOUTH WALES.

As varying accounts have been given by chroniclers and historians of the progress of King Edward II on the occasion of his flight into South Wales, and of his stay in the counties of Monmouth and Glamorgan, an endeavour will be made in the following pages to arrive at an accurate notion of the facts by collating the account of a contemporary chronicler[1] with the entries on the Patent Rolls during the King's flight, and concluding with these entries as the best evidence of the King's progress, and of the straits to which he was reduced.

Before entering on the subject a short preface is necessary in order to explain the position of affairs.

On the accession of Charles le Bel to the throne of France, Edward was summoned to do homage for his territories of Guienne and Ponthieu at the French King's coronation. Failing to attend, he received a peremptory summons to do his homage at Amiens on the 1st of July 1324. On the advice of his Parliament ambassadors were sent in the King's stead to France

[1] A *Murimuthensis Chronica* (Engl. Hist. Society, 1846). Murimuth had peculiar advantages of knowing what took place. In 1317 and in 1323, when a canon of Hereford, he was entrusted by the King with important missions to the Court of Rome. In 1323 he was appointed a canon of St. Paul's, and held other ecclesiastical offices in this and the succeeding reign.

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to endeavour to obtain a further delay. Fresh difficulties arose on the part of the King of France. At his suggestion his sister, Queen Isabel, crossed over with a view to arrange the terms of peace. Ultimately it was arranged that Edward should grant Guienne and Ponthieu to his eldest son, and that he should then do the required homage in the King's stead.

Created Duke of Aquitaine, and invested with the territories, Prince Edward sailed from Dover, promising to return speedily when he took leave of the King, on the 12th of September, with the Bishop of Exeter and a large train of followers, and did homage to his uncle at Beauvais. Notwithstanding the repeated and urgent entreaties of the King, the Queen would neither return nor suffer her son to return to England, preferring to remain in the company of Roger Mortimer, who about three years before had escaped from the Tower of London and fled to France, and the other rebels exiled on the occasion of Lancaster's rebellion, and alleging as an excuse for remaining in France her dislike to the Despensers, and her determination not to return until the King had dismissed them. The Bishop of Exeter, alive to the true state of affairs, and failing to have any influence with the Queen, returned secretly to England, in fear of Mortimer.

The Queen's dislike to her husband and familiarity with Mortimer increased; plots and conspiracies were contrived between the exiles and the Lancastrian party. In furtherance of their designs an invasion of England was planned with the secret approval of Charles le Bel. In order, however, to avoid all appearance of his complicity in their design, it was arranged that the expedition should not be made from France, but from a convenient port of a neighbouring state. To this end the Queen secured the friendship of the Count of Hainault by affiancing Prince Edward, then only fourteen years of age, to the Count's daughter Philippa, and quitted France for Hainault.

There John de Beaumont, the Count's brother, raised

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a large force of German and Hainault mercenaries to carry out her design, and taking the command, set sail with the Queen, Prince Edward, the Earl of Kent, Mortimer, and other exiled rebels, from Dordrecht. On their arrival at Harwich, on the 24th of September 1326, they were immediately joined by the Earls of Norfolk and Leicester, and many nobles and others of the Lancastrian party. Several prelates also, including the Bishops of Lincoln, Hereford, Durham, and Ely, supported the Queen's cause with their forces, and the Archbishop of Canterbury afforded aid with money.

On receipt of news of the invasion, the King endeavoured to raise an army to oppose the forces arrayed against him ; but he soon realised his want of support, and found out that the unpopularity of the Despensers, his favourites, had alienated the affections of his subjects. As a last resource he applied to the City of London for a levy of men to take the field on his behalf; but the citizens, while they expressed their loyalty to the King, answered that they would shut their gates against the foreign troops, but that they could not comply with his demand of their support in the field, as it was contrary to their privileges to serve without the walls of the City, save for one day only.

Feeling himself abandoned by his subjects, and no longer safe in London, the King committed the care of the City to his Treasurer, the Bishop of Exeter, and with the Despensers, Robert Baldock, his Chancellor, and a few others of his most trusted followers, quitted London, and arrived at Gloucester[1] on the 12th of October, on his way to the Marches of Wales. His departure was the signal for an outbreak in the City of London. The populace rose, seized the Mayor, threatened to put all to death who opposed the Queen, and plundered the houses of the Bishop of Exeter and others connected with the Court. Meeting the Bishop

[1] An entry on Patent Roll, 20 Edward II, m. 8, of a presentation to the living of St. Lawrence, Ludlow, shows that he was then at Gloucester.

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on his return to London, on the 25th of October, they beheaded him and two of his attendants at the Great Cross in Cheapside, and sent his head to the Queen at Gloucester. On the day following they surprised the Tower of London, took possession of it, and set all the prisoners there at liberty.

Meanwhile the Queen with her forces followed the steps of the King as rapidly as possible, with a view to cut off his retreat. On the 15th of October, at Wallingford,[1] she issued a letter setting forth her reasons for invading the kingdom, and attributing the blemished state of the Church and realm to the evil counsels and influence of the Despensers with the King. Arrived at Oxford, the Bishop of Hereford, Adam de Orleton, whose temporal possessions had three years before been seized by the King on account of the Bishop's participation in Lancaster's rebellion, preached a sermon in the same sense in the presence of the Queen and Prince. At Gloucester the Queen received a considerable accession to her forces by the arrival of the Lords Percy and Wake, with many more from the north of England.

Meanwhile the King had left Gloucester, and proceeded to Chepstow, probably paying a visit to Tintern Abbey on his way: for on the 15th of October, when at Chepstow (Strogoil), he granted to the Abbot one half of a weir there, with the fishery, providing that no timber for the repair of the weir should be taken from his Forest of Dean. On the following day Hugh le Despenser, Earl of Winchester, was appointed to the command of the horse and foot in the western counties, and sent from Chepstow to take the custody and defence of the city and Castle of Bristol.

Passing Berkeley with her army, the Queen restored the Castle and its possessions, which had fallen into the hands of the younger Despenser, to Thomas Lord Berkeley. Her army proceeded onwards to the siege

[1] Rymer's *Fœdera*, second edit., vol. iv, p. 236.

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of Bristol, then in the Earl of Winchester's custody. Two or three days after the arrival of the besiegers, the garrison and citizens revolted, and forced the Earl to surrender. On receipt of this intelligence the Queen at once proceeded to Bristol. On her arrival, on the 26th of October, the prelates, noblemen, and others there held an assembly[1] in the presence of the Queen and Prince, and after a declaration that the kingdom was without rule by reason of the King's withdrawal from his realm, with the Despensers and other enemies of the Queen and Prince, assuming to act with the assent of the commonalty of the realm, they elected the Prince as guardian and ruler of the kingdom during the King's absence. On the following day the Earl of Winchester was condemned by popular clamour, without a formal trial, and hung on the common gallows without the city.

The King, feeling that he was no longer safe at Chepstow, had, about the 21st of October, embarked with Hugh le Despenser and a few attendants[2] on a vessel, hoping to escape to Ireland or elsewhere; but the wind was contrary, and after tacking about for a few days he altered his intention, and landed at Cardiff. There, on the 27th of October, he issued a mandate to Howel ap Iorwerth and Howel ap David for a general levy of men in the counties of Monmouth and Glamorgan, to oppose the rebels' and foreigners' advance. On the following day he left Cardiff, directing the Constable of the Castle not to deliver it up to any one without his or Hugh Despenser's special command, and proceeded to Despenser's strongly fortified Castle of Caerphilly. On the 29th the King made provision

[1] Memorandum, Close Rolls, 20 Edward II, m. 3d. Rymer, vol. iv, p. 237.

[2] "Rex autem semper latitabat cum paucis in aqua Sabrinæ, volens si potuisset ad partes transivisse remotas, sed propter ventum contrarium non valuit; unde applicuit in Glamorgan et transtulit se usque abbatiam et castrum de Neth, et ibi confisus in promissione Wallensium latitabat." (A. Murimuth., p. 51.) The Patent Rolls, m. 7, show that he was at Chepstow on the 18th and 21st.

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for victualling Caerphilly Castle, and issued mandates to Rhys ap Griffith,[1] who had rendered him such efficient and faithful service on the occasion of the rebellion of the confederate barons, and to others, to raise forces in the King's defence in the counties of Glamorgan and Pembroke. He remained at Caerphilly until November 2nd. During his stay there he granted the custody of the Castle of Llantrissant to David ap Meuric and others, arranged for a further levy of men in the county of Monmouth, and granted a general pardon to Roger de St. Maur and others, as well as to all in Netherwent, for all rebellions and felonies committed since the 12th of October, on condition that they became adherents to the royal cause, and gave it their active support.

The pardons granted on the 2nd of November at Caerphilly, and subsequently at Margam Abbey, show to what a hopeless position the King was reduced when robbers and murderers came there and received a welcome and pardon on condition of their support.

From Caerphilly the King proceeded to Margam. During his stay there he granted, on the 3rd of November, letters of protection to the master and mariners of the Goodyer of Cardiff. If this was the vessel in which he reached Cardiff, he would probably have granted them an earlier protection. The date suggests that he may, on the 3rd of November, have again entertained a hope of escape seaward, and that the vessel was at a neighbouring port waiting for his commands.

Entries on the Patent Rolls show that the King was at Margam on the 4th of November, when he issued an order for guarding all the ports and places on the coast between the rivers Taff and Tawe, against the invasion of his enemies.

On the 5th of November, the King with his attendants left Margam for the Castle of Neath, and as a return for his reception at Margam he endowed the Abbey with the manor of Kenton, in the county of

[1] For an account of Rhys ap Griffith, see vol. ix, p. 294, 4th Ser.

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Devon, and on the following day granted letters of protection to the Abbot. At Neath the King continued until the 10th of November, when, as a last resource, he sent the Abbot of Neath, Rhys ap Griffith, Edward de Bohun, Oliver de Burdeg, and John de Hersik, with a safe conduct, to the Queen and Prince at Hereford to arrange terms. His overtures were not accepted.

How long afterwards he remained at Neath is uncertain. His next move seems to have been to Swansea Castle, perhaps in the hope of being able to escape by sea. The only evidence of his stay there is a minute of the finding there, a few days later, of the rolls and other documents of his Chancery, which contain the record of his acts down to November the 10th. The abandonment by the Chancellor of his rolls and documents shows to what a state of despair the King and his few attendants were reduced. Thereafter they were fugitives, avoiding capture as long as they could, and hiding wherever they had opportunity, without hope of escape or mercy from the Queen and Mortimer.

Soon after the surrender of Bristol, the Queen and Prince, with her mercenary forces, removed to Hereford, where she stayed for about a month at the Bishop's Palace. Obtaining intelligence of the King's movements, she sent into Glamorganshire Leicester (who had then assumed the title of Lancaster), William la Zouch, and Rhys ap Howel, one of the prisoners liberated by the mob from the Tower, because they were well known in the county, and were possessed of lands near the place where the King was supposed to be in concealment, to capture the King and his attendants. Her emissaries soon succeeded in effecting her commission by bribing the Welsh people in whom the King trusted, and so discovering his hiding-place.[1]

On the 16th of November the King, Hugh le Despenser, the Chancellor, and Simon de Reding, were

[1] Murimuth., p. 50; Walsingham, *Historia Brevis* (Lond., 1574), p. 105.

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taken prisoners in the neighbourhood of Llantrissent. His few other attendants were allowed to escape as unworthy of notice. Lancaster took charge of the King, and conveyed him to Monmouth. Despenser, Baldok, and Simon de Reding were taken to the Queen at Hereford, where, on the 24th of November, they were all arraigned and condemned, without being allowed to answer. Despenser and Simon de Reding were executed; but the Chancellor, being an ecclesiastic, was on conviction delivered to the Bishop of Hereford, who at first placed him in his own prison. About Candlemas, Baldok was transferred a prisoner to the Bishop's house in Old Fish Street Hill, whence the bailiffs of the City of London, with the connivance of the Bishop and the aid of a furious mob, took him to Newgate, where he was inhumanly treated, and soon afterwards died.

The Queen and her advisers, fearing that the authority of the Prince, as Regent, had ceased on the King's return to his kingdom[1] at Monmouth, sent the Bishop of Hereford there on the 20th of November to request that the King would deliver up his possession of the Great Seal to the Queen and Prince, with a view to transact what was necessary for the security and welfare of the kingdom. After hearing the Bishop's explanation, the King deliberated a short time, and in the presence of Lancaster and others answered that it pleased him to send the Great Seal to his Consort and son, in order that they might cause the Great Seal (then closed under his Privy Seal) to be opened, and under it do those things which as well for right and peace as of favour ought to be done; and he gave up the Great Seal to Sir William de Blount, to be delivered in the company of the Bishop to the Queen and Prince.

Immediately after the capture of the King, William la Zouch searched the Castle of Swansea, and on the 22nd of November delivered to the Queen, at Hereford, four bags of rolls and inquisitions of the King's Chan-

[1] Memorandum, Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. iv, p. 237.

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cery which he found in the Castle. Thus an account of the King's acts during his flight was preserved.

On the 26th of November the Bishop of Hereford reported the result of his interview with the King to the Queen, who was then at Marcle, near Ledbury, and Sir William de Blount[1] delivered to her the Great Seal. On the following Sunday the enclosure containing the Great Seal was formally opened in the Abbey of Cirencester, in the presence of the Queen, Prince, Mortimer, and others, and was then and there delivered, on the King's behalf, to the Bishop of Norwich as its keeper. Thereafter the Great Seal was made use of by the Queen and Prince jointly, in the King's name, on all occasions, until the King's deposition, and the accession of the Prince to the throne on the 25th of January following. Thus it was used at Kenilworth on the 30th of December, in the King's name, to recall his grant of the custody of Caerphilly to John de Felton during the King's stay there, and to substitute Roger de Chandos as the custodian of it. So also was it used to summon a Parliament at Westminster in the beginning of January.

From Monmouth the Earl of Lancaster took the King, by way of Ledbury, to his Castle of Kenilworth, where the King remained during the winter. On the meeting of the Parliament a deputation, selected from the Lords and Commons, was appointed to visit the King at Kenilworth, and require him to abdicate in Prince Edward's favour. The King received the deputation, and had no alternative but to assent to their request. On the report of the deputation the King was formally deposed, and the Prince's coronation took place on the 25th of January.

It only remains to briefly mention, as a sequel to the

[1] Sir Thomas de Blount, the King's steward, when he judged the King's cause to be hopeless, had gone over to the Queen's side, and taken with him his family, and had contributed arms, provisions, and war-horses to her forces. (Walsingham, p. 105.) He was probably the Sir William de Blount above mentioned.

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narrative, that the unfortunate King was soon afterwards, through the influence of the Queen and Mortimer, who thought that he had been treated too tenderly by Lancaster, consigned to the custody of Lord Berkeley and John de Mautravers, and about Palm Sunday secretly taken to Berkeley Castle; thence, from fear of a rising of the county for his release, he was secretly removed by night to Corfe Castle and other places, in order that the place of his confinement might be unknown; and ultimately again taken to Berkeley Castle, where Lord Berkeley and Mautravers had each in turn his custody for a month; the former treating him humanely, and the latter otherwise.[1] There he remained until the 21st of September, when, in the absence of Lord Berkeley, he was cruelly murdered by Mautravers and Thomas de Gournay.

R. W. B.

Grant to Tintern Abbey of the half of the Pool of Bithekes Weir, with the Fishery. Strogoill, 16 Oct. 1326. (Patent Roll, 20 Edw. II, m. 8.)

"Pro Abbate et Conuentu de Tynterne.—Rex omnibus ad quos etc. salutem Sciatis quod de gracia nostra speciali dedimus & concessimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris dilectis nobis in Christo Abbati et Conuentui de Tynterne Medietatem nostram gurgitis de Bithekes Were cum piscaria nostra ibidem et aliis pertinenciis suis quibuscumque Habendum et tenendum eisdem Abbati et Conuentui et successoribus suis de nobis et heredibus nostris in liberam puram et perpetuam elemosinam Nolumus enim quod ijdem Abbas et Conuentus seu successores sui racione donacionis et concessionis predictarum aliquod maheremium in foresta nostra de Dene pro reparacione medietatis predicti gurgitis clamare poterunt seu capiant quouis modo In cuius etc. Teste Rege apud Strogoill' xvj. die Octobris.

"⁊ per ipsum Regem."

Notice to the King's Ministers in Magor and Wentllwch, of a Levy of Men in Parts of Glamorgan and Monmouth. (Patent Roll, 20 Edward II, m. 7.)

"⁊ Pro Rege de populo in Wallia leuando.—Rex Vicecomitibus Balliuis Ministris et omnibus fidelibus suis de terris de Maghaẏ et Wenthelok' et aliis tam infra libertates quam extra ad

[1] Murimuth., p. 53; Walsingham, p. 108.

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quos etc. salutem Sciatis quod assignauimus dilectos nobis Howel ap Yoreward' ap Griffith' et Howel ap Dauid coniunctim et divisim ad leuandum et leuari faciendum totum populum de terris predictis contra inimicos et rebelles nostros ac alienigenas qui regnum nostrum hostiliter sunt ingressi, et ad ipsos prosequendum arestandum grauandum et destruendum omnibus viis et modis quibus fore viderint faciendum et ideo vobis omnibus et singulis in fide et ligeancia quibus nobis tenemini et sub forisfactura omnium que nobis forisfacere poteritis in corporibus et rebus firmiter iniungendo mandamus quod eisdem Howel et Howel et eorum alteri in premissis intendentes sitis consulentes et cum toto posse virorum auxiliantes quociens et quando per ipsos Howel et Howel vel eorum alterum super hoc ex parte nostra fueritis premoniti Damus autem prefatis Howel et Howel et eorum alteri plenam tenore presencium potestatem omnes et singulos quos in hac parte contrarios seu rebelles invenerint vel invenerit in corporibus et rebus suis puniendi et castigandi omnibus viis et modis quibus viderint vel viderit faciendum In cuius etc. Teste Rege apud Kaerdif' xxvij. die Octobris.

" per ipsum Regem.

" Eodem modo assignantur subscripti in terris subscriptis videlicet:—

" Yeuanus ap Meuryk
" Yeuanus ap Morgan
" in terris de Nedeslonde[1] et Kilneye
" Reen ap Grenou
" Thlewelyn ap Maddok' ap Howel
" Howel ap Yoreward' ap Thlewath'
" in terra de Seint Genyth[2]
" Johannes Beneyt
" Yeuanus ap Phelip'
" in terris de Usk' Tregruk' et Edelogon[3]
" Howel ap Vaghan ap Howel ap Eynon
" Howel ap Yoreward Vaghan
" in terra de Bergeueny
" Thlewelyn ap Kenwreyk'
" Dauid ap Meuryk'
" Maddok' Vaghan
" in terris de Meskyn Glenrotheneye Talenan Rythyn et Glenogour[4] in terris de Tiriarth[5] et Aueneslonde."

[1] Nedde, or Neath, and Kilvey. [2] Sanghenydd.
[3] Commot Edelygion.
[4] Commots Miskin, Glyn Rhondda, Tal y van, Ruthyn, and Glyn Ogwr. [5] Tir Iarll and Avan (?).

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Notice to the King's Ministers in the County of Pembroke and District adjoining, of the Authority to Rhys ap Griffith to levy Men for the King's Defence. Caerphilly, 29 Oct. 1326. (Patent Roll, 20 Edw. II, m. 7.)

"Pro Rege de hominibus defensalibus tam equitibus quam peditibus leuandis.—Rex vicecomitibus Ballivis Ministris et omnibus fidelibus suis de Comitatu Pembrochie et partibus adiacentibus tam infra libertates quam extra ad quos etc. salutem Sciatis quod assignauimus dilectum et fidelem nostrum Resum ap Griffith' ad leuandum et leuari faciendum omnes homines defensabiles tam equites quam pedites de terra et partibus adiacentibus predictis et ad ducendum ipsos ad nos ad vadia nostra cum omni festinacione quam poterit in subsidium nostrum et regni nostri contra hostiles aggressus inimicorum et rebellium nostrorum ac alienigenarum qui regnum nostrum hostiliter sunt ingressi Et ideo vobis omnibus et singulis in fide et ligeancia quibus nobis tenemini et sub forisfactura omnium que nobis forisfacere poteritis mandamus quod eidem Reso in premissis cum toto posse vestro sitis intendentes consulentes et auxiliantes quociens et quando per ipsum super hoc ex parte nostra fueritis premuniti Damus autem prefato Reso plenam tenore presencium potestatem omnes et singulos quos in hac parte contrarios inueniret seu rebelles et quos inimicos nostros reputamus puniendi et castigandi omnibus viis et modis quibus iuxta discrecionem suam fore viderit faciendum In cuius etc. Teste Rege apud Kerfilly xxix. die Octobris.

"per ipsum Regem.

"Eodem modo assignantur subscripti in terris subscriptis videlicet:—

"Robertus de Penres

"Robertus de Pembrugge

"coniunctim et diuisim in terra de Gower et partibus adiacentibus

"Idem Robertus de Penres in villa de Hauerford et partibus adiacentibus

"Owenus ap Maddok'

"Dauid ap Meurik'

"coniunctim et diuisim in terra de Morgannok' excepta illa clausa damus autem etc."

Warrant to Henry de Umfreville and Adam le Walsh for provisioning the Castle of Caerphilly. 29 Oct. (Patent Roll, 20 Edw. II, m. 6.)

"Rex dilectis et fidelibus suis Henrico de Umfreuille et Ade

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le Walsh' salutem Mandamus vobis firmiter iniungentes quod statim visis presentibus in omnibus locis in terra de Gloumorgan et partibus adiacentibus ubi expedire videritis ex parte nostra facere publice proclamari quod omnes mercatores et alij qui blada panem ceruisiam carnes pisces seu alia victualia quecunque vendere consueuerint seu voluerint ea ad Castrum de Kerfilly ubi moram facimus cum omni festinacione ducant et duci faciant ibidem vendenda pro sustentacione nostra et fidelium nostrorum nobiscum ibidem commorancium ipsos mercatores et alios ad hoc viis et modis quibus poteritis compellendo omnibus et singulis inhibentes ne qui sub gravi forisfactura nostra feria seu mercata alicubi teneant vel aliqua huiusmodi victualia vendant seu vendi faciant nisi apud Castrum predictum dum ibidem contigerit nos morari Damus autem vobis plenam tenore presencium potestatem omnes illos quos in hac parte contrarios inueneritis et rebelles castigandi et puniendi prout iuxta discreciones vestras fore videritis faciendum Mandamus insuper vicecomitibus Ballivis Ministris et omnibus fidelibus nostris quod vobis et alteri vestrorum sub gravi forisfactura nostra in premissis omnibus et singulis intendentes sint consulentes et auxiliantes quociens at quando per vos vel alterum ex parte nostra fuerint premoniti In cuius etc. Teste Rege apud Kerfilly xxix. die Octobris.

"per ipsum Regem."

Acquittance to Bogo de Knoville of 500 marcs, residue of 1,000 marcs due for a fine to the King. Caerphilly, 29 Oct. (Patent Roll, 20 Edw. II, m. 8.)

"Pro Bogone de Knouill'.[1]—Rex omnibus ad quos etc. salutem Sciatis quod cum nuper ad requisicionem dilecti nepotis et fidelis nostri Hugonis le Despenser pardonauimus dilecto et fideli nostro Bogoni de Knouille quinquaginta[2] marcas de illis mille marcis per quas finem fecit nobiscum pro vita sua soluendum et terris suis rehabendum prout in literis nostris patentibus eidem Bogoni inde confectis plenius continetur Nos ad requisicionem eiusdem Hugonis volentes eidem Bogoni gratiam facere vberiorem pardonauimus ei residuas quingentas marcas de mille marcis supradictis et ipsum inde tenore presencium quietamus In cuius etc. Teste Rege apud Kaerfily xxix. die Octobris.

"per ipsum Regem.

[1] This marginal note refers also to the first pardon of "quingentas marcas", dated at Strogoill, the 10th of October, and which immediately precedes the second pardon quoted above.

[2] Sic. Qu. "quingentas".

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"Et memorandum quod ista litera tradita fuit per Dominum Regem prefato Bogoni custodiendum in equali manu et predicto Bogoni liberandum si bene se gesserit erga Regem et suos."

Grant of the custody of the Castle of Llantrissan to David ap Meuric and others. 30 Oct. Caerphilly. (Originalia Roll, 20 Edw. II, m. 11. "Patentes.")

"De Castro commisso.—Rex commisit Dauid ap Meuric Howelo Seys et Griffith' ap Yeuan Tate coniunctim et diuisim Castrum de Lantrissan in manum Regis quibusdam de causis existens custodiendum quamdiu Rex placuerit In cuius etc. Teste Rege apud Kaerfilli xxx. die Octobris.

"per ipsum Regem."[1]

Notice to the King's Ministers of the Lands of Caerlion and Edologon, of Authority of Philip Vaghan and Howel ap Madanewe to levy Forces against the King's Enemies. Caerphilly, 30 Oct. (Patent Roll, 20 Edw. II, m. 7.)

"Pro Rege de hominibus eligendis.—Rex vicecomitibus Ballivis Ministris et omnibus fidelibus suis de terris de Kaerlion et Edologon tam infra libertates quam extra ad quos etc. salutem Sciatis quod cum quibusdam de causis ceperimus terras predictas in manum nostram assignauimus dilectos nobis Philippum Vaghan et Howelum ap Madanewe coniunctim et diuisim ad eligendum arraiandum et leuandum omnes homines tam equites quam pedites de terris predictis ad defensionem parcium illarum contra hostiles aggressus inimicorum et rebellium nostrorum ac alienigenarum qui regnum nostrum hostiliter sunt ingressi si ipsos ad partes illas contigerit declinare necnon ad ducendum ipsos ad nos ubicumque fuerimus ad vadia nostra in subsidium nostrum et regni nostri contra inimicos et rebelles ac alienigenas supradictos quociens et quando per nos vel per dilectum nepotem et fidelem nostrum Hugonem le Despenser Dominum de Glouniorgon super hoc ex parte nostra fuerint premoniti Et ideo vobis omnibus et singulis in fide et ligeancia quibus nobis tenemini firmiter iniungendo mandamus quod eisdem Philippo et Howelo ac eorum alteri in premissis omnibus

[1] On the same membrane, under the head of "Extracte Clausar'," there is a mandate to the receiver of the land of Morgan to pay moneys to Roger de Chaundos, keeper of the said land, for the wages of the men *besieging the Castle of Kerfily*. 2nd January. On m. 7, the commission to Res ap Griffith of the custody of Lampadern Castle is *dated at Kaerfilly* 31st Oct.

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et singulis sitis intendentes consulentes et auxiliantes quociens et quando per ipsos vel eorum alterum super hoc ex parte nostra fueritis premoniti Damus autem prefatis Philippo et Howelo ac eorum alteri plenam tenore presencium potestatem puniendi et castigandi omnes et singulos quos in hac parte contrarios seu rebelles inuenerint omnibus viis et modis quibus iuxta discrecionem suam melius viderint faciendum In cujus etc. Teste Rege apud Kaerfilli .xxx. die Octobris.

"Eodem modo assignantur subscripti in terris subscriptis:

"Johannes Beneyt in terra de Usk' Howelus ap Yereward' ap Griffith et Howelus ap Dauid ap Adam in terris de Maghay[1] et Wenthlok' Howelus ap Yeruarth ap Thlowarth Yeuan ap Ruyn et Thlewelyn ap Madok' ap Howel in terris de Sengheneth et Kybor[2] Dauid ap Meuric ap Howel in dominio de Meiskyn et Glynrotheny Thomas ap Kenewrek' et Willielmus ap Phelip in terris de Taluan Ruchyn et Glynogor Madocus Vaghan et Ynianus ap Meuric Vaghan in terris de Wigemore[3] Tawe et Cotisslond'."[3]

Pardon for all Rebellion and Offences since the 12th of October to Roger de St. Maur, Meuric de Kemmeys, William de Derneford, John de la More, and Philip Vaghan, and all of every state and condition in Netherwent who may espouse the King's Cause against his Enemies. Caerphilly, 30 Oct. (Patent Roll, 20 Edw. II, m. 7.)

"De pardonacione.—Rex omnibus Ballivis et fidelibus suis ad quos etc. salutem Sciatis quod de gracia nostra speciali pardonauimus Rogero de Sancto Mauro Meurico de Kemmeys Willelmus de Derneford' Johannem de la More et Philippo Vaghan ac omnibus aliis hominibus cuiuscumque status seu condicionis fuerint de partibus de Netherwent et eorum cuilibet sectam pacis nostre pro omnimodis rebellionibus contra nos et nostros et adhesionibus inimicis et rebellibus nostris necnon pro homicidiis roberiis et feloniis quibuscumque per ipsos seu eorum aliquem a duodecimo die Octobris proxime preterito vsque ad diem confeccionis presencium contra pacem nostram factis et firmam pacem nostram eis et eorum cuilibet inde concedimus Ita tamen quod ijdem Rogerus Meuricus Willelmus Johannes et Philippus ac omnes alii de partibus predictis in nos seu nostros quoscumque quouismodo ex nunc in perpetuum non insurgant nec nobis seu nostris aut nobis adherentibus dampnum de guerra seu quouis alio modo inferant nec inimicis

[1] Magor. [2] Kibbwr. [3] Ogmore, Tawe, and Coyty (?).

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aut rebellibus nostris vel nobis adherencium adhereant nec eis aut eorum alicui contra nos seu nobis adherentes opem auxilium consilium prestent vel fauorem set ipsos inimicos et rebelles nostros et nostrum et ipsis inimicis et rebellibus nostris adherentes prosequantur grauent et destruant toto posse suo nobiscum et nostris contra quoscumque aduersarios contrarios et inimicos nostros auxilium et iuuamen fideliter prestent quociens opus fuerit toto uisu In cuius etc. Teste Rege apud Kerfilly .xxx. die Octobris.

"per ipsum Regem."

Protection for one Year to John Joseph, Master of the King's Ship called the Godyer of Caerdiff, and seven Mariners of the same Ship. Margam, 3 Nov. 1326. (Patent Roll, 20 Edw. II, m. 8.)

"De protectione.—Johannes Joseph Magister nauis Regis vocate le Godyer de Kaerdif' et Johannes Bursy Ricardus de Shlo Johannes Dineuras Willelmus Dauy Nicholas Aufey Johannes Moriz et Johannes Payn Marinarii eiusdem nauis habent literas Regis de protectione simplici per unum annum duraturas Teste Rege apud Morgan tercio die Nouembris.

"per ipsum Regem."

Protection to the Abbot of Margam. Neath, 6 Nov.

"Abbas de Morgan habet literas Regis de proteccione cum clausa Nolumus quod de bladis etc. pro unum annum duraturas Teste Rege apud Neeth vj. die Nouembris.

"per ipsum Regem."

Pardons granted at Caerphilly on 2nd Nov., and at Margam on 4th Nov. 1326. (Patent Roll, 20 Edw. II, m. 6.)

"De pardonacione.—Rex omnibus Ballivis et fidelibus suis ad quos etc. salutem Sciatis quod de gracia nostra speciali pardonauimus Henrico de Kaerdif' sectam pacis et quicquid ad nos pertinet de eo quod ipse inimicus et rebellis noster extitit et aliis inimicis et rebellibus nostris adherens fuit et firmam pacem nostram ei inde concedimus Nolentes quod predictus Henricus occasione predicta per nostros vel heredes nostros seu Ministros nostros quoscumque occasionetur molestetur in aliquo seu grauetur Restituimus eciam eidem Henrico terras et tenementa sua nobis ea occasione forisfacta tenendum prout ea prius tenuit saluo in ... cuiuslibet In cuius etc. Teste Rege apud Kaerfilly secundo die Nouembris.

"per ipsum Regem."

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"Rex omnibus Ballivis et fidelibus suis ad quos etc. salutem Sciatis quod de gracia nostra speciali pardonauimus Ricardo Cokeman sectam pacis nostre que ad nos pertinet pro morte Hugonis Wieland' necnon pro omnibus aliis homicidiis roberiis et feloniis per ipsum in regno nostro contra pacem nostram perpetratis unde indictatus seu rectatus existit dum tamen de morte[1] Rogeri Beler nuper in comitatu Leycester nequiter interfecti culpabilis non existat et eciam utlagarias si que in ipsum quibuscumque occasionibus fuerint promulgate et firmam pacem nostram ei inde concedimus Ita tamen quod idem Ricardus in Castro de Kerfilly in quo ipsum dimisimus pro salua et secura custodia Castri illius ad vadia nostra moram faciat durante custodia supradicta et stet recto in Curia nostra si quis versus eum loqui voluerit de morte homicidiis roberiis et feloniis supradictis In cuius etc. Teste vt supra.

"per ipsum Regem.

"Consuetas literas de pardonacione habent subscripti videlicet Johannes Cole de Licham pro omnibus homicidiis roberiis et feloniis etc. ut supra Teste ut supra.

"per ipsum Regem.

"Willelmus le Baker de Heslarton' pro morte Thome le Barbour necnon pro omnibus aliis homicidiis etc. ut supra Teste ut supra.

"per ipsum Regem.

"Eutachius of the Lode pro omnibus homicidiis etc. vt supra Teste ut supra.

"per ipsum Regem.

"Rex omnibus Ballivis et fidelibus suis ad quos etc. salutem Sciatis quod de gracia nostra speciali pardonauimus Dauid ap Cadogon sectam pacis nostre que ad nos pertinet pro morte Howeli ap Kydenor necnon pro omnibus aliis homicidiis roberiis et feloniis per ipsum contra pacem nostram perpetratis unde indictatus seu rectatus existit dum tamen de morte Rogeri Beler

[1] Roger Beler was made a Baron of the Exchequer, July 20, 1322. He was attacked and murdered January 29, 1326, on his journey from Kirkby to Leicester, by Sir Eustace de Folville, lord of the adjoining manor of Ashby, who was himself mortally wounded by an arrow. A commission was issued to try the offenders, and the goods of Roger la Zouch, lord of Lubesthorp, and Robert de Helewele, charged as accessories, and flying from justice, were thereupon ordered to be seized into the King's hands. He was buried in his chantry chapel at Kirkby, where his tomb, with an alabaster effigy of him in armour, still remains. (Foss, *Judges of England*, p. 81.)

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nuper in comitatu Leycester nequiter interfecti culpabilis non existat et eciam utlagarias si que in ipsum quibuscumque occasionibus fuerint promulgate et firmam pacem nostram ei inde concedimus Ita tamen quod proficiscatur nobiscum in obsequium nostrum ad vadia nostra contra inimicos et rebelles nostros ac alienigenas qui regnum nostrum hostiliter sunt ingressi et stet recto in Curia nostra si quis versus eum loqui voluerit de morte homicidiis roberiis et feloniis supradictis Restituimus eciam eidem Dauid terras et tenementa bona et catalla sua ea occasione in manum nostram capta In cuius etc. Teste Rege apud Morgan quarto die Nouembris.

"per ipsum Regem."

Pardon to Robert ap Meuric and Ynian ap Meuric for the murder of Ynian ap Gwillim. Margam, 4 Nov. (Patent Roll, 20 Edw. II, m. 7.)

"Rex omnibus Ballivis et fidelibus suis ad quos etc. salutem Sciatis quod de gracia nostra speciali pardonauimus Roberto ap Meuric et Yniano ap Meuric sectam pacis nostre et quicquid ad nos pertinet pro morte Yniani ap Guillim vnde rectati existunt et eciam utlagarias si que in ipsos ea occasione fuerint promulgate et firmam pacem nostram eis inde concedimus Ita tamen quod proficiscantur nobiscum in obsequium nostrum ad vadia nostra contra inimicos et rebelles nostros ac alienigenas qui regnum nostrum hostiliter sunt ingressi et stent recto in Curia nostra si qui versus eos loqui voluerint de morte predicta Restituimus eciam eisdem Roberto et Yniano terras et tenementa bona et catalla sua ea occasione in manum nostram capta In cuius etc. Teste Rege apud Morgan iiij^{to} die Nouembris.

"per ipsum Regem."

Acquittance to Thomas Broun of £50 of his yearly Rent for the Farm of the Manor of Driffeld. Margam, 4 Nov. 1326. (Patent Roll, 20 Edw. II, m. 6.)

"Pro Thoma Broun.—Rex omnibus ad quos etc. salutem Sciatis quod pro bono servicio quod dilectus vallettus noster Thomas Broun nobis hactenus impendit et impendet in futuro pardonauimus ei quinquaginta libras de termino Sancti Michaelis proxime preterito de illis centum libris quas nobis annuatim soluere tenetur ad Scaccarium nostrum pro firma manerii de Driffeld' cum pertinenciis quod ei dimisimus vsque ad certum tempus habendum et ipsum de eisdem quinquaginta libris tenore presencium quietamus In cujus etc. Teste Rege apud Morgan .iiij. die Nouembris.

"per ipsum Regem."

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Notice to the King's Ministers of Glamorgan and parts adjoining, that the King had assigned the Custody of all the Ports on the Sea-Coast, between the Rivers Taff and Tawe, to John Juyl, Thomas Somery, Philip Goul, and Walter Cady. Margam, 4 Nov. (Patent Roll, 20 Edw. II, m. 7.)

"Pro Rege de custodiendo omnes portus et loca per costeram maris inter Teffe et Thawe.—Rex Senescallis vicecomitibus Constabulariis balliuis Ministris et omnibus fidelibus suis tam Anglicis quam Wallicis de terra de Glamorgan et partibus adiacentibus tam infra libertates quam extra ad quos etc. salutem Sciatis quod assignauimus dilectos nobis Johannem Juyl Thomam Somery Philippum Goul et Walterum Cady coniunctim et diuisim ad custodiendum omnes portus et loca per costeram maris inter Toffe et Thawe contra hostiles aggressus inimicorum et rebellium nostrorum ac alienigenarum qui regnum nostrum hostiliter sunt ingressi si qui forsan terram nostram ingredi voluerint per portus et loca supradicta Et ideo vobis omnibus et singulis in fide et ligeancia quibus nobis tenemini firmiter iniungendo mandamus quod idem Johanni Thome Philippo et Waltero et eorum cuilibet in omnibus que ad saluam et securam custodiam portuum et locorum predictorum pertinent cum toto posse vestro intendentes sitis consulentes et auxiliantes quociens et quando per ipsos seu eorum aliquem super hoc ex parte nostra fueritis premoniti In cuius etc. Teste Rege apud Morgan .iiij^to^ die Nouembris.

"per ipsum Regem."

Grant to the Abbot and Convent of Margam of the Manor of Kenton, Devonshire. Neath, 5th Nov. (Patent Roll, 20 Edw. II, m. 6,)

"Pro Abbate et Conventu de Morgan.—Rex omnibus ad quos etc. salutem Sciatis quod ob affeccionem quam ad dilectos nobis in Christo fratrem Johannem Abbatem de Morgan et eiusdem loci Conuentus gerimus et habemus dedimus et concessimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris eisdem Abbate et Conuentui Manerium nostrum de Kentone cum pertinenciis in Comitatu Deuon' Habendum et tenendum sibi et successoribus suis in augmentacionem sustentacionis sue et hospitalitatis et elemosinarum largicionis ac aliorum priorum operum que in eodem Monasterio excercentur de nobis et heredibus nostris per seruicia inde debita et consueta imperpetuum Et si contingat aliquem ratione iuris si quid in eodem manerio habuerit manerium illud versus prefatos Abbatem et Conuentum recuperare tunc nos et heredes nostri eisdem Abbati et Conuentui de quin-

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quaginta libratis terre et redditus cum pertinenciis iuxta verum valorem eorundem alibi in loco competenti prouidere teneamur vel si nos manerium predictum cum pertinenciis aliquo tempore rehabere velimus tunc nos eisdem Abbati et Conuentui antequam ipsi de manerio illo ammoueantur de quinquaginta libratis terre et redditus cum pertinenciis iuxta verum valorem eorundem alibi in loco competenti prouideri faciemus In cuius etc. Teste Rege apud Neeth .v^to^ die Nouembris.

"per ipsum Regem."

"Et mandatum est Custodi Manerii predicti quod Manerium predictum dictis Abbati et Conuentui liberaret habendum in forma predicta Teste ut supra."

Minute as to Removal of Rolls and Inquisitions from the Castle of Swansea to Hereford on 22 Nov. (Patent Roll, 20 Edw. II, m. 5.)

"Memorandum factum de rotulis Cancellarie in Wallia captis.—Memorandum quod die Sabbati in festo Sancte Cecilie Virginis anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi vicesimo Willelmus la Zousche Johannes de Sancto Johanne et Edwardus de Sancto Johanne milites deportari fecerunt in Cameram Domine Isabelle Regine Anglie in palacio Episcopi Herefordie in quo eadem Regina tunc fuit hospitata quatuor baggos in quibus erant rotuli inquisiciones et alia memoranda de Cancellarie dicti Domini Regis per ipsos captos in Castro de Swayneseye in Wallia consignatos sigillo ipsius Willielmi qui quidem baggi sic consignati liberati fuerunt Magistro Henrico de Clyfe Custodi rotulorum dicte Cancellarie tunc ibidem presenti qui eos recepit et secum ad hospicium suum deportari fecit."

Grant, in the King's Name, of the Custody of the Castle of Caerphilly to Roger de Chaundos, and Order to John de Felton to deliver up the same to him; and of the Custody of the Money, Arms, and other Effects in the Castle to Thomas de London. 30 December 1326. Kenilworth. (Originalia Roll, 20 Edw. II, m. 9.)

"De custodia Castri de Kaerfilly commissa.—Rex omnibus ad quos etc. salutem Licet nuper nos tunc existentes in Castro de Kaerfilly commisissemus Johanni de Felton' custodiam Castri predicti cum pertinenciis et omnium bonorum nostrorum in eodem Castro per nos dimissorum habendum quamdiu nobis placeret Ita quod Castrum illud uxori nostre nec Edwardo filio nostro nec alicui alteri cuiuscumque status seu condicionis ex-

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isteret nisi nobis seu illi per quem literas nostras patentes prefato Johanni dirigeremus quouis modo liberaret de fidelitate tamen probata dilecti et fidelis nostri Rogeri de Chaundos plenarie confidentes commisimus ei custodiam Castri predicti et bonorum nostrorum iam existencium in eodem habendum quamdiu nobis placuerit In cuius etc. Teste Rege apud Kenilworth .xxx. die Decembris." [1]

"Pro Rege de eodem Castro liberando.—Rex dilecto et fideli suo Johanne de Felton' salutem Licet nuper nos in Castro de Kaerfilly tunc existentes et ab eodem Castro pro quibusdam arduis negociis nos et regnum nostrum tangentibus recedentes diuersa bona nostra dimisissemus in eodem ac de fidelitate vestra probata plenarie confidentes commisissemus vobis custodiam Castri predicti cum pertinenciis ac omnium bonorum nostrorum predictorum quamdiu nobis placeret Ita quod Castrum illud vxori nostre nec Edwardo filio nostro nec alicui alteri cuiuscunque status seu condicionis existeret nisi nobis seu illi per quem literas nostras vobis specialiter certis intersignis inter vos et nos stabilitis dirigeremus quouis modo liberaretis sub pena trahicionis et forisfacture terrarum et tenementorum bonorum et catallorum vestrorum quorumcumque ad que quidem Castrum et bona in forma predicta custodiendi sacramentum corporale cum nobis super sancta Euangelia prestitistis Quia tamen iam commisimus dilecto et fideli nostro Rogero de Chaundos custodiam Castri et bonorum nostrorum predictorum habendum quamdiu nobis placeret prout in literis nostris patentibus eidem Rogero inde confectis plenius continetur vobis mandamus sub forisfactura terrarum et tenementorum bonorum et catallorum ac omnium aliorum que nobis forisfacere poteritis firmiter iniungentes quod eidem Rogero Castrum et bona nostra in eodem existencia per indenturam inter vos et ipsum inde conficiendam sine dilacione aliqua liberaretis Non obstante quod dicta intersigna sic inter nos et vos stabilita que certis de causis subticemus ad presens in presentibus literis nostris non continentur volumus enim vos de Castro et bonis nostris predictis ac de sacramento per vos coram nobis prestito sicut predictum est exnunc erga nos et heredes nostros totaliter exonerari In cuius etc. Teste ut supra."

"De custodia Thesauri in Castro de Kaerfilly existente commissa.—Rex omnibus ad quos etc. salutem Sciatis quod commisimus dilecto clerico nostro Thome de London' custodiam

[1] I recognise my error in supposing (vol. iii, p. 172) that the King returned to Caerphilly, being misled by an abbreviation of the record without date or *teste*.

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tocius thesauri nostri auri et argenti armaturarum victualium et omnium aliorum bonorum et catallorum nostrorum in Castro de Kaerfilly existencium habendum quamdiu nobis placuerit Ita quod nobis inde respondeat In cuius etc. Teste Rege apud Kenilworth tercio die Januarii."

"In Rotulo primo Regis Edwardi filii Regis huius in Item London'.—Et mandatum est Rogero de Chaundos quod thesaurum aurum argentum armaturas victualia et omnia alia bona et catalla predicta que ei nuper per Johannem de Felton' Constabularium Castri predicti ad opus Regis Rex mandauit liberari cum ea receperit prefato Thome per indenturam inter ipsos inde conficiendum sine dilacione aliqua liberaret custodiendum in forma predicta vult enim Rex ipsum Rogerum extunc erga Regem exonerari Teste ut supra."

OYSTERMOUTH CASTLE.

WILLIAM of Normandy, to secure a permanent possession of this island, encouraged his nobles and prelates, by large grants of land, to erect fortified places. Amongst the number erected in his own reign may be named the Tower of London, Porchester, Canterbury, Rochester, Dover, Colchester, Norwich, Ludlow, Corf, Hedingham, Guildford, Oxford, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Bamborough, and Richmond. These, in plan, were square or oblong. Of the round or polygonal, the following are the most important: Arundel, Conisburgh, York, Tunbridge, Lincoln, Windsor, Durham, and Berkeley. A general idea of the plan of those buildings may not be uninteresting, and may be of use to visitors who may be examining such buildings at another time.

Generally an eminence near a river was chosen for the site. The boundary-walls were often of great extent, and in plan very irregular, the form being dictated by the position and levels of the ground. The external walls were surrounded by a broad ditch or fosse, which could in some instances be filled with

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OYSTERMOUTH CASTLE.

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water when required. The most advanced work beyond the fosse was the barbican or watch-tower. It was placed before the drawbridge and principal entrance as a protection from sudden assaults. These outworks were of great strength, and so planned that if the gate were forced, those within could continue the fighting from the turrets and embrasures whilst attacks upon the drawbridge-entrance were being made.

Within the ditch or fosse the boundary walls of the castle were built of great strength and thickness (Dover Castle, in some parts, being no less than 24 feet thick), and at the most commanding positions, such as the angles, strong towers were built, in which the officers of the castle resided. Inside the walls were the store-houses, the apartments of the retainers, etc., and the necessary offices. About 5 feet below the top of the external walls, and on the inside of them, there was a parapet or walk extending the round of the walls, and leading to the several towers. This walk was protected by battlements.

The principal entrance was protected by a portcullis, a massive grating of framed wood and iron, that was moved up and down in side-grooves by machinery. Behind this were stout oak doors, either covered with iron or protected by large nail-heads. The great gate-way was flanked on each side with towers of strong masonry, and above the gateway were rooms which communicated with those in the towers.

Within the external walls was a large open space or court containing the chapel. In some instances another ditch and wall enclosed an inner court or ballium, where the dungeon or keep was placed. This keep, sometimes of three or four stories in height, was the stronghold of the castle, and was generally built upon an elevated spot of the ground. The walls were very thick, and constructed in the strongest possible manner. In them the passages or stairs were built. The openings were small, mere loopholes, and admitted but little light into the apartments. Here, too, were the

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apartments of the owner or constable of the castle; and beneath, the dungeons in which his prisoners were detained. On the second floor was the state-room, or hall for entertainments, and chapel. This mass of masonry was made to contain provisions and ammunition for a long defence, in the event of the rest of the castle being taken. The well was usually in the centre of this tower. Those at Rochester and Conisburgh may still be seen. The only admission to this tower was by a door 15 or 20 ft. from the ground, approached by a steep external staircase. The whole of this strong building was surmounted by projecting battlements and machicolations, through the openings of which the defence was maintained by the use of arrows, stones, and other missiles thrown on the assailants.

I have thought this general outline of old castle plans might be of assistance to us in examining this beautiful example. Those of you who know Oystermouth Castle will recognise points of similarity to the general description just given; but there are differences which are very marked, and worthy of our attention. Not the least is the absence of the flanking towers at the principal entrance, though the foundations of what may have been round towers may be seen; but the height of them there is nothing in the external walls to indicate. I refer to the smoothness and finish of the walls of the main building, and the absence of any signs of junction of such towers with the external walls of the Castle, which, if they ever existed, would, in good construction, certainly have been seen in what is technically known as toothing.

Another peculiarity of this Castle, if tradition be true, is the position of the well, said to have been in the towers, at A, the entrance; and in confirmation the two iron gates are cited. I can scarcely think the wells, upon which the lives of so many people depended, could be placed in such an out of the way position in an age when the keep was resorted to after the outer

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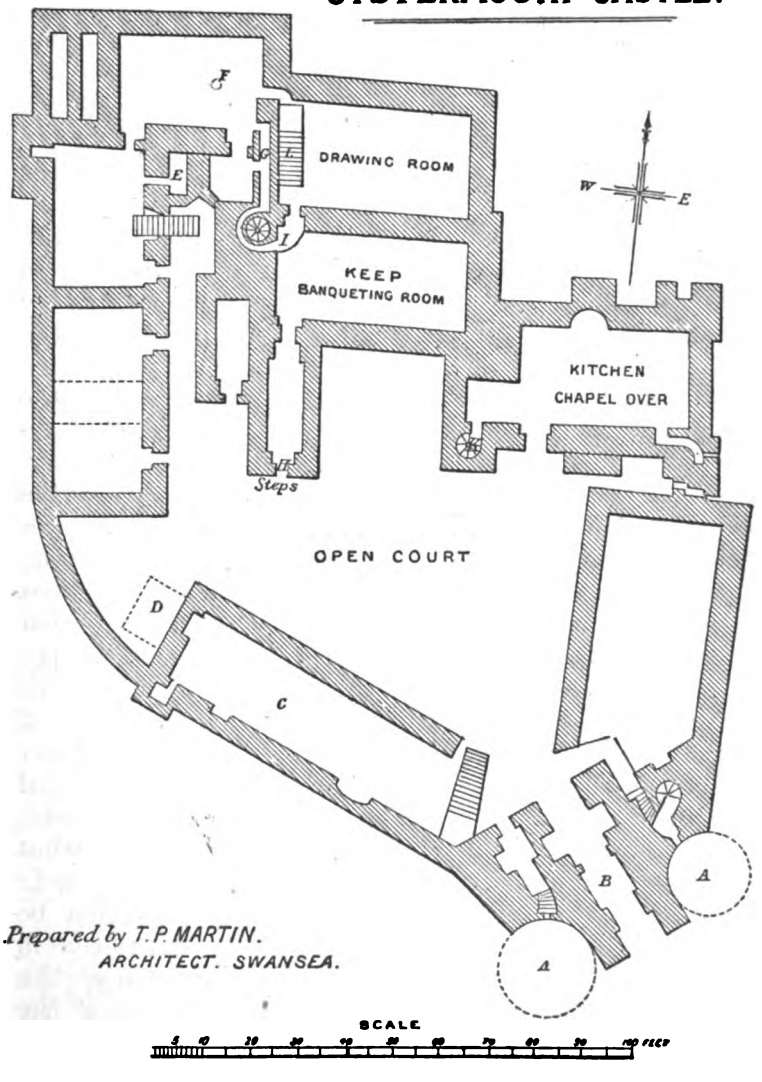
Plan of OYSTERMOUTH CASTLE.



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walls were carried, and in which the occupants may have been besieged for long periods. I think we must believe there was at least another water-supply within the keep. I shall refer to the well when I speak of the apartments of the keep a little later on.

Under the archway of the entrance may still be seen holes, we are told by local guides, through which the chains of the portcullis worked, but which I am inclined rather to think worked a drawbridge, if chains were there. The position can hardly favour the portcullis being worked from it. Of course you will not be led away by the appearance of the present portcullis, rusty as it is, that it was the original barrier to the burglarious attacks those lordly marauders made upon one another in those times. This portcullis, together with all the iron bars in windows, etc., date from 1847, and are the kindly work of the late Colonel G. G. Francis, whose name in connection with such works, particularly in this district, is the first to be remembered.

At the right and left of the entrance into the open court are found flights of steps leading to rooms over the great gateway. The window-openings and the old fireplace are in good preservation; and from this place of vantage and look-out the men-at-arms might lower the portcullis, and stop the advance of a surprise-party to obtain possession of the Castle, though no sign or indication of such machinery for the purpose can be seen. Here, too, is an opening in the archway, near the fireplace where water might be boiled, and lead melted, to pour upon the heads of those who were engaged battering in the doors.

By a flight of steps from this room we arrive at another story; but there is little here unless your imagination helps you to see the "White Lady", who, as the story goes, was, on a far-off morning long ago, found lying in this room like a saint, with folded hands on her breast, while the sun lighted up her face with a glory that partook more of heaven than of earth. It is said Earl Neville, in one of his raids, obtained her

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by force, and made her his wife; but he behaved most cruelly to her, and in his absence temporarily from the Castle, she betook herself alone, one night, to the vaulted dungeon in which had died a holy man, a prisoner of the cruel Earl, and who had so sanctified the place by his presence that any one who in the dead of night resorted thither and prayed, and paced around the whipping-post the orthodox number of times, viz., nine, should have their wishes fulfilled; and it is said the "White Lady" did so, and her wishes for deliverance were granted by death. I scarcely think this was my Lady's room. I should rather think it was a retiring-room for the officers, hardly to smoke and read the daily news in, but, doubtless, to plot and scheme, and tell the merry tale, and talk of doughty deeds,—a by no means small part of the occupation of that period.

Descending from this upper story, we are on the level of the parapet which surrounds the Castle, and which was protected by battlements. There it was the sentinel walked his rounds, commanding a view of the base of the Castle walls, as also of the open country.

Descending to the courtyard, on our left we find the remains of apartments evidently used in the past as kitchens. Those rooms, I think, must have been covered by a lean-to roof sloping from the outer walls to a lower parallel wall. At the west end of this room is a large oven, in which many years ago the late Colonel Francis found a lock and three spear-heads.

Another peculiar feature of this Castle is the steep gradient of the open court rising from the great gateway to the entrance of the keep. The difference in the level between the two positions would fully bear out what I said in my general description of the height of the doorways to the keep, viz., 15 or 20 feet from the ground. A fine example of such an approach may still be seen at Conisburgh Castle, also at Swansea.

Still proceeding on the left, we come to buildings with large accommodation, which may have been occu-

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pied by the retainers and men-at-arms. Near here are the dungeons and basements of the keep. There are no architectural features to detain you here, more than the soundness of the work which for so long a period has withstood the destroying hand of time.

But before we pass to the keep and chapel, I should like to direct your attention to a deep and narrow vault, E, about 3 feet wide and 7 feet long, the only admission to which seems to have been by a small doorway about 10 or 12 feet from its floor. And again, at the extreme north-west corner, are found two deep vaults divided lengthways by a wall. They may have been used for storage purposes. The dungeons are in this part, and are curious and dark, the most noticeable object being a central pillar of masonry (F) called the whipping-post, and the holes in the walls said to be the positions of the rings of iron to which the prisoners were chained.

Returning by the left, we find a low, narrow, dark passage (G), admission to which is obtained by a small doorway. At the end of the passage is a narrow, awkward, geometrical staircase leading to the large apartments on the first floor of the keep. I call your attention to this staircase because access to it is obtained from the open court, and because I shall refer to it almost directly from another position.

I think that the doorway (H) looking south was the principal entrance to the keep, and was approached by a flight of external steps.

Passing through a strongly protected entrance of outer and inner doors, we enter a spacious room, said to be the grand banqueting-room; and over it one existed of similar dimensions, the state apartment; and beyond, two similar rooms to those just mentioned, the dining and drawing-rooms. On the first floor of the first named rooms is a doorway (I) at the top of the staircase just referred to as narrow and dark, which was a means of egress and ingress to the first floors of

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this part of the Castle ; but not the only one, for there is a doorway (K) at the east end leading to the chapel staircase, which is of very good masonry, and I may say the only piece of good dressed stonework in the Castle, if we except the chapel windows. This staircase communicates with the ground-floor, said to be a kitchen, and from thence to the refectory or apartments of the clergy, and to the chapel over them, and also to the first-floor apartments in the keep. Again, another difficulty which presents itself to us is that there seem to be no steps, or the sign of them, from the ground-floor rooms of the keep to the first floor, without going from those rooms into the open, either to the dark, narrow passage and stairs on the north-west, or to the staircase leading to the chapel from what is said to have been the kitchen.

At the west end of what is said to be the dining-room is a broad flight of steps (L) descending to a dark vault beneath, of large size. This has been called a dungeon ; but I am inclined to believe it was used as a store-room, and I should not be surprised if a well might have existed here, for we have evidence that there was a large hole in the roof of the vault until a somewhat recent date, when it was filled in, I believe, in consequence of its being the cause of an accident. This certainly would have been a better place for the well than at the outside of the Castle, though it might have been enclosed by a tower.

Passing to the north-west corner of the building by a narrow, dark, and what might be made a secret passage over G, we arrive at a room over F, which on account of its height (say 4 ft. 6 in. or 5 ft.) was a puzzle to me for some time. It is situate over the vaulted dungeons in which are the whipping-posts, being of large area, and only about 4 ft. 6 in. to 5 ft. high. I can assign no use to it unless it be for the storage of arms, and to deaden the sound to the apartments above of the noises made by prisoners when subjected to the cruelties that in those days were so common. At the

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end of this part of the building there are signs, I think, of both alterations and additions.

We come now to the chapel with its fine window and old piscina. Whatever may be the age of the Castle, the difference of the date of the windows and the general style of the work are truly marked. I should say those windows are of the Middle Pointed or Decorated period, which prevailed during the reigns of the first three Edwards, from about 1274 to 1377, and was distinguished by the term Decorated. It is traditionally stated that this Castle was being prepared for Eleanor, Edward I's Queen, but not being finished in time, Carnarvon Castle was selected. I scarcely think much reliance can be placed upon this statement, for Britton, in his *Architectural Antiquities*, tells us that Edward commenced Carnarvon Castle immediately after his conquest of the country in 1282; and the fortifications and Castle were completed within the space of one year by the labour of the peasants, and at the cost of the chieftains of the country, on whom he imposed the hateful task. I think the period for the windows may have been as late as 1330. The general character of the walling is old, very old, for there is no sign of dressed ashlar in any of the old arches. The Castle itself may have been built very early, about the middle of the twelfth century; and there are not a few signs to confirm this opinion, viz., the arches to some of the doors and windows, and all the old fireplaces, are in the style of the earliest Pointed. Still there is no great difficulty in believing that the chapel was built in 1099, as it is said to have been. The chapel may have been beautified by the insertion of those windows and the piscina two hundred years afterwards, when the Gothic architects were producing such splendid examples of their genius, and when John de Mowbray became possessed of the Castle by his marriage with the daughter of William de Breos, who died in 1326. The roof of the chapel was evidently very flat; but the windows are Decorated or Middle Pointed, one of the

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chief characteristics of which, as compared with the Early Pointed or Early English, is the absence of the columnar mullions, which continue in unbroken lines from the sill to the curves and foliations of the Pointed arch.

The date of the Castle has been fixed A.D. 1099, and is said to have been built by Henry de Newburg, Earl of Warwick, who conquered Gower, and won it from Caradoc ap Iestyn. Afterwards it passed to Henry II, conveyed to him by Henry Beaumont, another Earl of Warwick, and remained in the possession of the Crown till the fourth year of King John's reign, who granted it to William de Breos. In Dillwyn's *Swansea Charters* we find an abstract of pleas held at Swansea before the King's justices. Of this William de Breos, the writ recites that certain disputes and complaints existed amongst the men and tenants of William de Breos concerning the lordship of Gower and town of Swansea, as presented to the King by William de Langton of Kilvrock (Kilvrough); and others complain that William de Breos, with force and arms, came to the house of William de Langton, at Kilvrock in Gower, and took him by force out of his house, and carried him to the manor of the aforesaid William de Breos, of "Oystermure" (Oystermouth), and there detained him against his will until, by his deed in writing, he gave him a general release of all actions, etc. This William de Breos granted a charter to Swansea in 1305, and died A.D. 1326, leaving issue one daughter and heiress, Alina, by Alina de Multon. This daughter Alina was married to John de Mowbray, who in the right of his wife became possessed of the Castle of Oystermouth. As did the De Breos before him, he made this Castle his place of residence, and there is still preserved a deed of conveyance of a tenement at Pridwen, in the fee of Loughor, from Alina de Mowbray, dated the 20th of January, 2nd Edward III (1329), at Oystermouth, which confirms this.

John Lord de Mowbray took up arms to assist the Earl of Warwick, was defeated at Boroughbridge, and

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beheaded at York. His wife, Elinor, died in 1360, and is said to be buried at St. Mary's Church, Swansea. The Castle has remained in the possession of this family ever since, for the Lords Mowbray were ancestors of the present owner, the Duke of Beaufort. The Castle is said to have been occupied for five hundred years; it was besieged by Oliver Cromwell, who left his marks upon its walls, and spoiled it as a habitation.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PARK CWM TUMULUS.

(From the Journal of the Ethnological Society of London for January 1871.)

THE Park Cwm Cairn is situated on the property of my friend Mr. Vivian, in the parish of Penmaen, and in the celebrated peninsula of Gower. In the spring of 1869 Mr. Vivian was making a new road, and for that purpose the workmen attacked a heap of stones which stood conveniently, and the true nature of which was not then suspected. After removing a certain portion of the cairn on the north side, the men came upon some large upright stones forming a creel or chamber, and in the chamber they found portions of a skeleton. Upon this being reported to Mr. Vivian, he at once ordered that no more of the cairn should be removed, and he asked me to come down and see it explored.

"The Red Lady of Paviland", and the successful researches of Colonel Wood in the bone-caves along the coast, have made the peninsula of Gower extremely interesting to archæologists. I gladly, therefore, accepted my friend's invitation. We drove to the spot early in the morning, on Saturday the 14th of August 1869, accompanied by a party from the Cambrian Archæological Association, under the guidance of their President, Lord Dunraven, and at once commenced operations.

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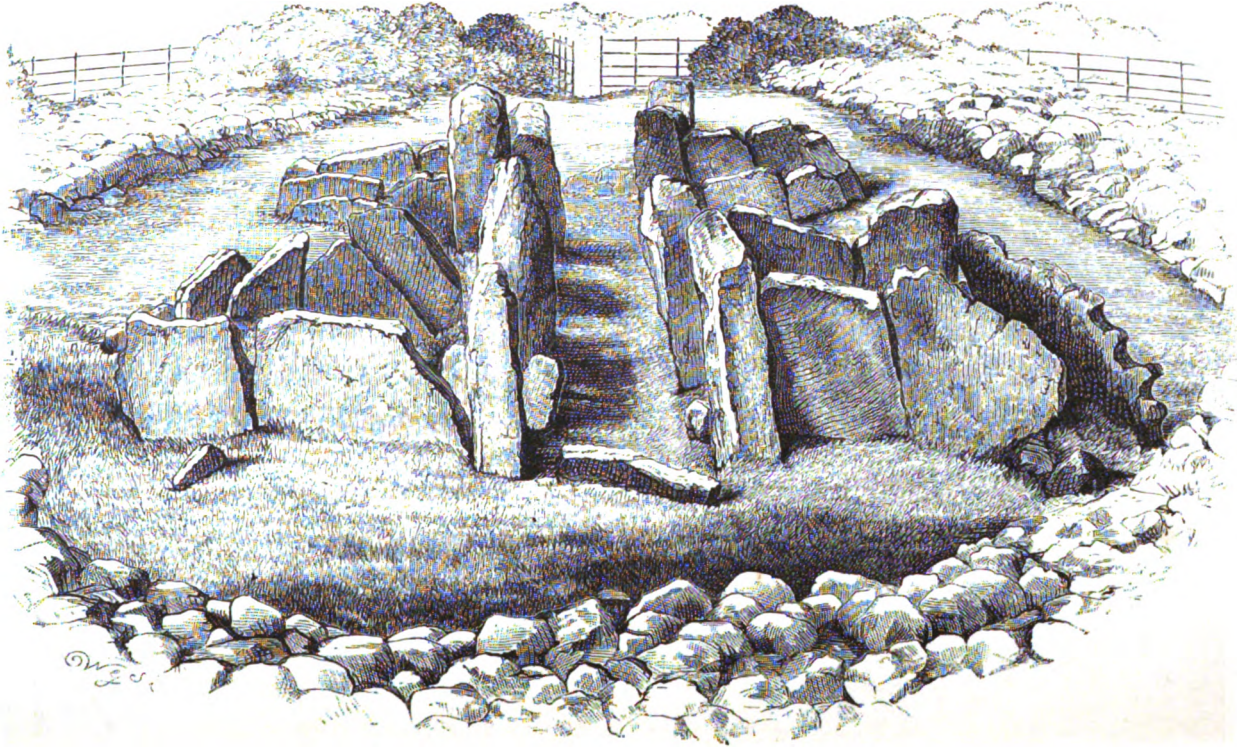

CHAMBERED TUMULUS, PARK CWM, FACING SOUTH.

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The cairn is situated in a beautiful, woody comb or dell, about a mile from the sea, and almost at the foot of the small cave known as "Cat Hole." It occupied an oblong area of about 60 ft. in length by 50 ft. in width, and was, when first noticed, about 5 ft. in height. The general design of the building will be seen from the plan. The direction of the cairn was north and south; the entrance, as usual, being to the south. The entrance itself was funnel-shaped, 16 ft. in length, and 12 in width at the entrance, gradually contracting to 3 ft. 6 in. The sides were neatly built of flat stones placed on their broad sides, and presenting the narrow edges externally. The walls are not perpendicular, but slope or batter outwards. The central passage or avenue connecting the chambers is 17 ft. long, with a uniform width of 3 ft. The sides were formed of ten large stones; but it is probable that there were originally eleven. They did not fit one another very well, but the interspaces were built up by small flat stones arranged as in the entrance-walls.

The cairn itself extended some distance beyond the avenue, towards the north. At each end of this passage, and at right angles to it, are two square or somewhat oblong chambers. The first (No. 1) was about 3 ft. in width. Where it joined the central passage was a sill-stone (*d*). The sides were each formed of two large stones, and there can, I think, be little doubt that it was originally closed by a fifth. In this chamber we found remains of three, if not of four, skeletons, and one fragment of pottery. The second chamber (No. 2) is 6 ft. in length by about 2 ft. 6 in. in breadth, and closely resembles the first, but is imperfectly divided into two unequal parts by two low stones (*b*, *b*). This chamber contained the remains of two skeletons. The third chamber much resembled the second, and like it was imperfectly divided. The fourth, on the contrary, like the first, had no division. It had been somewhat disturbed, as was also the case with the second, by the roots of an ash.

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At each end of the central passage was a long sill-stone (*a*, *c*). The large stones forming the central passage and side-chambers were very irregular in height, and we saw no sign of any covering slabs. The inter-spaces (*f*, *f*) were filled up with stones and earth; the latter probably arising from decomposed leaves, etc., and quite unlike the natural soil of the Cwm both in colour and character. In all cases the large stones were placed with their flatter sides inwards. On the outside they were very irregular. None of them were at all worked.

The upper part of the cairn had been removed long ago, and the upper parts of the large stones had been long exposed. It also appeared to me that the tumulus had been opened at some previous period, although Mr. Vivian did not feel satisfied upon this point. The bones were much broken, and in no regular arrangement. There appeared to me to be at least twenty skeletons. The bones were very tender, and the skulls unfortunately were crushed into small fragments. The teeth, as usual, were ground flat, and showed no trace of decay. The only bones of other animals were—a tooth (I believe of a deer), found in the space on the east side, at the spot marked (*g*), and a few pigs' teeth which occurred in the entrance, close to the sillstone marked (*a*). We found some fragments of pottery; but throughout the mound we met with no ornament or implement of any kind, no trace of metal, nor a single bit of worked flint.

Mr. Vivian submitted the bones to Mr. Douglas, whose report is subjoined.

It appears, therefore, that this tumulus resembles in its internal construction the one at Stoney Littleton, in the parish of Wellow, Somersetshire, which was described by Sir Richard Colt Hoare in the nineteenth volume of the *Archæologia*. The Stoney Littleton tumulus, however, had three transepts, whereas ours had only two. In this respect it resembled the one at Uley in Gloucestershire. (See *Somerset Archæological*

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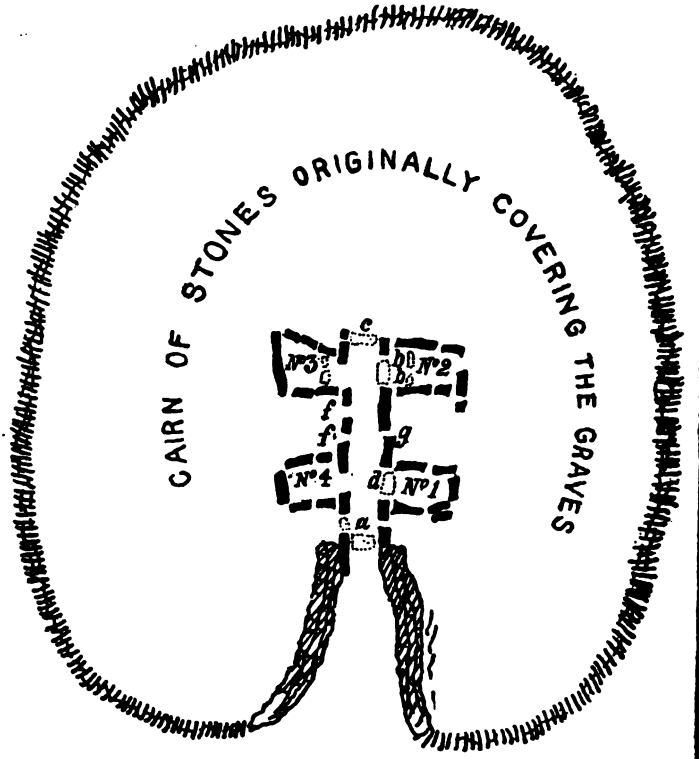
PLAN A



SCALE 16.1" TO 1 INCH

PARK CWM TUMULUS

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and Natural History Society's Proceedings, 1858, vol. viii, p. 51.)

(Signed) J. LUBBOCK.

Report of Dr. D. M. Douglas on Bones from the Park Cwm Tumulus:—

"Hafod Villa, 24th August 1869.

"Dear Sir,—I have examined the interesting relics which you kindly sent to me for inspection. I found that they represented the distinctive remains of twenty-four individuals: several of them, I have reason to believe, were females. They were all adults excepting, I think, three, who were children probably from eight to ten years of age. One individual had evidently arrived at extreme old age; another, perhaps, was sixty or seventy years old; and the rest comparatively young, say twenty-five to forty-five years respectively. There are the remains of two remarkable skeletons; one must have been of gigantic proportions. I was much struck with the enormous thickness of some of the skulls, which are much thicker than we find in the present age. The teeth are wonderfully preserved, very good and regular; there are only two that exhibited signs of decay during life. The bones are well formed; and the food must have contained considerable quantities of phosphate of lime. The very comminuted state of the bones rendered the examination difficult, and it was impossible to arrive at a precise conclusion.

"Case No. 1 contains distinctive portions of the remains of six individuals; probably four males and one female, and a young person. Enclosed separately will be found a considerable number of teeth (I think I can make up five distinct sets almost complete, and all in excellent preservation); a portion of the shaft of a femur, the head of another, and portions of a very thick skull,—the remains of a male of very considerable proportions.

"Case No. 2 contains those of two individuals, male and female probably. Enclosed separately are the portions of a very thick skull.

"Case No. 3 contains those of at least ten individuals (these bones were found in the central avenue), one of whom, I should say, had reached an extreme age. Enclosed separately are the condyloid ends of two femurs, representing a skeleton of gigantic size, and a portion of a thick skull.

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"Case No. 4 contains those of four individuals. This case possesses nothing of any note.

"Case No. 5 contains those of two individuals. These bones appear to me to be of far greater antiquity than any of the others, and seem to have been a distinct interment, probably male and female.

"Judging from the various stages of decay in some of the other cases, I am strongly of opinion that the interments took place at different intervals.

"I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"(Signed) D. MORTON DOUGLAS,
"M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.L."

I have but little to add to the concise and lucid account of the Park Cwm Cairn by my friend Sir John Lubbock, printed in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 4th Series, Vol. ii, p. 168, and Dr. Douglas' report on the human remains found therein, which follows Sir J. Lubbock's paper. The numbers given to the chambers in those two reports do not agree, and it is well that I should explain them.

No. 3 in Dr. Douglas' report is the central passage which contained the remains of ten individuals. No number is assigned to this passage by Sir J. Lubbock. Nos. 1 and 2 coincide in both papers. Dr. Douglas' 4 and 5 correspond with Sir J. Lubbock's 3 and 4.

Before the Cairn was opened, it simply appeared to be a heap of stones with a few bushes and old trees about it, as at present. I think the top of only one of the upright stones, viz., the large stone to the right, or east, appeared above the loose stones which covered the whole of the chambers. I am quite convinced that no covering stones were used. The extreme irregularity of the top of the upright stones forbids the idea that they were ever intended to carry covering stones. Moreover, no vestige of such stones was found; and it is unreasonable to suppose that any one would have taken the trouble to carry them all away. I would

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also remark that no earth was used in these interments. The comparatively small loose stones which now surround the chambers appear to have been heaped over them until they were hidden from view, and protected from wild animals. It is plain that such a covering would effectually protect the bodies from such attacks, while a covering of earth would not have done so. The stones must have been brought to the spot from the adjacent rocks designedly, and at no small trouble. It is curious also to note that the interstices between the upright stones were most carefully filled with small, sharp stones. I was much puzzled at first to account for this; but it seems to me that the object must have been to prevent smaller animals, such as rats and mice, from gaining access to the bodies.

I think it may also be stated with confidence that the interments took place on the natural surface of the Cwm, and that the bodies were placed in a sitting or crouching position. As to the first of these conclusions I base it on the fact that we dug down about 4 or 5 ft. below the level of the surface, and that the ground appeared never to have been disturbed, nor was anything found in an excavation. I caused the remainder of the bones, after taking such portions as were required for scientific purposes, to be reburied, each set in their former resting-place, enclosed in the fire-clay retorts which we use for the manufacture of spelter.

As to the position of the bodies, in no case did we find the remains of a skeleton extended horizontally. Each set of bones was found in a small, confused mass, just as would be the case if a body in a sitting position had collapsed, as it were, vertically within its own area.

The question as to whether the interments were simultaneous, or at intervals, appears to me to be very difficult to determine. I lean to the idea that they were simultaneous, the sequence of some unusual destruction of life. If such a mode of burial were the common custom of the people, it is clear that we should have numerous cairns of the same nature, representing

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the interments of successive generations; whereas, although I have examined every portion of the surrounding property, I have never succeeded in finding another. It is possible that the cairns on Cefn Bryn may be of the same nature; but I think I can say with confidence that the Park Cwms, which, from their sheltered and attractive character, must always have been a favourite abode of man, contain no other similar cairns.

Further, if this Cairn were an ordinary interment, why should not the remains represent an equal proportion of males and females. Dr. Douglas says that he "has reason to believe that several were females"; that "all were adults, excepting three children between eight and ten." This would not represent the average interments of a tribe, in which the males and females would be equal in numbers. He says that, with a few exceptions, the bones are those of persons of from twenty-five to forty-five years old; not the age of natural death. It also seems to me that intermittent interments in open chambers of this nature would be most offensive and inconvenient, and could not have commended themselves to the common-sense of any race of human beings, however uncivilised.

On these grounds I cannot help thinking that this tumulus represents interments consequent on some tribal disaster, in which many more men in the prime of life perished than women, children, and old men; and that a special system of interment was adopted to mark the event, and record it in the annals of the tribe which then inhabited the Happy Valley, subsequently selected by the great family of De Breos, lords of the seignory of Gower, as their abode.

Immediately above the tumulus on the western side of the Cwm, there is a circle of stones called Church Hill. I have never been able to find any remains of a church; and the circle of stones is insignificant, and only partially traceable.

The other objects of interest at Park le Breos, which

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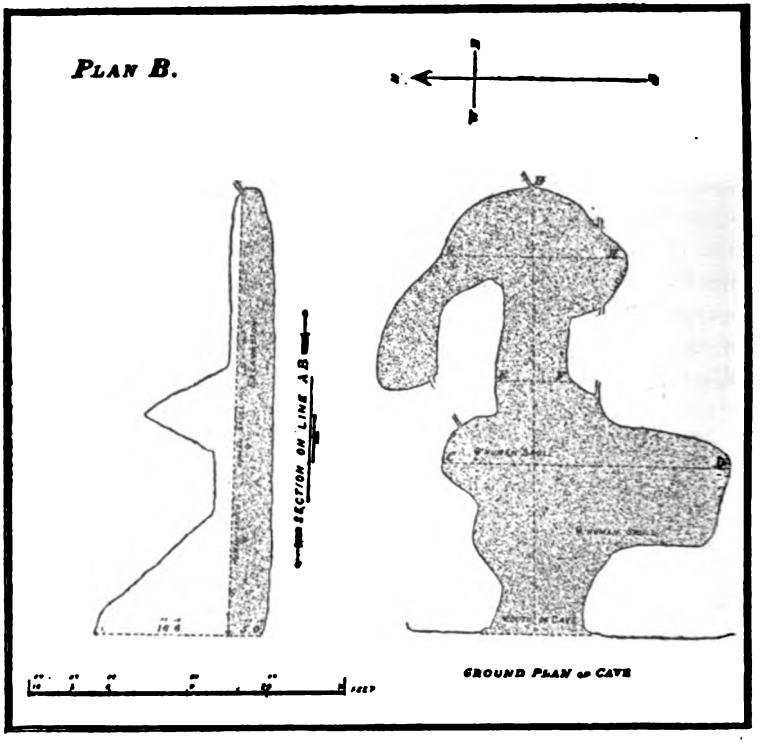
I should suggest for the inspection of the members of the Cambrian Archæological Association, are, first, "Cat Hole." This cave is about 200 yards north of the cairn, on the north-east side of the Cwm. It was originally opened by the late Colonel Wood of Southall, prior to my purchase of the Park estate. Unfortunately I possess no record of the bones found in it;



nor does Mr. Faulkner, in that portion of his work which treats of the Gower Caves, make any mention of "Cat Hole." I perfectly remember Colonel Wood telling me that the cave contained the bones of the same animals as had been found in the other caves, such as rhinoceros, bear, bos, deer, hyena, wolf, etc. There were also two human skulls; one of a man of very low type, and the other a woman of a much higher order.

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The plan shows the position in which these skulls were found.

I subsequently opened the smaller cave to the north, which was found to connect with the larger cave. Bones of animals and portions of a human skull were found in the smaller cave. The latter exhibited the same extraordinary thickness which Dr. Douglas remarked on as typical of those found in the graves.

Secondly, I would call attention to the remains of a small dwelling at the top of the little valley which leads up to "Cat Hole."

Thirdly, to the rocky point at the head of Brock Hill Bottom. A distinct vallum crosses the point, separating it from the level country to the westward, and isolating a small space of ground, upon which will be found several circular depressions which, I imagine, formed the site of beehive-huts made of timber and boughs. It is a defensible, sheltered position, and might well be the site of the encampment of a small tribe.

H. Hussey Vivian.

23rd August 1886.

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LLANSAINTFFREAD, LLANHAMLACH, AND LLANFIGAN CHURCHES.

DURING the past two years I have been professionally engaged upon these churches. The parishes, which adjoin each other, are situated on the banks of the river Usk, in the county of Brecon; and it may not be uninteresting to the readers of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* to record a few of their architectural characteristics and certain matters of antiquarian interest in connection with these parishes.

LLANSAINTFFREAD.

According to Jones' *History of Breconshire* this is one of the nineteen churches in Wales dedicated to "Sancta Freda, Fefraid Lian, Bridget the Virgin, or St. Bride or Bridget; for thus differently is she denominated in the Latin, British, and English languages."

This church was placed in my hands, to rebuild entirely, in 1884. It was then, and had been for some years, in the most ruinous and dilapidated condition possible. Much of the roof had fallen in, the walls were cracked and bulged in all directions, and the entire structure was in danger of falling. For some time previously divine service had not been held in it. It does not appear to have been in very good condition at the commencement of the present century, when Jones wrote his *History of Breconshire* (published in 1809). He thus describes it: "The steeple, or tower, or whatever it may be called, containing one bell only, has rather a grotesque appearance, and resembles a beehive, or the bottom of a pot turned upwards. The church was rebuilt in 1690. It has two low aisles; the wall dividing them bulges considerably. To support it some poles have been placed across, which at

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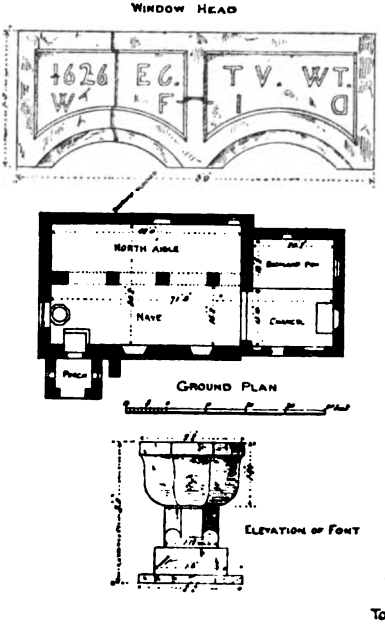
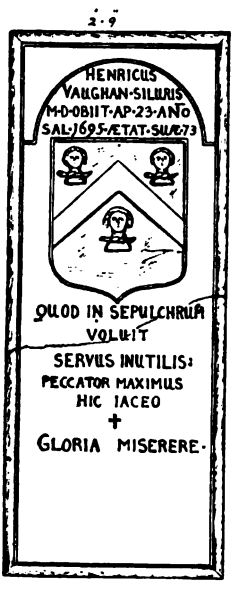
LLANSAINTFFRAED CHURCH:·





TOMBSTONE OF HENRY VAUGHAN (Silurist)

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the same time that they are unseemly to the sight, have pushed the outward wall out of its perpendicularity, and will in process of time undoubtedly occasion its fall."

This prophecy was certainly in danger of being fulfilled, when, in 1884, Mr. Gwynne Holford of Buckland, at whose sole expense the new church has been erected, obtained a faculty to take down the old church, and instructed me to prepare plans for rebuilding it. The new church was consecrated by the Bishop of St. David's on the 17th of November 1885.

The old church having been entirely swept away, it will be of interest to preserve some record of its architectural characteristics and appearance in the pages of this Journal, and some few facts of antiquarian interest in connection with it.

With the exception of fragments of early windows, none of which were in their original position; some of late Perpendicular and Jacobean date, and these in a very shattered and dilapidated state, there was little to retain, or that could be re-instated in the new building. A rude stoup that was fixed outside the inner door of the porch has been replaced in a similar position in the new church; and one of the Jacobean window-heads, of which a sketch is given, has been built into the inside wall of the vestry. The date upon this, 1626, does not agree with the date Jones gives for rebuilding the church. The font, which has also been replaced in the new church, is somewhat peculiar in form, and is probably of the twelfth or thirteenth century, and coeval with the original church.

It also contained a series of interesting monuments to members of the families who have for some generations been the possessors of Buckland and Scethrog, the two ancient mansions situated in the parish, together with some very fine flat tombstones of the type so common in Breconshire, with foliated crosses, armorial bearings, and marginal inscriptions; the earliest one being to "David Morgan David Howel, who mar-

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ried William of Llanhamoloch ; and they had issue one daughter called Denys. He died 2nd June 1598."

There were seven of these ancient tombstones. Jones gives the inscriptions and arms upon six, viz., Howell, as above ; "Jane Mitchell, died 1712"; "David Watkins, late of Skethrog. He dyed the 2nd day of November 1618, aged 88. He left issue, viz. : William, married Elinor, daughter to Richard Herbert, Esqre. ; Gwladys, married Thomas Madock, one of the Lords of Skethrog ; and Edmund, an infant of 9 years old. *This David, his father and grandfather, lived in St. Brid's three hundred years!!!*" He further adds that he believes "this stone has been either destroyed or displaced since I visited the church." He also mentions "the tombstone of John Perrott, Rector of Llansaintffread, and Vicar of Llangorse, who married a daughter of John Williams of Llangorse, who died 14 February 1635, with his arms. Also a stone upon John Frew, Clerk, who held the same preferment, and died 9th May 1794. John Maddocks of , Nr. Skethrog, gent., who married Jane, daughter of Howell Morgan of Llandetty. They had issue, Catherine. He died 12 December 1632. Arms : 1, Vaughan ; 2, Bleddin ap Maernarch ; 3, Wiston ; 4, Rhys Goch ; 5, a fess, int. three escallops, for Pitchard ; 6, Einion Sais ; 7, Hughes."

The whole of the monumental slabs have been carefully replaced in the south transept of the new church, together with some other monuments of later date.

The very handsome marble monuments to members of the Buckland family have been carefully restored, and replaced in the north transept and chancel. The earliest of these is to Games Jones of Buckland, who died May 18th, 1681. He is described as late of Gray's Inn, and Recorder of Brecknock, and died in the thirty-first year of his age. The following quaint lines are inscribed on this monument :—

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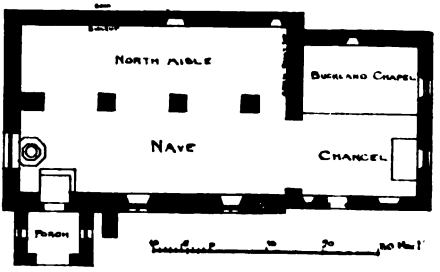
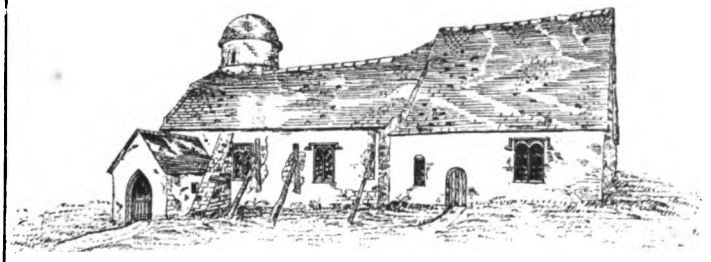
NORTH SIDE.



GROUND PLAN



SOUTH SIDE

LANSAINTFFRAED CHURCH : BRECONSHIRE

Aug 1887

Telfer Smith Del

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"*Stay, Passenger,*

"And know who lies beneath this stone:
One who was no man's foe; no, not his own;
Who lived as Adam lived before he fell,
But that no rib of his conspired with Hell;
Who arts and manners, towns and men survey'd,
But beyond virtue and himself ne'er strayed.
So far beyond our scantling that we knew
What he was then no more than what he's now.
The craggy fortress of the knotty law,
Like Cæsar, he did conquer as he saw.
Learning and parts which seldom met elsewhere,
E'en with the strictest ties were married here;
And yet his parts ne'er grew so nicely high
As with them Him that gave them to defy.
Nor was his curious learning e'er employ'd
In making of his own great charter void.
He died too soon, though not too young, who in his own could show
The age of sixteen hundred years ago.
In short, here lies a brother, friend, and son,
Of virtue a community in one,
Of each the best.

"*Now, Passenger, begone.*"

Is it not possible that these lines were written by the poet, Henry Vaughan ("Silurist"), who was of the family of Vaughan of Newton in this parish, descended from Thomas Vaughan of Tretower, third son of William Vaughan, of Tretower, by Lady Frances Somerset, daughter of Thomas Somerset, third son of Henry Earl of Worcester. Henry Vaughan died in 1695, aged seventy-five, and was buried in Llansaintffread churchyard, where his tombstone (of which a sketch is given) still remains.

The old church consisted of a nave, north aisle, and chancel; and on the north side of the chancel, which was exceptionally wide, was situated the Buckland family pew. Externally, the church had a south porch with an obtusely pointed arch chamfered on both external angles, of uncertain date, and placed at the extreme western corner of the nave; the floor of the nave being three steps above the floor of the porch,

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and rising towards the chancel-arch 2 ft. in its length of 48 ft. 2 in.; the early builders having adapted the level to the rise of the ground, which falls rapidly from east to west, so as to save labour in excavating the site. At the west end was a large circular bell-turret with a domical, slated roof, having two round-headed openings north and south. It had a peculiar-looking stringcourse just above the roof-line, and it was not inaptly described by Jones, in his *History of Brecon-shire*, as "resembling a beehive", and certainly belonged to no known order of architecture. It was supported on the west and north walls of the nave, and was partially carried upon massive oak beams which were much decayed. It was probably erected some time in the eighteenth century, and not improbably when the bell was founded, in 17—.

In the wall of the north aisle, near the eastern corner, was a small, obtusely pointed Early English window that had, no doubt, been one of the windows of the original Early English or late Norman church. About midway between that and the west end was a square-headed, two-light, Perpendicular window with a hood-mould; a similar window was also inserted in the south wall of the nave, nearly opposite; and a third one in the eastern side of that portion of the chancel which was occupied by the Buckland pew. The chancel east window proper, over the altar, was fixed very high up in the gable, and was of much earlier character, and might be described as late Decorated. In the north wall of the chancel was the head of a plain trefoil lancet-window of a type which prevailed throughout the Early English period in Wales, and which gave me the key-note of my design for the new church, being the only bit of early work which could be satisfactorily identified.

The remaining windows of any interest were the south window of chancel, and the remaining south window of nave. The date of these two windows, both exactly corresponding in style, is fixed by the head of the latter having carved upon it the date 1626; the

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letters being probably the initials of the churchwardens and builder of that date. The priest's doorway, on the south side of the chancel, was a plain, irregularly rounded arch, and may have been of any possible date, probably coeval with the porch.

Internally, the nave was divided from the north aisle by an arcade of four semicircular, arched openings resting on massive piers; the opening next the chancel being smaller than the others, with only a quadrant of the arch abutting against the pier of the chancel-arch. At the east end of the north aisle was a blocked-up, semicircular archway which opened into the Buckland pew. The chancel-arch was of similar character; and there can be little doubt, I think, that when it was found necessary to enlarge the original English church, the builder simply broke the openings through the north and south walls, turned rude arches over them, and chamfered off the angles of the quoins which he inserted in the piers, the whole being then plastered.

In pulling down the old church, fragments of dressed stone were found in the walls, evidently belonging to an earlier church of plain late Norman or Early English character.

It is my opinion that probably early in the sixteenth century it was found advisable to enlarge the church, and at that period a north aisle and a chancel of the ordinary size were added, and that then the breaking through of the walls mentioned above took place; the three earlier windows of Perpendicular type being introduced, and the two Early English lancet-windows referred to were removed and inserted in the north wall of the aisle and chancel respectively.

Still later some further additions took place, probably about the date upon the Jacobean window of 1626. Whether this was the date when the chancel was widened so as to admit of the Buckland family pew being added, or whether these two windows were merely insertions at that date, it is impossible to say, as it is equally impossible to decide whether the Buck-

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land pew occupied the site of a Buckland chapel. The archway, which was blocked up, between that and the north aisle, seemed to point to such a chapel having existed, and there appeared to be some traces of a screen which divided it from the chancel.

In connection with this question may be mentioned a fact which might show that the enlargement of the chancel took place at a still later date, viz., in the year 1745, when the eccentric Baronet, Sir John Pryce, of Newtown Hall in Montgomeryshire, in that year removed the organ which he had erected in Newtown Church in 1731, and carried it to Buckland, and probably erected it in Llansaintffread Church.

Sir John Pryce married, on the 19th of December 1741, Eleanor, the widow of Roger Jones, Esq., of Buckland, who, as it appears by his monument, died in that year at the age of fifty-one. Sir John had been twice previously married, and he embalmed his two former wives, and kept them in his room, one on each side of his bed; but this lady declined the honour of his hand until her two defunct rivals were committed to their last resting-place. A year or two after his last marriage he appears to have quitted Newtown, and taken up his residence at Buckland, as his signature as churchwarden of Newtown is not to be found in the parish books after 1743.

An old manuscript diary of an inhabitant of Newtown records that "the organs" which had been "opened to play with" in July 1731, and had probably been presented to Newtown Church by Sir John, "were taken down in y^{e} year 1745, and carried to Buckland, in Brecknokshire, by the ord^{rs} of S^{r} John Pryce of Newtown." It is, therefore, not unlikely that the church might have been enlarged, or at any rate considerably altered, to admit of the erection of this organ. No record, however, seems to exist as to this fact; and I think it may be not uninteresting to conclude this portion of my paper by an extract from an article on "Sir John Price's Will", by R. Williams, Esq., of Newtown,

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published in the *Transactions of the Powys-Land Club*, vol. xvi, 1883, p. 283:

"With regard to Sir John's wives, I might have stated that his first wife (who died in childbed) was also his first cousin. His second, who, according to the long inscription on her monument, composed, doubtless, by her bereaved husband, 'wanted nothing but y^e^ advantages of a more refined education' to render her perfections 'illustrious in y^e^ eyes of all her acquaintance', was, as already stated, the daughter of a farmer at Berriew, Mr. John Morris of Wern Goch. There is a tradition that he met her while taking shelter under a tree during a storm, and taking a fancy to her, married her. Her epitaph refers to the 'cloud of infamy which had been cast upon her character by envious and malicious persons', and states that her decease 'was most unfortunately occasioned by their unjust aspersions'. It has been surmised that, owing to her humble origin, Sir John, while she lived, kept his marriage with her a secret; and that it was generally supposed that she was only a concubine, which preyed upon her mind, and caused her death, of a broken heart, within two years of their marriage.

"In the announcement in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, of Sir John's marriage to his third wife, Eleanor, widow of Roger Jones, Esq., of Buckland, the addition is made (as usual in those days), of 'with £15,000.'

"At the time of his death, which took place October 28, 1761, Sir John Pryce was on the eve of being married to a fourth wife, Miss Martha Harries of Haverfordwest, 'his most dear and most entirely beloved intended wife', to whom he left, by his will, nearly all the property he had power to devise; for it seems that he had conveyed the Newtown Hall estates to his son, John Powell Pryce, many years previously.

"This will is a very curious document. Wastel Brisco, Esq., Sir John's descendant, and the present owner of the Newtown Hall estates, has obligingly supplied me

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with an office copy extracted from the Carmarthen District Registry. It is dated June 20, 1760."

Here follows a copy of the will, which seems somewhat too long to insert at length. I therefore extract only that portion relating to the organ.

"I give and bequeath unto the Bishop, Dean, and Chapter (for the time being) of the Cathedral Church of Saint David in Pembrokeshire aforesaid, and to their successours, for ever, my fine church organ, consisting of a double row of ivory and ebony keys, which command one thousand and four speaking pipes disposed in eighteen stops, some of which are rare, curious, and uncommon (more particularly those that are comprised in the swelling and echoing parts thereof), and ornamented in the forefront with three towers of gilt pipes that are made to utter sound, with three flates of the same intervening; angels, with trumpets in their hands, reclining, from the centre to the two end towers thereof; and a cherubim's head and wings over the centre of the said keys; and in the back front thereof, with two flats of dumb gilt pipes between a centre and two end fluted pilasters with Corinthian capitals; all well gilt, and finished in a workmanlike and beautiful manner; a step-ladder for the more commodiously entering into the body of the said organ (as often as necessity may require it), for cleaning, tuneing, repairing, or otherwise rectifying the same; a seat or cricket for the organist to sit upon; one chest of oak well wainscoated, containing twelve or more folios of imperial paper ruled for writing church musick in them only; one other oaken chest finished in the like manner, and containing six surplices and several bands for the choristers to wear in Devise (divine) Service; all my metal noozles and saucers, screws, screw-plates, and all things thereunto belonging, for holding large candles of the size and form of flambeaux, together with the mould for making them, and the box lined with tin for securing them; all my large brass snuffers and snuffer-pans which were used in my chapel only; all my brass tuneing horns, hammers, and other instruments requisite for tuneing my said organ, which (at the first erecting thereof) I dedicated, consecrated, and appropriated by solemn prayer to Almighty God, to be employed solely in his secret (sacred) worship and service, in what place soever I should at any time choose to set it up for that use and purpose, and for that use and purpose only; together with all my anthem books and service books both in print and manuscript, and all other appurtenances thereunto belonging, which I do, therefore, by this my last will and testament declare to be no part or parcel

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of my personal estate, nor subject to any debt or debts of mine which now are, or hereafter shall or may become due at any time of my life or at the time of my decease: in trust, nevertheless, for the sole use of the choir in the said Cathedral Church of Saint David, in Pembrokeshire aforesaid, for ever, and for no other use, intent, or purpose whatsoever. I give and bequeath unto my worthy friend, Mr. Matthew Phillips, the present organist of the said Cathedral Church of Saint David, the summ of ten guineas or (in case of his death or any other cause of removal from his office and employment in the said Cathedral Church) unto Mr. John Propert, if he shall become his successor therein, the like summ of ten guineas; but (in case of his not succeeding the said Mr. Matthew Phillips therein, or of his death or removal afterwards) unto any person who shall happen to be the organist of the same at the time of my interment aforesaid, the sum of five guineas only for performing his part upon the organ in the Burial Service before mentioned. I give and bequeath unto the choir-men and choir-boys or choristers who shall perform their respective parts in the said solemn service at the time of my interment before mentioned, the summ of one guinea each or apiece in consideration thereof."

"It appears that at the time of his death Sir John Pryce was comparatively poor, his estates being heavily mortgaged. Margaret Harries was, therefore, induced to renounce the probate; and in lieu of the £1,000 and £600 bequeathed to Elizabeth and Mary Pryce, the latter agreed to accept £500 each, secured to them by a deed of settlement made in 1765. It seems also that Sir John Pryce's desire to be buried in St. David's Cathedral was not carried out, for the Burial Register of the parish of St. Mary's, Haverfordwest, records his burial at the latter place on October 31st, 1761."

With reference to the bequest of the organ to the Cathedral Church of St. David, the Very Rev. the Dean of St. David's has been kind enough to furnish me with the following extracts from the acts and orders of the Chapter of St. David's:

"24th July 1762. Ordered that application be made to the executors of the late Sir John Price, deceased, for y^e^ organ bequeathed by him to the Bishop and Chapter of this Cathedral Church."

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"26 July 1763. The said Chantor and Chapter desired Mr. Matthew Phillips, their organist, to inspect and demand the organ given them for said Cathedral Church of St. David's by the last will and testament of the Honourable Sir John Price, Baronet."

"24 July 1765. The said Chantor and Chapter ordered that Edward Davies, their Chapter Clerk, should acquaint the executor or executrix of the last will and testament of Sir John Price, Baronet, that they have actually renounced and do hereby renounce all their right, title, and interest in and to the organ given by the will of the said Sir John Price to the said Cathedral, and desired them to dispose of it as they shall think proper."

The organ referred to, and which from its description seems to have been a costly and imposing structure, was doubtless the one which Sir John Pryce had originally presented to Newtown Church, and had been "opened to play with" in July 1731. What became of it eventually cannot, perhaps, now be ascertained.

Sir John Pryce's son's (Sir John Powell Price) body was conveyed from the Fleet Prison, where he died, July 4th, 1776, to Newtown, and buried there; but it was about *six weeks* after his death. His wife, who was a daughter of Richard Manley, Esq., of Earleigh Court, Berkshire, also spent many of her last years in the Fleet. She had, apparently, been a good and faithful companion to him, but he had rewarded her constancy by bequeathing to her *one shilling*. She lived until 1805.[1]

Their son, Sir Edward Manley Price, was an officer in the Guards, who squandered a good deal, and was fleeced by bill-brokers of the remnant left him of this

[1] His fate was a melancholy one. Having, by some accident, severely injured his eyes, his wife was induced, in the hope to facilitate his recovery, to apply some powerful spirit or acid, which entirely destroyed his sight. Yet he is said to have been accustomed, though blind, to follow the hounds, and seldom to be last in the chase. Want of prudence, or accumulated misfortunes, also deprived him of the bulk of his fortune, and he spent the latter part of his life in the King's Bench Prison.

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once fine estate. He died on October 28, 1791, in a field at Pangbourne, where also he was buried. He is said to have died in great destitution, not having left the means to pay for his interment. Dying without lawful issue, and, as Yorke says, a bachelor, the title became extinct at his death. This, however, has been disputed, some saying that he married a daughter of a Mr. Flinn of Norfolk Street, Strand, London, by whom he had an only son, who died an infant in his father's lifetime. At any rate, some years after his death, a coffin enclosing the remains of a child was discovered over the ceiling in the roof of a house at Chiswick, with the following inscription on a plate nailed to it: "Edward Manley Powell Price, only son and heir of Sir Edward Manley Pryce of Newtown Hall, Montgomeryshire, Bart. Died the 28th of April 1788, aged five years and a half."

STEPHEN W. WILLIAMS, F.R.I.B.A.

April 29, 1887.

(To be continued.)

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LLYFR SILIN

YN CYNNWYS ACHAU AMRYW DEULUOEDD YN NGWYNEDD, POWYS, ETC.

(*Continued from p.* 145.)

LLOYD. TREWYLAN YN DEUDDWR.

Robert Lloyd, Sieffre Lloyd, Hugh a Sieffre Lloyd arall a verch oedd Plant William Lloyd ap Llew. ap Owen ap Dafydd Lloyd ap Meredydd ap Llew. ap Gruffydd ap Llew. ap Dafydd Llwch ap Ririd ap Cadwgan ap Madoc ap Ririd ap Kadwgan ap Madoc ap Iorwerth hilfawr ap Mael Maelienydd.

Mam Robert Lloyd a'i frodyr oedd Margred verch Llewelyn ap Reinallt ap Sion ap Howel Gethin ap Gruffydd Gethin ap Ieuan ap Gruffydd drwyndwn ap Einion ap Cyfnerth ap Iddon galed ap Trayhaern ap Tynhaern ap Iorwerth hilfawr ap Mael Maelienydd.

Mam Margred verch Llew. ap Reinallt oedd Kattrin verch Howel ap Deio ap Meredydd ap Madoc ap Ieuan ap Gruffydd ap Gwilym ap Ririd fychan ap Kad. ap Madoc ap Iorwerth hilfawr.

Mam Kattrin oedd Marred verch Llew. ap Dafydd Lloyd Deuddwr ap Gruffydd fychan ap Ieuan ap Madoc ap Owen ap Meiric ap Kyn. ap Pasgen ap Gwyn, etc.

Mam Marred verch Llew. ap Dafydd oedd Gwerfyl verch Meredydd ap Iolyn ap Madoc fychan ap Ieuan ap Iorwerth foel ap Ieva Sais ap Kyfnerth ap Iddon galed ap Trahaiarn ap Tynhaiarn ap Iorwerth hilfawr.

Mam Gwerfyl oedd Mallt verch Gruffydd ap Ieuan ap Ieuan Gethin ap Madoc Kyffin. Cais Ach Swine.

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Mam Howel ap Deio oedd Myddefes verch Meredydd ap Ieuan fychan.

Mam Llewelyn ap Reinallt oedd Dows verch Howel goch ap Meredydd ap Madoc Heddwch. Gwel Ach Pentre Pant.

Mam Reinallt ap Sion oedd Arddun verch Owen ap Deio ap Meilir ap Sandde.

Mam William Lloyd ap Llew. oedd Kattrin verch Llew. ap Gruffydd fychan o Deuddwr.

Mam hono oedd Gwerfyl verch Howel ap Madoc ap Iorwerth goch o Fochnant.

Mam Dafydd Lloyd ap Meredydd oedd Tangwystl verch ac unig etifeddesau (*sic*) Dafydd ap Ieuan ap Ririd foel o Flodwel.

Mam Llew. ap Gruffydd Fychan o Ddeuddwr oedd Fali verch Iolyn ap Ieuan Gethin ap Madoc Kyffin.

Mam hono oedd Angharad verch Ieuan ap Einon ap Iorweth foel.

Mam Gruffydd fychan o Ddeuddwr oedd Gwenllian verch Llew. ap Dafydd Llwch.

Mam Gwenllian oedd Morfyd verch Llew. ap Gruffydd Lloyd o'r Main.

Gwraig gyntaf Dafydd Lloyd ap Gruffydd fychan oedd Elen verch Siankin Kinaston o Watle.

Ail wraig Dafydd Lloyd oedd Margred verch Philip Milton ap Ririd Milton ac o hono hi y daeth Llwydiaid y Trallwng.

Y SARNE YN LLANDRINIO YN DEUDDWR.

Richard Derwas ap John Derwas ap Owen ap Gruffydd ap Reinallt ap Sir Gruffydd fychan ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan ap Madoc ap Kadwgan Wenwys.

Mam Richard Derwas oedd Ann Langford.

Mam Sion Derwas oedd Ann Sae verch Hugh Sae ap Dafydd Sae.

Mam Matthew Sae oed Kattrin neu Margred verch Moris ap Ieuan Gethin ap Madoc Kyffin.

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Mam Ann Sae oed Elen verch William ap Gruffydd Derwas.

Mam Owen ap Gruffydd ap Reinallt oedd Margred verch Llew. ap Ieuan ap Gruffydd ap Dafydd.

Mam Margred oedd Margred verch Gruffydd ap Llew. fongam.

Mam Gruffydd ap Reinallt oedd Ales verch Gruffydd ap Ieuan Gethin ap Madoc Kyffin.

A gwraig arall a fu i Reinallt ap Sir Gruffydd a elwyd Mallt verch Siankin ap Iorwerth o Ellyw verch Gruffydd Derwas.

Owen Derwas a Roland Derwas oedd feibion i Sion Derwas uchod a brodyr i Richard Derwas un dad, oblegid Elen Lloyd verch Lewis Lloyd o Foelfre oedd fam i Owen a Rolant; yr hon a fuase yn briod a Sion Lloyd o'r Rhandir ac yr oedd fam i Roger Lloyd o'r Rhandir a Merch.

Plant Roger Lloyd o'r Rhandir oedd unig etifeddes ..... a hono oedd wraig Sion Fychan ap Howel Fychan ap Owen ap Sion ap Howel Fychan. Mal Ach Llwydiarth.

PENRHYN DEUDDWR.

Gruffydd Penrhyn ap William Penrhyn[1] ap William[2] Penrhyn ap Llew. ap Humffre ap Gruffydd Penrhyn ap Llew. ap Gruffydd fychan ap Gruffydd Ddeuddwr ap Ieuan ap Madoc ap Owen ap Meiric ap Cynn ap Pasgen ap Gwyn ap Gruffydd Arglwydd Cegidfa ap Beli ap Selyf ap Brochwel ap Aeddan ap Cyngen ap Elissau ap Gwylawg ap Beli ap Mael Myngan ap Selef Sarph Cadau ap Cynan garwyn ap Brochwel Yscythrog.

Mam William Penrhyn ap William Penrhyn oedd Ales verch Richard[3] Sialway o Yslandffordd.

[1] He married Alice, daughter and sole heiress of Evan ap Humphrey of Llandrinio.

[2] Sheriff of Montgomeryshire, 1604.

[3] Richard Salway, son of Edmund Salway, third son of Humphrey Salway, of Stanford, Worcestershire, was Sheriff for Montgomeryshire in 1569.

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Mam Ales oedd Ann verch Roger Vychan o Rysyw ap Watgyn.

Mam Ann oedd Elizabeth verch Sir Thomas Korwall Ior Kynlleth.

Mam William Penrhyn oedd Kattrin verch Dafydd[1] ap Howel ap Llew. ap Ieuan Llwyd wane o Gynlleth.

Mam Llew. ap Humphre oedd Ann verch Meredydd ap William ap Gruffydd.[2]

Mam Meredydd ap William oedd verch Dafydd ap Gutyn ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan Gethin.

Mam Humphre Penrhyn oedd Betri neu Cattrin verch ac etifeddes William Kinaston ap Gruffydd ap Siankin ap Madoc ap Philip ap Gruffydd ap Gruffydd fychan ap Sir Gruffydd ap Iorwerth ap Meredydd ap Bleddyn ap Cynfyn. Kyfnither oedd hi i Humphre Kinaston Wyllt.

Mam Gruffydd Penrhyn oedd Gwerfyl verch Howel ap Madoc ap Iorwerth goch ap Ieuan Foelfrych ap Iorwerth fychan ap Iorwerth ap Madoc fychan ap Madoc ap Urien o Faengwynedd ap Eginion ap Lles ap Idnerth benfras o Faesbrwk.

Mam Iorwerth goch oedd ..... ferch Madoc goch ap Ieva ap Cyhelyn.

Mam Llew. ap Gruffydd fychan oedd Mali verch Iolyn ap Ieuan Gethin ap Madoc Kyffin.

Sieffre Penrhyn ap Owen ap Gruffydd ap Llew. ap Gruffyth fychan ap Gruffyth Ddeuddwr fal o'r blaen

Mam Sieffre Penrhyn oedd Mali verch Sion ap Deio ap William ap Iorwerth fychan ap Iorwerth ap Dafydd.

[1] David ap Owen ap Llew. ap Gruffydd ap Ali of Mochnant. (Lewys Dwnn's *Vis.*, vol. i, p. 279, n. 9.)

[2] Of Swyney. Lineally descended from Idnerth Benfraes of Maesbrook, ap Uchdryd ap Edwyn Tegengl ap Gronwy ap Owen ap Howel Dda. (Lewys Dwnn, *Vis.*, vol. i, p. 279, n. 10.)

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KRYW.

Thomas Lloyd ap Gruffydd Vychan ap Gruffydd ap Richard ap Howel ap *Eniws* ddu.

Mam Thomas Lloyd oedd Sioned verch Ieuan Lloyd o Abertanat ap Dafydd Lloyd un fam un dad. Brawd un fam oedd Thomas Lloyd uchod i Robert Lloyd o'r Bryngwyn a chefnder i Thomas Tanat o Abertanat; oblegid Sioned verch Ieuan Lloyd a fuasai yn briod a Dafydd Lloyd o'r Bryngwyn ac ydoedd fam i Robert Lloyd.

Gruffydd Vychan was the first husband of Sioned Wen verch Ieuan Lloyd, and by her he had also Jeffery Lloyd and Elis Lloyd. (Glascoed MS.)—I. M.

Mam Gruffydd ap Richard oedd Gwenhwyfar verch Adda ap Gruffydd ap Adda fychan.

TREFNANE.

John Mathews Ysw. ap James Mathews ap Mathew ap Lewis ap Dafydd goch ap Dafydd ap Madoc ap Ieuan ap Meredydd o'r Main ap Llew. ap Gruffydd Lloyd ap Llewelyn Foelgrwn. Fel yr Ach nesaf.

GOLFA. PLWY LLANSILIN.

Jeffre fab Gruffydd ap Jeffre Gruffydd ap Lewis ap Lewis ap Owen ap Madoc ap Ieuan ap Meredydd o'r Main ap Llew. ap Gruffydd Lloyd ap Llewelyn Foelgrwn ap Meredydd Lloyd ap Ieuan ap Llew. fychan ap Llew. ap Madoc ap Iorwerth fychan ap Iorwerth goch ap Madoc ap Meredyth ap Bleddyn ap Cynfyn.

Gwraig Jeffre Griffiths oedd Grace Lloyd verch Richard Lloyd ap John Lloyd o Foelfre.

Mam Jeffre Griffiths yw Lowry verch Rys Lloyd o Gownwy ap Dafydd Lloyd ap Meredydd.

Mam Gruffydd ap Jeffre oedd Elin Jones verch Robert Jones ap John ap Thomas ap Lewis ap Llew. ap Moris Goch. Cais Ach Esgwennant.

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MEIFOD Y MAIN.

Humphre Gruffydd ap Owen ap Owen ap Lewis ap Owen ap Madoc ap Ieuan ap Meredydd ap Gruffydd Lloyd ap Llewelyn Foelgwn o'r Main : fal or blaen.

Mam Owen ap Lewis oedd Margred verch Dafydd Lloyd ap Howel ap Moris o Fodlith.

Mam Lewis ap Owen oed Gwerfyl verch Meredydd ap Iolyn ap Madog fychan ap Ieuan ap Iorwerth foel ap Ieva Sais.

Mam Gwerfyl oedd verch Madoc ap Meredydd ap Adda fychan.

Gruffydd ap Owen a briododd Lowri verch ac etifeddes Sion Thomas ap Rys ap Gutyn o Langadwaladr, ac y bu iddynt Humphre Griffith a briododd Elinor Wenn verch Thomas Wyn ap Humphre o Gegidfa; Elen gwraig Edward Tanad o'r Neuaddwen; Margred gwraig Dafydd ap Evan ap Robert o Fochnant; Kattrin gwraig Arthur ap Edward o'r Rhiwlas; a Mary gwraig Thomas ap Richard o Bont *twired*[1] yn y Rhiwlas uwch y Foel Elen a Kattrin uchod a fuont feirw yn ddiblant.

TREVEDRYD: PLWY MEIFOD.

Nathaniel Moris fab Nathaniel Moris ap Thomas ap Oliver Moris ap Moris ap Meredydd ap Ieuan ap Rys ap Howel ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan Gethin ap Madoc Kyffin.

Mam Nathaniel Iangaf oedd Elizabeth verch Richard Herbert o'r Park.

Mam Nathaniel Moris yr ail oedd Elizabeth verch ac etifeddes Edward Pryce ap Edward Pryce o'r Eglwyseg.

Mam Thomas Moris oedd Ales verch ac etifeddes Moris ap Lewis Kyffin ap Sion ap William ap Moris ap Ieuan Gethin ap Madoc Kyffin.

[1] Pontricket (?).

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DOLOBRAN.

Charles Lloyd ap John Lloyd ap Dafydd ap Dafydd Lloyd ap Ieuan ap Owen ap Ieuan Têg ap Deio ap Llew. ap Einion ap Kelynyn. Mal ach Llwydiarth.

Mam Charles Lloyd oedd Kattrin verch ac un o dwy etifeddesau Humphre ap Sion Wynn ap Ieuan ap Owen ap Ieuan Têg. Mal y Paladr.

Mam Sion Lloyd oedd Ales verch Dafydd Lloyd ap William ap Matthew o Elsbeth verch Edward ap Rys ap Dafydd ap Gwilym o Eglwyseg; ei mam hithe.

Mam Kattrin oedd Mawd verch Oliver ap Thomas o'r Neuaddwen yn Llanerfyl.

Mam Humphre ap Sion Wynn oedd Margred Kinaston verch Humphre Kinaston Wyllt.

Mam Margred Kinaston oedd Elizabeth verch Meredith ap Howel ap Moris ap Ieuan Gethin ap Madoc Kyffin.

Mam Elizabeth oedd Damasin verch ..... Irland ap Robert Irland ap Sir John Irland Arglwydd Hwrt.

Mam Sion Wynn ap Ieuan ap Owen oedd Gwenhwyfar verch Meredydd Lloyd ap Gruffydd ap Meredydd ap Dafydd ap Gruffydd fychan ap Gruffydd ap Einion ap Ednyfed ap Sulien.

Mam Ieuan ap Owen oedd Kattrin verch Reinallt ap Sir Gruffydd fychan o Bowys.

Mam Owen ap Ieuan Têg oedd Mawd verch Ieuan Blaene ap Gruffydd ap Llew. fychan ap Llew. ap Meilir gryg ap Gruffydd ap Iorwerth ap Owen ap Bledri neu Rodri ap Aeddan ap Brochwel Yscythrog.

Plant Sion Wynn ap Ieuan ap Owen o Fargred Kinaston oedd Humphre a briododd Mawd verch Oliver ap Thomas o'r Neuaddwen; Dafydd Lloyd a briododd Kattrin verch Owen ap Meredydd ap Llewelyn ap Tudr o'r Main;

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William a briododd Elizabeth verch Harri ap Meredydd o'r Main; a Sion Wynn; ac Elsbeth gwraig Roger Lloyd ap Roger Lloyd o Nantkruba; Sioned gwraig Humphre ap Owen o'r Main; a Sian gwraig tad John Dafydd ap Rys o Gyfronydd; hwnw oedd Dafydd ap Rys ap Dafydd Bedo o'r Trallwng.

ESTYNCOLWYN.

Rys ap Thomas ap Rys ap Dafydd ap Ithel ap Ieuan ap Meredydd ap Gruffydd ap Tudr ap Madoc ap Einion ap Madoc ap Gwallawr ap *Eynnir* ap Lles ap Idnerth benfras ap Uchdryd ap Edwin.

Mam Rys ap Thomas oedd Ales verch Sieffre Tanat ap Ieuan Lloyd fychan ap Ieuan Lloyd ap Dafydd Lloyd o Abertanat ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan fychan ap Ieuan Gethin ap Madoc Kyffin.

Mam Rys ap Dafydd ap Ithel oedd Kattrin verch Owen ap Ieuan Teg ap Dafydd ap Llew. ap Einion ap Kelynyn.

Mam Dafydd ap Ithel oedd Mali verch Madoc ap Ieuan ap Meredydd ap Gruffydd Llwyd ap Llew. Foelgrwn.

Plant Rys ap Thomas o Gaenor verch Sion Owen Vychan o Lwydiarth oedd Doritie etifeddes gwraig Lumle Williams ap Harri Williams ap William Williams o Kychwillan.

Mam Lumle Williams oedd verch Thomas Salsbri o Ddinbech ap Sir Sion Salsbri ap Sir Roger ap Sir Thomas ap Sir Thomas Salsbri hên.

Dafydd ap Ithel o Estyncolwyn yn Meifod a briodod Lowri Grae verch Sion Grae yn ail wraig: ac y bu iddi Ales verch Dafydd ap Ithel ag Eraill. A'r Ales hono a briododd Owen Tad Thomas ap Owen o'r Main: Ac i Thomas y bu Cadwaladr ap Thomas, ac i'r Cadwaladr y bu Owen ap Cadwaladr sydd 'rwan 1645.

Y Lowri Grae uchod a fuase gyda Ieuan Lloyd

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fychan o Abertanat, ac i Ieuan y bu honi chwech o Blant; nid amgen Sion Lloyd o'r Bryn; Dafydd Lloyd o Dre 'r Prenol; a Damasin Lloyd gwraig Lewis Lloyd o Foelfre; a thri eraill a fuont feirw yn ddiblant.

Mam Ithel oedd Dibod verch Gruffydd ap Ieuan Gethin ap Madoc Kyffin.

Mam Kattrin verch Owen ap Ieuan Têg oedd Feddefys verch Gruffydd ap Ieuan ap Dafydd Lloyd o Abertanat.

Mam Owen ap Ieuan Têg oedd Fawd verch Ieuan Blaene.

Mam Ieuan Têg oedd Feddefys verch Gruffydd Deuddwr a'i mam hithe oedd verch Llew. ap Dafydd Llwch.

LLAN St. FFRAID YN MECHAIN.

Thomas Moris fab Edward Moris ap Moris ap Morgan ap Dafydd ap Sion ap Dafydd goch ap Meredydd ap Iolyn ap Madoc fychan ap Ieuan ap Iorwerth Arglwydd Mechain ap Ieuan ap Cyfnerth ap Iddon ap Trahaiarn ap Tinhaiarn ap Iorwerth hilfawr o Halchdyn, &c.

Gwraig gyntaf Thomas Moris oedd verch Edward Herries; ail wraig Thomas Morris yw Elizabeth verch John Davies o'r Aithnen neu Bodynfol chwaer Reinallt Davies, sydd heb Blant ac Edward Moris ei nai ydyw Aer Bodynfol.

Mam Thomas Moris oedd Ann verch Thomas Tanat ap Rys Tanad o Abertanat ap Thomas Tanat ap Ieuan Lloyd fychan ap Ieuan Lloyd ap Dafydd Lloyd Barwniaid Abertanat ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan fychan ap Ieuan Gethin ap Madoc Kyffin, &c.

Mam Ann oedd Margred verch Roger Kinaston o Hordle ap Edward Kinaston ap Hnmphre Kinaston Wyllt ap Sir Roger Kinaston.

Mam Margred oedd Margred verch John Owen fychan o Llwydiarth.

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Mam Roger Kynaston oedd Margred verch Edward Lloyd o Llwyn y Maen ap Meredydd Lloyd.

Mam Thomas Tanat oedd Mary verch Thomas Williams ap Reinallt Williams o Wilaston o Flanse verch Robert Powel o Groes Oswallt ei mam hithau.

Mam Mary oedd Elizabeth verch John Price o Gogerddan.

Mam Thomas Tanat ap Ieuan Lloyd fychan oedd Elizabeth verch Roger Thorns o Sielfroch o Sian verch Sir Roger Kinaston ei mam hithe.

Mam Edward Moris oedd Elizabeth verch Edward Tanat o Drewylan ap Sieffre Tanat ap Ieuan Lloyd o Abertanat.

Mam Moris ap Morgan oedd Ann verch Howel ap David ap Sion ap Siankyn fychan ap Howel ap Ieuan o Fodfach ap Llewelyn ap Einion Barwn o Llwydiarth.

Mam Rys Tanat ap Thomas Tanat oedd Kattrin verch Matthew Goch o Drenewydd.

Mam Dafydd ap Sion ap Dafydd goch oedd Elen verch Humphre ap Dafydd ap Ieuan Lloyd o'r Collfryn.

Mam Sion ap Dafydd Goch oedd Ales verch Llew. ap Gruffydd ap Dafydd Gethin.

Mam Madoc fychan oedd Gwladys verch Madoc fychan yn dyfod allan o Ynyr Arglwydd Iâl.

Gwraig Iorwerth Arglwydd Mechain oedd Angharad verch ac etifeddes Owen fychan Arglwydd Mechain ap Owen ap Madoc ap Meredydd ap Bleddyn ap Cynfyn.

Mam Angharad oedd Gwladys verch Meredydd ap Owen ap Gruffydd ap Arglwydd Rys ap Gruffydd ap Rys ap Tewdwr.

LLAN St. FFRAID YN MECHAIN.

Howel ap Davydd ap John ap Jenkyn Vychan ap Hoel ap Ieuan o Fodfach ap Llewelyn ap Einion ap Celynyn.

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Plant Howel ap Dafydd oedd John ap Howel a Dafydd ap Howel ac Ann gwraig Morgan Dafydd.

Mam y rhain oedd Gwerfyl wen verch Llew. ap Ieuan ap Howel o Foelyrch o Sian verch Sion Edwards o'r Waen.

Plant Sion ap Howel ap Dafydd oedd Lewis ap Sion a briododd Ales verch Dafydd ap Sion Dafydd; Katrin gwraig Hugh Gruff. o Llanfyllin; ac Elinor mort. Mam y rhain oedd Lowri verch Dafydd ap Ieuan ap Thomas o Gwm Nantfyllon ap Einion ap Gruffydd ap Howel ap Madoc ap Heilin ap Gwyn ap Gruffydd ap Beli, &c.

Plant Lewis ap Sion o Ales uchod oedd Walter a Rhys; ac o ferched Elinor gwraig Edward Parry; Kattrin gwraig Sion Parry; Margred gwraig Richard Atkins; ac Elizabeth gwraig Salmon Burges.

Mam Ales verch Dafydd ap Sion ap Dafydd oedd Kattrin verch Robert Kyffin o Swine ap Sion ap Dafydd ap Gutyn ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan Gethin ap Madoc Kyffin.

Plant Dafydd ap Howel ap Dafydd oedd Sion, Humphre ag Owen: o ferched Ellen gwraig Michael Derwas ap Owen Derwas ag Elliw. Mam y plant hyn oedd Sian verch Sion Llwyd o'r Rhandir o Elen verch Lewis Lloyd o Foelfre ei mam hithe.

Plant Jenkin ap Howel ap Ieuan o Bodfach oedd John uchod a William ap Jenkin.

Plant John uchod oedd Dafydd uchod, Gruffydd Llwyd, a Lowri gwraig Dafydd ap William ap Meredydd o Lanerch yr Aur.—I. M.

(To be continued.)

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LLANDAFF CATHEDRAL: CHURCH GOODS.

We are indebted to Mr. R. W. Griffith for these valuable records of church goods, transcribed from the Rolls Court.

Land Revenue Records. [Removal of 1872.] Church Goods. Bundle 1393. File 178, No. 1. Extracts.

"The accompte of George Herbert[1] Rice Manscell[2] Knight Robert Gamege[3] ..... comyssyon' authorised by vertue of a Comyssion of o^r late sov'aign Lord Kinge Edward the ... for the sale of the churche goods w^th^in the Countie of Glam'gan by their ..... as here after followith made the viij^th^ day of December annis regnoru' Ph'i et Marie &c. tertio et quarto Retorned to the right worshipfulle Will'm Barnes Thomas Mildma ... & John Wisman Esquiers Comyssyon's appointed for the same ... . Will'm Herbert[4] Will'm Bassett[5] & Myles Mathewe[6]

[1] This was probably Sir George Herbert of Swansea, second son of Sir Richard Herbert of Ewias, knighted about 1570. He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Berkeley: secondly, Grace Bewring, widow of Geoffrey Newton, and had issue,—1, Matthew Herbert of Swansea; 2, William Herbert of Cogan Pill; 3, John Herbert, who married Lady Perry; and three daughters. (*Genealogies of Glamorgan.*)

[2] Sir Rice Mansell, Knt., son of Jenkin Mansell of Oxwich, purchased Margam Abbey from the Crown, and was Chamberlain of Chester. Sheriff of Glamorgan, 1541, 1553. (*Ibid.*) He lived at Cardiff Castle.

[3] Robert Gamage of Coyty, "who had a very celebrated law-plea with St. John of Bletsoe and Basset of Beaupré, coh. with him of Sir John and Sir Lawrence Berkerolles, and Agnes Turberville, for the possession of Coyty Castle." (*Ibid.*)

[4] William Herbert of St. Julian's, lessee of Newport Castle, 1578. A very learned man, especially in divinity. Author of an *Exposition of the Revelations.*

[5] William Bassett, of Beaupré, was son-in-law of Sir Rice Mansell, whose daughter Catherine he married. He was Sheriff of Glamorgan in 1558.

[6] Miles Matthew of Llandaff, son of Sir Christopher, was Sheriff in 1547. He married, as his second wife, Margaret, daughter of the above Robert Gamage.

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Esquiers Comyssyon's allotted to the hundreds of Kaerfully Llantrissent Denys powis & Kaerdif the said Will'm Herbert was appoynted to receave the money for the Churche Goods of the said foure hundreds and like wise appoynted to receve the plate that was to be receavyd by force of the forsaid Comyssyon | the said Will'm Bassett & Miles Mathewe beinge p'sent at the sale thereof | and also at the recevinge of the said plate according to the forsaid Comyssyon .....

"Item the sayd Will'm Herbert receavyd vii challice wth ther patents p'cell geilte weyinge lxxj ownc' | Will'm Bassett & Myles Mathewe beinge p'sent And also receavyd owt of the Cathedrall Churche of Llandaff one sencer of silver ffotted wth brasse weyinge xxv ownc' And one paxe of silver wth a cristall stone in hit weyinge viij ounc' & half a shippe of silver weyinge ix ownc' & a bell of silver gilte weyinge v ownc' & a half all w^{ch} plate amounteth to a hunderte xix ownc' And for that the said Will'm Herbert hadd not the sight of my Lords of the Prevey Counsaill is tres for the redelyverye of the same the said Will'm Herbert deteyneth the same plate in his custodye till suche tyme that the Comyshon's further pleasure be knowen

"It'm the said William Herbert receavyd one chesyble of tynsill belonging to the Church of Llandaff w^{ch} the said Will'm Herberte dothe yet deteyne for lake of sight of the Counsaill is forsaid tres

"George Herbertt	R. Manxell
Robert Gamage	Will'm Herbert
Myles Mathe	Will'm Bassett

"Churche Goods in Com' Glamorgan w^{t} the Counsells tres for the delivery of the plate to the parishe Churches the Indentures wherof remayn in a box."

Land Revenue Records. [Removal of 1872.] Church Goods. Bundle 1393. File 182, No. 1.

"Mr. John Broxholme[1] gentleman had the shryne of Seynt Tobya[2] in Landaf | the iij Seynts hedds[3] w^{t} theyr mytors on sylv' doble gylte

"It'm Doctor Smyth[4] now Archdeacon of Landaf & some

[1] Broxholm was Chancellor to Bishop Holgate (*infra*).

[2] St. Telianus or Teilo, the founder and patron Saint of the Cathedral.

[3] SS. Teilo, Dubritius, and Odoceus.

[4] John Smith, LL.D., Archdeacon in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's time. (Browne Willis, p. 81.)

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tyme Tresorer ther had all the rest of the Jewls plat & stuffs of the said Cathedral Church of Landaf

"It'm S^r John Gryffyth[1] Clerk now Tresorer ther was prevy to all the sayd spoyle don by Doctor Smyth forsayd

"[Indors^t] The plate & juells of Llandaf."

Land Revenue Records. [Removal of 1872.] Church Goods. Bundle 1393. File 180, No. 1.

"The sayde John Broxolme saythe that aboute the xxxij or xxxiii yeres of the raygn of our late sov'aign lorde kynge Henry theyght one Robart Holgate[2] then busshopp of Landaph & the Chapyter of the Cathedrall' Churche of Landaph were possessed of one Shryne called Sayntelyaves[3] Shyrne standinge in the sayd Cathedrall' Churche of Landaph as of theyr owne proper gooddes jewells & ornaments in the ryght of the same Churche & they beinge so possessed one Henry Morgan and John ap Ievan & other chan'ons resydencyaryez of the said Cathedrall Churche hearynge that the sayd late Kinge of famous memory had sent for dyvers shrynes w^ch then lately stode in the Cathedrall Churches as out of Lyncoln Cantarbury & dyvers other dyd pull down the sayd shryne & brake hyt in many peces & p'te of the same dyd convaye awaye & torned to their owne uses whereupon Thomas Baker beinge then Comyssary to the busshoppe of Landaph & remaynynge in the dioc' by his l'res

[1] John Griffith, LL.B., Dean of St. Asaph. By his will, proved February 3, 1559, he appointed "his body to be bury'd in the Cathedral of Salisbury, where, as A. Wood says, he was also beneficed." (Browne Willis, p. 85.)

[2] Robert Holgate, S.T.P., Master of the Order of Sempringham, and Prior of Walton, being an active man in promoting King Henry VIII's measures, was, in recompense thereof, promoted to this see, March 25, 1537, and had the royal assent, March 29 following. Having obtained leave of the King to hold his Priorship *in commendam*, he did so till the Dissolution, *anno* 1540, in which he showed himself very forward, insomuch that in the year 1544 he was promoted to the Archbishopric of York, which he held till Queen Mary's accession to the crown, who deprived him *anno* 1554, and also imprisoned him. He was released after eighteen months, and retired to Hemsworth, where he died before the end of 1556, as appears by the probate of his last will and testament on December 4th that year. (B. Willis, p. 63.) Three Grammar Schools, viz., York, Old Malton, and Hemsworth, and a hospital at Hemsworth (which was probably his birthplace), were founded by him.

[3] St. Teilo (*supra*).

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uttered the same thinge to the sayd late busshoppe And as I do remembr the sayd busshopp advertysed the Lord Cromwell therof by Doctor Bellyces and so the sayd Lord Cromwell dyrect his l're to the sayd late busshoppe therby wyllyng & com'andynge hym that he shulde send to the sayd Chapyter for the sayd shrine to be brought to London wch busshoppe delyv'd to me then beinge his Cha'ncelor in the said dyoc' of Landaph the sayd letter & wylled me aswell for the same as for his other affayres to be dyspatched to repayre to the sayd Cathedrall Churche and theyre to com'on wth the sayd Chapyter and bringe the sayd Shryne up to London wherupon as the busshops messenger & s'vaunt in thys behalf I com'oned wt the sayd Chapyter in the Chapyter house of the sayd Cathedrall Churche And forthwth upon the syght of the sayd letter the Chan'ons resydencyaryez making theyr Chapyter delyv'ed unto me about four or fyve hundreth ownces of gylted plate wch they sayd was theyr sayd & hole Shryne and for asmuche as I suspect a grett p'te of the sayd Shryne was convayed awaye and that I wold that they shuld fully knowe that I dyd nothinge but by the said busshoppes comondment I delyv'ed them a byll' testyfyenge the weyght by the nombr of the ownces & the sorte of kinde of the plate wch I had Rd and that I Rd the same to be delyv'ed to the sayd busshoppe and so brought the same plate by me receyvd from Llandaph & delyv'ed yt here to the sayd late busshoppe at London wch busshoppe afterward sold the same to one Rede a goldsmythe in Chepsyde and as to any other p'te of the plate of the sayd Churche the sayd John Broxolme sayth he nev' receyvyd any nor knoweth not what yt was nor what became of hit but that all the other plate of the sayd Churche remaynyd in the custodye of the sayd Henry Morgan wch afterward told me at London that he had delyv'ed it to the late Lord Cromwell to the use of the sayd late Kinge And afterward dysplesure envye & malyce growen bet'ween the sayd busshopp and the sayd Henry Morgan the same Henry compleyned to the sayd Lord Cromwell that the sayd late busshopp of Landaph had taken away the sayd Shryne nev'theles the sayd Lord Cromwell answered to the sr vaunts of the sayd late busshoppe that the same busshopp shulde endevor himself to s've truly the Kings Matye in the North p'tyes & shulde not be affrayed nor lettyd by such complaynts And afterward the sayd late busshopp gave & sent unto the said Cathedrall Churche a payre of organs & dyv's suyts of vestments as he sayd in recompence of the sayd Shryne And further the sayd John Broxolme sayth that the sayd Cathedrall' Church of Landaph revd was surrendred disolvyd or otherwyse com'e into the season or pos-

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sessyon of the sayd late Kinge Henry theight but that the same churche styll' remaynes in her ascencyatt' body polytyque & that Kinge Henry theight no^{r} no other Kinge no^{r} Quene of this realme were nev' seysed of the same Churche synce the tyme out of mynd of any estate of frehold no^{r} yet entytled to have the gooddes & catalls of the said churche |

"[Indors^{t}] The aunswere of Mr. Broxholme concernyng the Shrene of Landaff in Walls."

Land Revenue Records. [Removal of 1872.] Church Goods. Bundle 1393. File 181, No. 1.

"South Wales.—A Remembrance of the plate remayning in the Church of Landaf the tyme of the surrender and dissoluc' of the same and by whom it was from thence conveyed as Morice Mathewe of Landaf Esquier hath & doth declare in mann' and forme folowing viz.

"Furst oon Shryne of St. Tilliar of silver p'cell gilte of the coveringe in o^{r} Lady Chapell[1] of Landaf aforeseid

"Taken by John Braxholme and Baker.

"It'm xij Apostles of silver with the Trinitie

"It'm St. Elios hedde of sylver gylte an arme of the same Seynte gylte St. Dubrice hedde of silver & an arme of the seyd Seynte of silver And St. Odotyhe his hedde of silver and an arme of the seid St. Odithe of silv'

"It'm a crosse of golde abouyht half a foote of lenght

"It'm ij other crosses of silver a pixe and ij candelstyckes of silver

"It'm ij basons of silver, ij crewells of silver a paxe of silver a litle sacringe belle of silver and a shippe to carry Frankingsence of silver ij sencers of silver

"It'm xiij challesses of silver

"Taken by S^{r} Henry Morgan and brought to London to be delyv'ed to the Lorde Crumwell as he harde saye

"[Indors^{t}] Myles Mathe

"Sowth Wales

"Churche goods."

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[1] Note that the Shrine of St. Teilo was in the Ladye Chapel.

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Church Goods. Land Revenue Records, No. 678, m. 1.

"To the Righte Reverende Father in God Nicolas[1] Archebyshope of York Lord Chancellor of England

"Pleasithe it yo[r] Grace to be advertised that we the p'sons subscribyd being five of the com'ission's namid and appoyntid by the King and Quenes Ma[tes] most hon'able com'ission herein closed & to us by the righte rev'end father in God Stephen[2] late byshope of Winchester then Lord Chancellor of England addressyd for the hearing & exam'ing of the contents of the bill herein lekewise enclosyd and to the saide com'ission anexyd dyd according to o[r] bonde' diwtye dilegently travell in and abouts the hearing and exa'ing of the contents of the said bill cheffely by thothes of the p'sons vicars curattes p'ishe clerkes sextens chirchewardens & ij or more of thoneste & discretiste p'ishen's as well of the Cathedrall Chirche of Landaff as of ev'y other chirche w[th]in somyche of the same dioces as lyethe in the conte of Glamorgan ande their severall presentm'ts upon their othes herein have putte in writing leke as by the cedules hereinto anexyd may appere ande the same do transmitte ande sende unto yo[r] Grace Whom it may pleyse that suche farder order may be therin taken as shalbe for the furtherance and advancem[t] of Goddes service the true executing of their said Ma[tes] most hon'able and godly intente and procedings in religion & to the grete ease and reliffe of the pore inh'itants of the said sev'all p'ishes Written at Landaf foresaid the twelf day of May in the seconde & thirde yeres of the raigne of o[r] sov'aign lorde and lady Phelippe ande Mary by the Grace of God of England Spayne France Bothe Cicilly Jerusalem and Ireland King ande Quene defenders of the Faythe Archedukes of Austry dukes of

[1] Nicholas Heath succeeded Archbishop Holgate. He had been successively Bishop of Llandaff, Rochester, and Worcester. Of this last he was deprived by Edward VI for refusing to take the oath of supremacy; but was restored by Queen Mary, over whom he had much influence. He induced her to restore to the see of York the Ripon lordship and seven manors which had been alienated from it, as well as Southwell and five other manors in Nottinghamshire. On the accession of Elizabeth he retired to Cobham, in Surrey, where he had a small estate." (York, S.P.C.K., 331.)

[2] Stephen Gardiner, deprived in 1550.

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Burgunde Mellayn ande Brabande erles of Haspurgh Flanders and Tirolls

"George Mathew[1]	Robert Stralyng[3]
Morgan Mathew[2]	Roger Williams."

Church Goods. Land Revenue Records, No. 678, m. 2.

"Philippus et Maria Dei gra' Rex & Regina Angl' Franc' Neapolis Ierusalem & Hib'n' Fidei Defensores principes Hispaniar' & Cecilie Archiduces Austrie duces Mediolani Burgundie & Brabantie comites Haspugi Flandrie & Tirolis Dil'c'o & fideli suo Georgio Matho militi ac dil'c'is sibi Rowlando ap Morgan' Rob'to Stradleng Edwardo Stradlyng[4] armig'is Morgano Matho de Cardyf & Rog'o Williams gen'osis salt'm Sciatis q'd nos de fidelitab' & p'vidis circumspecc'o'ib' v'ris plenius confidentes assignavim' vos ac tenore p'senciu' dam' vob' quinq' quatuor trib' vel duob' v'r'm plenam potestatem & auctoritatem audiendi & examinandi quandam mat'iam in quadam petic'o'e hiis p'sentibus annex' content' & spificat' Et ideo vobis quinq' quatuor trib' vel duob' v'r'm mandam' q'd ad illos dies et loca quos ad hoc p'videritis partes in eadem petic'o'e sp'ificat' ac alios quoscumq' testes quos p' testificac'oe v'itatis mat'ie p'ac'e fore videritis evocand' coram vob' quinq' quatuor trib' vel duob' v'r'm evocetis ac ip'os testes & eor' queml' de & sup' mat'ia p'd'c'a sup' S'c'a Dei Evangelia diligent' examinetis examinac'o'esq' suas recipiatis & in scriptis redigatis Et sup' hoc auditisq' hincinde r'onib' ac aliis viis & modis quib' melius sciv'itis finalit' (si pot'itis) del'minetis et ideo vob' quinq' quatuor trib' vel duob' v'r'm mandam' q'd circa p'missa diligent' intendatis ac ea fac' & exequanimi cum eff'c'u T' nob' ip'is apud Westm' ix die Maii annis r' n' primo et s'c'ndo | | a Marten

"Tho. Marty."

Church Goods. Land Revenue Records, No. 678, m. 3.

"To the Right Reverende Father in Godd Stephen Byshope of Winchester Lorde Chauncello[r] of Englande.

"In moost humble wiese shewith yo[r] honorable Lordshipps orato[rs] the King and Quenes Ma[ties] faithfull and obedient sub-

[1] Sir George Mathew, of Radyr, Knt., M.P. for Glamorgan. Sheriff, 1545.

[2] There were persons of this name at Sweldon in Caerau, at Whitwell, and at St. Y Nill.

[3] Preb. of Llantwit. A branch of the Stradlings of St. Donat's.

[4] (Sir) Edward Stradling of St. Donat's. Sheriff in 1573, 1581, 1593. Knighted in 1575. A scholar, and the possessor of a fine library.

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jects of the Countie of Glamorgayne in the dioces of Landaff That wheareas in the latter daies of o^{r} late sov'aign Lord King Edward the Sixte a comission was directed to s'tayne gentillmen in that p'ties for the saile of churche goods | The said comissioners by colour of the same have deteigned in there hands and yet do deteyne the mooste p'te of the said goods without any accompt made therof to the said King Edwarde or to the Quenes Highnes or any restituc'on of the same to the parysshes notwithstanding that yt pleased yo^{r} good Lordship and others of the Quenes most honorable Counceill at the humble suete of yo^{r} said orato^{rs} to dyrect yo^{r} l'res for reformac'on therof And wheareas the goods plate and jewells and ornaments was worth two or thre thousand pounds by estimac'on And wheareas also in the same churche was allwaies xij cannons viij preestes iiij vicars and vj queresters wth a sexton by whome Godd was solemnly s'ved with two masses by note every daie to the great comfort of the inhabitants of thoese dioceeses The cannons resident there and there freends have not only spoyled conveyed and imbeslyd the said goods to there owne proper uses so narowly as they have not omytted to plucke up and sell the paving stones But also have withedrawen the proffites of the same churche w^{ch} went to the maintenaunce of Godds s'vice so that thereis but oonly two preestes now wthout either vicare or conduct and messe by note nor any song this thre or fower yeres skarsly oon low masse a daye and that not verye s'tayne For reformac'on wherof yt maye please yo^{r} good Lordship to direct the King and Quenes comission to som'e discrete gentilmen in that p'ties to inquyer of all and singuler the premisses and to certifie yo^{r} Lordship therof That theruppon' such order may be by yo^{r} wisedome taken in that behalf as the King and Quenes Highnes maye be aunswered as ap'etaignith and the rest restored to parrysshes and churches from whens the same was imbesoled and the said Cathedrall Churche restored to her former state to the hono^{r} and Glorye of Godd and great comfort of thole countrie who dayly thrust for the same And yo^{r} said orato^{rs} for the long contynuaunce of yo^{r} honorable estate shall dayely praye."

Church Goods. Land Revenue Records, No. 678, m. 6, Sche'ule 3. Extract. Hondred de Cardiff.

"Eccl'ia Cathedralis Landaven'.—Presenters Sir John Singer clerke p'ishe priste there Griffithe Thomas sexten Morgan Lewes Lewes ap Morgan John Goche and Roger David substanciall & honeste p'ishioners there who sayen upon their othes that Wil-

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li^am Herbert Willi^am Bassett and Miles Mathewe esquiers com'issioners in the later dayes of King Edward the Sixte emongeste others assigned did sytle in thexecuting therof the xvij^th day of Julye a^o Regine Marie p^rmo in the howse of Sir Rice Manscell Knighte w^thin the castell baylif of Cardif & then & there dyd take from the Cathedrall Chirche foreseyd upon pretence to make sales therof to thuse of the seyd late King Edward the Sixt these p'cells foloyng that is to sey on cope of clothe of gold wrought up'n grene

It'm ij copes of redde damaske w^th flowres and branches of gold p^ice	xx*s.*
It'm on cope of bliwe velet p^ice . . .	x*s.*
It'm ij copes of redde silke embrodryd w^th golde a cope of redde velet	iij*s.* iij*d.*
It'm one cope of redde silke brodryd w^th redde velet p^ice	v*s.*
It'm a cope of bliwe silke borderid abowte w^th clothe of golde p^ice	vj*s.* viij*d.*
It'm ij chesibles on of tessiwe thother of velet upon velet imbrodrid w^th golde . .	vij*s.*
In p^rmis on sencer of silver p'cell gilte w^th foure or five cheynes weying unces . . .	xxx*li.*
It'm a shippe of silver p'cell gilte for frankynsence of whate weighte they can not telle . .	
It'm a paxe of silver doble gilte weyng unces .	vij*li.*
It'm a sanct^o bell of silver doble gilte weyng unces	v*li.*

the w^che is co'tynually & kepte from the seyd Cathedrall Chirche & no parte therof as yette to the same chirche by any man' of menes restoryd Farder the p'senters foreseyd dothe p'sente upon their seyd othes that on Broxelm Chancellor to Byshope Robart ther byshope of Landaf & after wardes archebyshope of Yorke toke owte of the seyd Cathedrall Chirche of Landaf on shrine of silver doble gilt and that Mr. Harry Morgan clerke late canon resident of the sed chirche dyd take from the seyd chirche in the sayde byshope Robarts time thre heddes of silver w^th their miters of silver wherof on of the heddes was doble gilte and the armes of silver wherof on was doble gilte & the same dothe yette deteyne frome the seyde chirche Fardermore they sayen upon their seyd othes that all these p'cells of plate juells copes vestm^ts goods & ornaments werein the seyd Cathedrall Chirche of Landaf at suche time John Smithe doctor of the lawe now archedeacon there & late treasorer there at suche time as he was firste stallyd treasorer of the same & that

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p'ntly remaynithe in the seyd chirche no p'te nor p'cell therof but by whome it is imbesillyd or taken awey these p'senters cannot sey | In p^rmis xiij images of silver doble gilte | It'm on crosse of golde of xij ynches long | It'm eighte chaleces & on of them leyde abowte the fote w^th precius stones & whether the chalece were pure golde or not they cowlde not telle | It'm on other chalece doble gilte of silver that Mr. John ap Ieu^an gave w^th xc*s.* in mone | It'm ij basens of silver | It'm iiij criwets of silver | It'm a grete crosse of silver doble gilte w^th xij bells of silver doble gilte | It'm a lesser crosse of silver gilte | It'm a crosse of silver ungilte | It'm ij pixes of silver | It'm a grate pece of silver w^th a cover gilte | It'm a grete ryng of golde with a stone callyd the byshopes pontificall | It'm ij sensers of silver on doble gilte | It'm a masar gilte | It'm an image of o^r Ladye of brasse doble gilte | It'm a shippe of silver | It'm ij paxes of silver gilte | It'm Saynt Teloes boke[1] wherin is the hole knowlege of the Chirche w^th an image of brasse on the on' syde therof doble giltyd | It'm ij miters of silver thon leyde aboute w^th gold & stones | It'm girdles & bedes of silver gilte they knowe not howe many | It'm Seynt Teyloes shoes silver beyd with stones | It'm on' cope of clothe of golde w^th a hole siwte to the same | It'm a cope of clothe of tissue | It'm a cope of purple velet w^th a hole sute to the same | It'm ij copes of blacke velet w^th the hole siwtes to the same | It'm iij copes of white silke w^th thole siwtes beyng lynyd w^th sarcenet | It'm ij copes of Ray silke | It'm ij chesibles of grene velet | It'm ij fronts on' redde & thother white leyde abowte w^th a border of golde | It'm a pan'e a grete crocke a cawdron of brasse a lampe of brasse olde potts of brasse foure grette farres of iron a grote of iron that was aboute the shrine lx yardes of canvas that lay abowts the highe altare | It'm the iron of thre tonnes the thre iron barres wherof on' made faste the gret dore vij barres of iron that was abowte the highe aultare | It'm ij grete standers of brasse standing before the highe altare | More they do p'sente that S^r John Griffithe Clerke nowe treasorer of the seyd Cathedrall Chirche oghte to fynd & menteyn in the said chirche these things folowing & the same hathe clene w^thdrawen & kepithe from the same chirche that is to say a lampe burni'g before the sacrament alweys at service time & ij tapers upon the high altare & ij standerts ev'y inferi' duplex and foure tapers ev'y principall &

[1] This is the famous *Liber Landavensis*, now in the possession of Mr. P. Bryan Davies-Cooke at Owston, Yorkshire. A full account of the MS. and its later fortunes, by the Rev. A. W. Haddan, is given in 3rd Series, vol. xiv, p. 311.

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magis duplex and ropes for sixe bells and that there lackithe of thaccustomyd mi'isters in the quere sixe mi'isters and theire wages nowe co'vertyd in to sup'fluus fr'es given to newe devised officers as a stiward & thre auditors wcche never before recevyd any suche fees owte of the seyd chirche And more they sayen that wheras heretofore was accustomyd to be hadde in the seyd chirche thre masses that is to sey morowe masse our Lady masse & highe and ev'y Sonday & festivall day five or sixe masses and that there is now scante on' masse a day and that there lackithe in the seyd chirche missalls antiphoner boks processionalls bokes to redde the legens & a grayle so that God can not be there servyd for lacke of bokes and that there lackithe on' to kepe the organs | and that there is in the said Cathedrall Chirche but ij prists to serve the parishes & that whiles is there never a on' to execute in the quere moreover the seyd p'senters sayen upon their othes that the canons hathe lette owte the moste parte of the fermes of the seyd chirche to their frinds & hath demynished the rents of the seyd chirche & that there was no mi'isters that recevyd wages in the seyd chirche all the time of thenglishe service butt fowre & the sexten and there is yette in the seyd chirche three altares unmade and that there be two of the bells broken & decayde and that the vicars choralls can not be payde of their wages quarterly as they were wont to be and that there is no stranger that will or can there abyde because they are so ill payde | and that thaforeseyd Mr. Broxolm toke awey a bell & chalece from the chapell of Eley belonging to the seyd Cathedrall Chirche.

"George Mathew Robert Stradling
Morgan Mathew Roger Williams."

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Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCHÆOLOGIA CAMBRENSIS.

NEATH ABBEY.

SIR,—I venture to offer a few suggestions for the elucidation of the doubtful words which occur in the charters referred to *ante*, p. 96. As the charters cannot be referred to, we must be content with the words as printed, making due allowance for the vicious orthography in the middle age MSS., arising from words being disfigured by the change, addition, or omission of one or more letters, the abbreviations, and the mistakes which arose from the ignorance or inadvertence of the scribe or transcriber. Thus in the word "Stevenfre" the letter "v" would be written "u", and might be read by a transcriber of a word which he did not understand as "n". Turning to Spelman's *Glossary*, I find "steura", signifying a tribute or exaction, a word which might have been well used as regards a mill in connection with "fre"; another reading may be "stenenfre" (*stenen*, A.S., a stone), or free of charge for grinding.

"Stemnifreoch" is probably the same word as "stevenfre". "Colfreoch" can only be read as "tolfreoch", tollfree, for it is a recognised fact that in the MSS. of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries the letters "c" and "t" are generally confounded.

I remain, yours, R. W. B.

LAND-MEASURES IN WALES AND ON THE BORDERS.

SIR,—I am engaged in an investigation into the ancient land-measures of Wales, and am very anxious to obtain evidence as to the various acres, differing in area from the imperial acre, which were formerly in use in the Principality and its borders. In many parts of Wales traditional or customary acres of this kind (as well as other distinctive land-measures) are still either used or remembered, and it is of these that I desire to get trustworthy and exact information. The land-measures described in the ancient Welsh laws are already known to me, as well as the definitions given in the dictionaries of such names as "erw", "cyfar", "acre", "ystanc", "paladr", and the like. What I want is precise information as to the area of the various customary acres and *other land-measures* still actually used, or known to have been formerly used, in Wales and the border counties of England, the names by which they are

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known, and the places in which they are employed. Particulars already obtained have yielded on comparison a great deal of unexpected information, of which I cannot in this letter give an account. Other curious historical results seem likely to emerge. I have hitherto been able to get no returns from Pembrokeshire, Carmarthenshire, Cardiganshire, Monmouthshire, Gloucestershire, or the Vale of Clwyd, and fuller information is wanted from other districts. Any member of the Society who will help me by forwarding to the undergiven address such information as I am now seeking will lay me under a great obligation.

ALFRED NEOBARD PALMER.

Chester Street, Wrexham.

Miscellaneous Notices.

THE DEATH OF PRINCE LLEWELYN.[1]—To Maud Lungespeye. Dec. 1282:—

"Frere Ian, par la suffraunce Deu erceveske de Canterbire, primat de tut Engleterre, a dame de graunt valur Mahaud Lungespeye, saluz e la beneycun Jesu Christ. Ma dame, votre preyere sa acorde bin a piete e reysun. Mes sachez ke Lewelyn, qui esteyt prince de Gales, ne poet estre asouz se il ne mustra signe de repentaunce en sa mort de sey amender e lesser ses folies. Dunt si ceo est certeyne chose, qe il fust repentant en sa mort, e aparayllez taunt cume en luy esteyt de fere la asey a Seynt Eglyse, et sce seyt prove devaunt nus, nus ly frums ce ke dreyt serra enter ce, kar autrement saunz tort fere ne puet estre asouz. Dunt nus luums ke vus e ses autres amys travayllez enter co, ke aucuns de ceus ke furent a sa mort veygnent par tens devaunt nus a mustrer les signes avaunt diz, kar en autre maniere ni purrums riens fere."

Translation.—Friar John, by the permission of God, Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, to the lady of great worth, Maud Langespeye, greeting, and the blessing of Jesus Christ. My Lady, your prayer agrees with pity and reason. But know that Llewellyn, who was Prince of Wales, cannot be absolved unless he showed signs of repentance at his death, to amend and leave his follies. Therefore, if this is certain, that he was repentant at his death, and ready, as far as was in his power, to make amends to Holy Church, and this is proved before us, we will do what is right about it; for otherwise, without doing wrong, he cannot be absolved. Therefore we approve that you and his other friends should labour about this, that some of those who were at his death should

[1] Extracts from Archbishop Peckham's letters. Edited by C. T. Martin, Esq., B.A., F.S.A., in the Record publications.

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come in time before us, and show the signs aforesaid; for in any other manner we can do nothing.

To Edward I. 17 Dec. 1282:—

"Domino Regi,—A tre chir seynur Edward Deu grace rey d Engleterre, seynur d Irlande, duc d Aquitaigne, frere Ian par la suffraunce Deu erceveske de Canterbire primat de tut Engleterre, saluz en graunt reverence. Sire, sachez ke ceus ke furent a la mort Lewelin truverent au plus prive lu de sun cors menue choses ke nus avoms veues; entre les autres choses ili ont une lettre de guisee par faus nuns de traysun. E pur co ke vus seyez garni, nus enveyum le transerit de la lettre a le eveske de Ba, e la lettre meymes tient Eadmund de Mortemer e le prive seel Lewelin e ces choses vus purrez aver a votre pleysir, e co vus maundum pur vus garnir, e nun pas pur ce ke nul en seyt greve, e vus priums ke nul ne sente mort ne mahayn pur nostre maundement e ke sce ke nus vus maundums seyt secre. Ovekes co, sire, sachez ke dame Mahaud Lungespeye nus pria par lettres ke nus voissums asoudre Lewelin, ke il peust estre enseveli en lu dedie, e nus li maundames ke nus ne frums riens si len ne poet prover ke il mustra sygne de verraye repentance avaunt sa mort. E si me dist Edmund de Mortemer ke il aveyt entendu par ses valles ke furent a la mort, ke il avet demaunde le prestre devaunt sa mort, mes saunz dreyte certeynete nus nenfrums riens. Oveke co sachez ke le jur meynes ke il fu ocis, un muygne blaunc li chaunta messe, e mi sire Roger de Mortemer ad le vestemens. Oveke co, Sire, nus vus requerrums ke piete vus prenge de clers, ke vus ne suffrez pas ke len les ocie ne ke len lur face man de cors. E sachez, Sire, Dieus vus defende de mal, si vus ne le desturbez a vostre poer, vus cheez en sentence, kar suffrir co ke len peut desturber vaut consentement. E pur co, Sire, vus priums ke il vus pleyse ke li clerc qui sunt en Snaudone sen puissent issir e querelur mieuz ove leur biens en Fraunce ou ayllurs, kar pur co ke nus creums ke Snaudone serra vostre, se il avient ke en cunqueraunt on apres, len face mal as clers, Dieus le rettera a vus, e vostre bon renun en serra blesmi e nus enserrums tenus pur lasches. E de ces choses, Sire, se il vus plest, maundet nus vostre pleysir, kar nus imettrum le cunseyl ke nus purrums on par aler la on par autre voye. E sachez, Sire, ke si vus ne fetes nostre priere, vus nus mettrez en tristur, dunt nus nistrum ja en ceste vie mortale. Sire, Dieus gard vus e kaunt a vus apent. Ceste lettre fu escrite a Penbrugge, le Ieodi apres la Seynte Lucie."

Translation.—To my Lord the King. To his very dear Lord Edward, by the grace of God King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Aquitaine, Friar John, by the permission of God, Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, greeting in great reverence. Sire, Know that those who were at the death of Llewellyn found, in the most secret part of his body, some small things which we have seen. Among the other things, there was a treasonable letter, disguised by false names. And that you may be

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warned, we send a copy of the letter to the Bishop of Bath, and the letter itself Edmund de Mortemer has, with Llewellyn's privy seal, and these things you may have at your pleasure. And this we send to warn you, and not that any one should be troubled for it. And we pray you that no one may suffer death or mutilation in consequence of our information, and that what we send you may be secret. Besides this, sire, know that Lady Maud Langespye prayed us by letter to absolve Llewellyn, that he might be buried in consecrated ground, and we sent word to her that we would do nothing if it could not be proved that he showed signs of true repentance before his death. And Edmund de Mortemer said to me that he had heard from his servants, who were at the death, that he asked for the priest before his death; but without sure certainty we will do nothing. Besides this, sire, know that the very day that he was killed a white monk sang mass to him, and my Lord Roger de Mortemer has the vestments. Besides this, sire, we request you to take pity on clerks, that you will suffer no one to kill them, nor do them bodily injury. And know, sire, God protect you from evil, if you do not prevent it to your power, you fall into the sentence, for to suffer what one can prevent is the same as consent. And therefore, sire, we pray you that it may please you that the clerks who are in Snowdon may go thence and seek[1] better things with their property in France or elsewhere. For because we believe that Snowdon will be yours, if it happen that in conquering or afterwards harm is done to clerks, God will accuse you of it, and your good renown will be blemished, and we shall be considered a coward. And of these things, sire, if it please you, send us your pleasure, for we will give thereto what counsel we can, either by going thither or some other way. And know, sire, if you do not fulfil our prayer, you will put us in sadness, which we shall never leave in this mortal life. Sire, God keep you, and all that belongs to you.

This letter was written at Pembridge, Thursday after St. Lucy's day.

Chained Books in Wales.—We shall be glad of information upon this subject, as it bears upon the period when books were rare and costly, and the readers few and far between. They form a connecting link between the MS. and the printing-press. We only know of three such books, but there may be many others. 1. Kerry Church, in Montgomeryshire, has a copy of the *Welsh Bible*. 2. Hanmer Church, Flintshire, a copy of *Jewell's Apology*, printed by John Norton, London, 1611, and of Fox's *Book of Martyrs*, in 3 vols., printed at London, 1632. 3. Llanfyllin Church, Montgomeryshire, a copy of the folio edition of the *Whole Duty of Man*, 1687. On the fly-leaf is the following inscription: "This piouse and worthy piece was bestowed by Arthur Weaver,[2]

[1] *Quereler*, to dispute, but is perhaps an error for *querer*.

[2] Mr. Arthur Weaver, of Morvil, was connected with this county through the Blayneys of Gregynog. Mr. John Blayney, a zealous loyalist, borrowed

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the elder, of Morvel, in the county of Salop, Esq., upon the church wardens, of the gift of Llanvilling, in the county of Montgomery, and their successors, to be by them placed upon a desk or some convenient place in the church, that such as will may read it; and if any neighbouring minister or any person of quality shall desire the loane of it, the churchwardens, with the consent of the minister, may lend it for the space of six months, taking a Bond of Five Pounds from him, with one sufficient security, that it shall be restored safe and unblemished within the sayed six months; or, if it be blemished, the like new book instead of it, or the penalty of the Bond to be received, and another similar Book to be bought in lieu thereof." And on the other side is given the form of bond to be entered into by the borrower.

£100 of Mr. Weaver; and the great-grandson of the former subsequently married the granddaughter of the latter, and her great-niece married Henry, eighth Viscount Tracy, and their daughter married Charles Hanbury, first Lord Sudeley.

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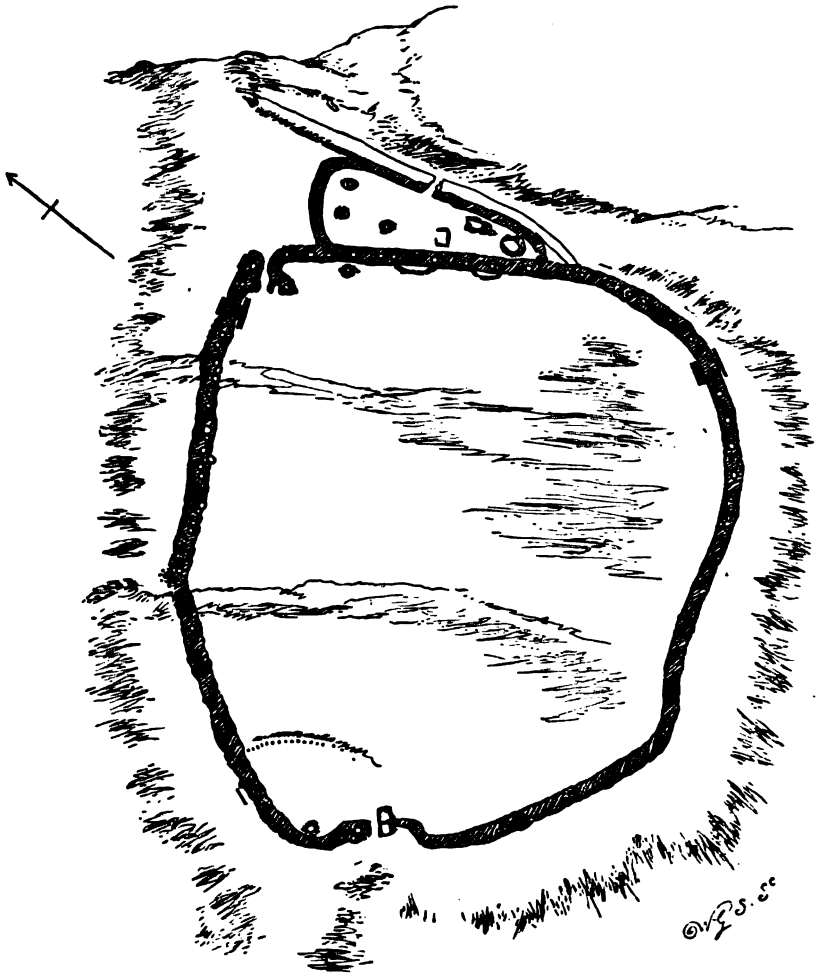

CAER DREWYN, NEAR CORWEN.

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Archaeologia Cambrensis.

FIFTH SERIES.—VOL. IV, NO. XVI.

OCTOBER 1887.

COMPOUND WALLS IN NORTH WALES:

CAER DREWYN, PEN Y GAER, CRAIG Y DDINAS, AND TRE 'R CEIRI.

CAER DREWYN.

It will be remembered by members of our Association that during their stay at Bala, in the autumn of 1884, circumstances prevented their visiting the ruins of Caer Drewyn as at first proposed. In the summer following, under a feeling of regret that this curious old Caer (one of the oldest we possess) should remain in seeming neglect, I obtained the kind permission of the Hon. C. H. Wynne of Rhûg, the owner of the property, to make a few tentative clearances along its wall, with the object of ascertaining whether in structure it is compound or otherwise. The small and imperfect results of this very limited inquiry are here placed before the reader.

Caer Drewyn is easy of access from Corwen, the ascent to the ruin being short and pleasant, overlooking the Dee where it winds brightly between picturesque hills, and after gliding past tree and green meadow at the foot of the Drewyn hill, takes its downward course to Llangollen beneath overhanging woods and rocks.

The gray wall of the fortress, when first seen,

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appears to be nothing better than a mound of stones thrown together without order or method, its long circuit around the space enclosed alone indicating its real character. When this unpromising heap is more closely examined, and its loose surface-rubble has been carefully removed, we find underneath the remains of a rampart from 15 to 20 ft. across, and well faced on both sides. In many respects Caer Drewyn may be classed with Carn Gôch, Caermarthenshire. Like the latter stronghold, it rests on the summit of a broad-surfaced hill, selected apparently with the special object of enclosing a large area. The spaces walled-in are in each instance remarkable for the absence of hut-ruins, excepting in a few places near to their ramparts. At their eastern and western ends are wide gateways, and the upper faces of their respective walls are similarly pitted here and there with circular and oblong hollows, representing, it is supposed, the remains of apartments of some kind.

Its fern-grown interior was measured by step only, and the dimensions thus obtained are not to be regarded as accurate. According to this mode of computing, it is 248 paces long from its western to its north-eastern gateway, and 195 paces across in its widest part from north to south. It thus appears to measure in width as much as Carn Gôch ; but that great work surpasses it in length by 418 yards, its extent, as given in the *Archæologia Cambrensis,* 3rd Series, vol. vi, p. 102, being 666 yards.

The western rampart of Caer Drewyn is much reduced, and has evidently served the neighbourhood as a convenient quarry whence stones for the construction of farm-buildings and mountain-enclosures were easily obtained. The lower gateway in this western wall is distinctly formed, and shows the stony remains of its return-defences curving to meet each other as they recede inwards, with the object, no doubt, of narrowing the passage, and of commanding the approach in front. These returns leave a space of 19 ft. from point to

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point. For the purpose of further straitening the gateway, we find within the narrowest part of it, to the right, the foundation-stones of two squarish huts, measuring respectively 12 ft. by 8½ ft., and 11 ft. by 8 ft.; and on the opposite side, to the left, the remains of two circular ones, which together nearly blocked up the passage, leaving for admission a width of not more than 4 or 5 ft. These lodges, I think, did not form a part of the original design. On the inner side of the left return are the ruins of another circular hut, conveniently situated for those who had to watch the gateway.

The other entrance is at the upper end of the enclosure, and passes through its eastern vallum just where it meets the northern, and with it forms an angle. This was one of importance, as appears by the massive ruins on each side, and the care taken in the arrangement of flanking walls and lodges within it. In front the ground slopes gradually away to a neck of land connecting the fortified part of the hill with a higher ascent towards the east. This connecting ground between the two hills serves as a natural causeway leading up to the camp, which all had to traverse when entering from the north or east.

South of this gateway, and extending along the eastern wall, on the outside, there is a smaller enclosure, as shown in the plan, containing a few hut-remains snugly situated, where possibly a chieftain may have resided; one of the dwellings, with an interior diameter of 23 ft., being considerably larger and better placed than the others. This outwork is 16 yards south of the gateway, for the defence of which, in a flanking position, it is conveniently situated, but does not appear to have been made with this object. It might rather have been selected on account of its sheltered position under the great rampart of the Caer. It is 72 paces long by a mid-width of 22 paces.

East of it there is a broad trench, 12 ft. deep, which, commencing at the outer front of the large enclosure,

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and running outside of the smaller one, is continued 58 paces further on to the neck of land mentioned above, where it abruptly terminates. This trench, seemingly an after-thought, adds materially to the security of the entrance by protecting its front, and by narrowing the pathway leading up to it. Pennant says of the trench, "it seems part of an unfinished addition to the whole"; a remark, the accuracy of which is fully established by a small clearance at the southern end of the lesser fortification, and still open, where it is shown that the contents of the trench have been thrown up to a preconstructed rampart. The principal vallum of the Caer, like others of its class, shows no traces of an outer collateral trench.

In a central part of this north-eastern gateway we had the upper loose stones removed on each side, with the object of bringing to view its masonry, and of ascertaining its width. At this point it measured, from wall to wall, 18 ft., a width which became gradually reduced to 10 and 11 ft. as we advanced inwards. On the northern side of this entrance, the thickness of stonework, from its outer to its inner face, is 25 ft., which seems to have been pitted or chambered; and the height of the whole mass of wall, with its displaced stones, is 12 ft. on the outside. A tape passed from the outer limit of the passage to its inner extremity of flanking walls and huts gave an extent of 90 ft.

We next commenced a search on the northern and outer side of this gateway, and cleared its facing in two places. The first bit uncovered brought to view good uncemented work with well placed stones, the interior of the wall being filled with dry rubble. A short distance further, towards the west, 18 ft. of the same wall was cleared to the depth of 4 ft.; and here we noticed a similar style of construction, but met with no indications of terracing.

Discontinuing our search on its outer front, we tried its interior, commencing immediately below the point where the flanking works of the gateway terminate.

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Here about 60 ft. of the rampart's length was cleared, and it soon became evident that this part of the fortification is compound, consisting of two or more lines of masonry contiguously built. The present height of the terrace next to the enclosure is 3 ft. Measured across its top, its thickness varies from 4 to 5 ft., the lines being very irregular. The second wall, as seen at the back of the first, ascends 2 ft. higher; and its upper face has much the appearance of having supported another step or terrace, 4 or 4½ feet wide. This appears from the fact that at a distance of about 4½ ft. from the edge of the second step there is a continuous line of stones closely and methodically arranged along its upper face, and perceptibly higher than the rest of the building, whilst beyond and parallel with it, at a distance, in some places of 3 feet, and in others of 4 ft., there is another prominent arrangement of stones. These courses combined seem to mark in outline a third step based on the broad surface of the main structure, their continuation downward as the faces of a distinct wall being doubtful. On the further side of this supposed third step there is the usual width of 5 ft.[1] or more for the continuation upwards of the outer part of the wall to form a parapet.

The height and thickness of this northern rampart near to the gate, and its continuation in similar strength along the eastern front of the camp, imply that this was the weakest point of the position, and that it was from the north-east its defences were most easily approached and assailed. On its other three sides an attacking force would have had to breast a steep ascent under the missiles of the defenders.

We then moved to the opposite side of the area, and effected a small clearance at the south-eastern curve of the rampart, where it bends round towards the south-west. Here we were fortunate in meeting with an excellent specimen of a double wall, each face being fairly built, and perfectly distinct. A length of several

[1] The parapet at Tre 'r Ceiri is 5 ft. thick.

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yards of the lowest step was uncovered, and its present height was ascertained to be 3 ft., with a width at top of 5 ft. Beyond and above this first terrace, the main wall attains the height of 3 additional feet, from the upper edge of which, across the ruin to its exterior limit, is a width of 15 ft. It hence appears that the thickness of the combined walls at this point is 20 ft. or thereabout. The upper face of this 15 ft. of stonework may have been topped by a third terrace with an outer parapet.

The purpose for which these several lines of masonry were constructed, and to what height they were raised, has not been ascertained. If intended as buttresses, which seems probable, they certainly would have added materially to the stability of walls of loose rubble kept in position simply by rude facings put together without cement. In this instance the addition is found on the inner side of the vallum, and not on the one nearest to the declivity; to account for which we may suppose that in giving the outer face of the rampart a suitable batter, the builders were neglectful of the interior, and allowed it to overhang.

If designed as means of ascent to the parapet, their width of 5 ft. seems to imply a further object; such, for instance, as standing space for a supporting party ready to step into the places of their disabled comrades in front, or to relieve them when required.

Mr. W. F. Wakeman,[1] in his paper on the antiquities of Inis Murray, Ireland, describes its Cashel wall as having on its interior face stepped inclines leading upwards from the ground, which he says "led to the summit of the wall, where there was, no doubt, anciently a parapet or breastwork of some kind." He further adds that "this arrangement forms a striking feature in the grand military fortresses of Aran, as in Dun Aengus and Dun Connor, in Staig Fort, Kerry; in Caher Gall, Galway; and elsewhere."

[1] *Journal of the Royal Hist. and Arch. Assoc. of Ireland*, vol. vii, 4th Series, p. 200.

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The inner terrace of Caer Drewyn is in position the same as the stepped wall at Inis Murray; but the latter seems to differ in not being continuous. It is broken at even distances into triangularly-formed blocks of masonry describing in outline a sort of zigzag on the inner face of the rampart. Up the inclines on each side of these triangular bits of stonework the steps ascend in a direction parallel with the main defence.

Some means of ascent there must have been at Caer Drewyn; but in its present low and ruined condition it is difficult to imagine it was ever furnished with flights of steps similar to those at Inis Murray. We cannot foresee, however, what a careful clearance might bring to view.

Along the top of the Caer Drewyn wall, where least disturbed, are, as already mentioned, a number of circular pits and hollows at irregular distances, somewhat broken in outline and thrown out of shape by the falling in of masonry. These have been regarded as the ruins of chambers, such as are now partly seen and partly lost to view in the dilapidated and greatly mutilated wall of Carn Pentyrch, Carnarvonshire. Pennant, in his *Notice of Caer Drewyn*, thus writes of it: "in the thickness of the wall are evident remains of apartments." On its interior side, and especially along the line of its northern rampart, are remains of what certainly appear to have been small chambers, sometimes projecting from its face, and at others inserted deeply in its masonry. They are found similarly situated in several of our hill-forts, and are met with along the Carn Gôch vallum of nearly a mile in extent. Besides the advantage of shelter thus obtained, their occupants would have been conveniently distributed along the defences to man them when required and to act as sentinels.

These cells at Caer Drewyn appear to have been of two kinds. Besides its larger chamber-like hollows, into which men might have crept for temporary shelter, there are smaller ones designed for some purpose unknown.

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About midway up the ascent from the western to the north-eastern gateway are remains of four of these smaller pits in line, not occupying a central position in the rampart, but situated rather nearer to its outer or northern face. The one nearest to the west, and first noticed, retained a good part of its interior stonework. The second was more perfect, and presented a complete circle of inner facing to a depth of 2 feet, its further descent being concealed by fallen rubble. The diameter of this was from 3 to 3½ feet. The third, although similar to the preceding in size and construction, was considerably more dilapidated; and the fourth was so nearly effaced by rubble within and on its surface that if not seen in connection with others it might have been passed unobserved. The mode of entering these pits, and their original use, will probably remain unknown until clearances have been made to their foundations.[1]

Mr. Wakeman, in his paper noticed above, states that the main wall of the Inis Murray Cashel, varying in thickness from 7 to 15 feet, contains several chambers, for what purpose intended he was unable to say. He gives the measurements of a few. "One was 7 ft. 6 in. in length, by 5 ft. in breadth, and 4 in height. Near to it is a second chamber, about 5 ft. square, and 4 in height, lighted by windows looking outward. This aperture is but 18 in. in height, by 2 ft. in breadth." Another small room in the thickness of the wall is noticed, "used at present as a receptacle of such of the natives as die on the island. A fourth chamber of the same kind, oval in form, and entered by a small square-headed doorway, occurs immediately above." These examples of mural apartments are introduced here merely to show the general smallness of their size, and to note the fact that they are met with in the Irish cashel as well as in the Welsh caer.

[1] Owing to their small size, and the shattered state of the ruin, they are not found without a degree of search.

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There is one striking difference between the interior arrangements of the Caer Drewyn and Carn Gôch class of retreats and those of the Tre 'r Ceiri and Braich y Ddinas type. In the latter the areas enclosed are occupied principally by habitations, whilst in the former there is a large space where huts do not appear. The larger interiors of these were doubtless intended for the reception of the outlying population, with their herds and flocks, in times of threatened invasion. Here, as Pennant observed, "they placed their women, their children, and cattle, under strong garrison; or perhaps a whole clan or nation might withdraw into them till the retreat of the enemy, who could never subsist long in a country where all the provisions were in this manner secured." Broad-crested hills were probably fortified with this very object, the live stock of the natives being to them the most valuable of their possessions. The interiors of Braich y Ddinas and Tre 'r Ceiri had not space for such purposes, but outside of their walls there probably were protected pinfolds for their confinement and security. At the back of Braich y Ddinas—its northern gateway leading down to it—there is a flattish extent of heathy ground, dotted with a few hut-remains, which in extreme cases might have been so used. It was beyond the reach of an invader until the hill-top was gained and the town captured. Under the walls of Tre 'r Ceiri there was ample space for protected enclosures.

In his description of Caer Drewyn, Pennant proceeds to say: "This post is but one of the chain which begins at Diserth and is continued along the Clwydian hills into the mountain of Yale; one on Moel y Gaer, and another on Moel Forfydd; and Bryn Eglwys Church seems to have been placed in the area of a third." He appears here to have disregarded the difference in style of the Clwydian trenches as compared with the stone-built rampart of Caer Drewyn, a difference which probably assigns them to different

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periods and to different races. It is, however, true that in the earliest days of Caer Drewyn there may have been on the Moel Famma range, as in other parts of Wales, fortified retreats surrounded by walls from 4 to 6 or 8 feet thick, and Moel y Gaer is especially likely to have been so occupied. Within its present trenches are a few faint traces of early hut-circles, which, if ever defended by an outer wall, it has probably disappeared under the agger. I have been led to think so by the fact that Mr. W. Wynne Ffoulkes, in his *Castra Clwydiana*,[1] mentions something of the kind. At Moel y Gaer he found by excavation, "in the centre of its innermost agger, a quantity of stones roughly laid together, forming a sort of wall which is carried down to the foundation." His description is illustrated by a drawing of the stone-work.

I failed to discover at Drewyn any of those remarkable sally-ports or posterns which occur so frequently in the Carn Gôch rampart, and enhance its interest. In the description of the latter in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* no mention is made of the size of these passages. I venture, therefore, to introduce here the dimensions of one in its southern wall, as nearly as its extent could be ascertained. Unfortunately it so happens "that many large flat stones forming the coverings or the sides of passages leading through its walls are known to have been removed by the neighbouring farmers; and indeed the whole line of wall has served to construct houses and walls all over the adjacent district."[2]

Four of these posterns were noticed, with traces of others. On the eastern side of the one selected for measurement there are three stones in line across the rampart. The innermost and the largest measures 6 feet by 5 feet, and stands on edge, its smaller measure of 5 feet representing the height of the postern. The

[1] *Archæologia Cambrensis*, New Series, vol. i, p. 177.
[2] *Archæologia Cambrensis*, Third Series, vol. vi, p. 99.

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second or middle stone is irregular in form, but attains the height of 5 feet. The size of the third is 5 feet by 4 feet. Parallel with these, on the opposite side, are three stones on edge, or in a standing position, and in line. These are all that remain of the side supporters of the passage, the others, with their covers, having been taken away. The commencement of its southern entrance is somewhat obscured by masses of fallen *débris*, but its limit is probably marked by the outermost of the remaining slabs, which would make this postern's length to be from 15 to 16 feet, its width 3 feet, and, judging by the height of the side stones, it measured from floor to roof about 5 feet.

It has one peculiarity which remains to be noticed. At its interior end, and occupying a central position within the passage, stands a massive unhewn stone pillar, about 5 feet above the present level of the ground, from 12 to 13 inches square, and 13 inches apart from the nearest jamb. The object of its position is not exactly apparent, but the intention may have been to block up this inlet entirely in emergent cases by the addition of other stones now missing, or otherwise to straiten it and make it more defensible. Between it and the large side slab mentioned above, which forms its eastern jamb, there is an opening 5 feet high and 13 inches wide, through which a man of moderate size might edge his person with ease, as I proved by experiment on the spot. On its other or western side, the space between the pillar and the nearest stone is 12 inches, thus completing, with the pillar and other opening, the average width of the passage, which is 3 feet. This stone, however, is not large, and the wall at its back is a good deal broken and effaced, affording no positive evidence that the aperture on this side of the pillar was straitened equally with the other; if it was, the design would have been obvious. Through these side apertures at the entrance the garrison could have gone and returned without difficulty, whilst a hostile party in

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pursuit, or in the act of passing through, would have been for the moment at the mercy of the defenders. It might likewise have served to prevent the straying of cattle out of the enclosure, for which purpose it was well contrived. In the northern wall a similar arrangement may be observed, made with smaller materials. In the centre of a passage-entrance is a stone fixed on edge, with an aperture on each side, one of which measured 2 feet across, and the other 1 foot 8 inches across. "In the valley on the south side of this fortress, rocks and stones lie about in the greatest confusion; but there can be made out amongst them numerous remains of enclosures of no great size, and of small circular habitations, which may mark the site of a British village or settlement."[1] In a north-westerly direction there is likewise the lower camp or outpost of inferior strength. It was for the convenience of the dwellers in these exterior habitations, I am inclined to think, the passages were contrived, enabling them to reach the interior of the camp by a short and direct path through its side walls, without the necessity of a circuitous course to its main entrances, often, no doubt, barricaded. On its northern side may be seen a passage so oblique in its direction through the rampart as to seem unaccountable, until it is noticed that it inclines more than otherwise towards the entrance of the lower camp, and that the pathway leading towards it from this postern is the shortest and best.

PEN Y GAER.

An English antiquary, in his description of "Worlebury, an Ancient Stronghold in the County of Somerset", expresses himself as having received with considerable hesitation my former statement, that at Pen y Gaer, Llanaelhaiarn, Carnarvonshire, there is a compound rampart. The ruin was twice visited by me last autumn, and I can safely affirm that the double

[1] *Arch. Camb.*, Third Series, vol. vi, p. 98.

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construction of its wall is unmistakable, and in fact clearer and more distinct than anything of the kind at Worlebury, where, I regret to say, a change has taken place within the last ten years. Its north-eastern terrace, then so strikingly conspicuous, has disappeared under a thick coating of rubble. Even the author's own discoveries, arrived at, we may suppose, after much patient search and labour, are not visible. For some reason unknown, and disappointing to the visitor, they have again been put out of sight, and covered over.

Situated on its conical hill, and protected on all sides by walls and steep declivities, down which stones might have been hurled with deadly effect, Pen y Gaer was strong in position, and not easily assailed. Its small pear-shaped interior, with its narrower end towards the south, measures about 110 paces in length by 60 paces in its widest part, and is occupied by seventeen or eighteen hut-circles of the largest size, their diameters being 18 feet and upwards. The terraced rampart extends along its western front only, the remainder of its circuit having been fortified by a single wall or breastwork, traces of which remain. The terrace has fallen away in several places, and has exposed to view the face of the inner wall at its back. Between the gaps thus opened remnants of the outer line of walling ascend to the height of 6½ feet above the fallen ruins at their base, whilst on each side of them appears the face of the interior wall in a perfect state. We thus obtain alternate views of the two structures, indicating in the most satisfactory and convincing manner their separate construction. The thickness of the terrace, taken in three places, was in one part 4 ft. 8 in., and 5 ft. in the other two. The width of the interior wall, similarly taken, was 8 ft., 8 ft. 8 in., and 9 ft. At the entrance, where the masonry of these strongholds is usually thickest, the terrace widens to 6½ ft., and the inner wall to 11 ft., the two combined being 17½ ft.

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In a former notice of Pen y Gaer I expressed a doubt whether the terrace, as it then appeared, was designedly made to be occupied by a first line of defenders, whilst the more commanding interior wall was manned by a second row of combatants, or whether its step-like appearance was the result of dilapidation. A more recent examination has satisfied me that originally it did not appear as a terrace. In one part, although lower in others, it is only 4 or 5 inches short of attaining the level of the inner wall. Hence it seems probable that, being 5 feet thick, it was originally continued upwards to form a parapet similar to the existing example at Tre 'r Ceiri, which is likewise 5 feet across, and not more than four miles distant from it. It may be well to observe here that these so-called parapets imply by their width the probability that they were not designed as defensive breastworks, but rather as platforms on which the garrison arranged themselves and fought when assailed from without.

CRAIG Y DDINAS.

There is in Carnarvonshire another work of a compound character which requires consideration. It is the inner vallum of Craig y Ddinas, on the right bank of the Llyfni, described by Mr. Barnwell in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, vol. ix, Fourth Series, p. 217, to which paper, with its illustrations, the reader is referred. With his usual accuracy Mr. Barnwell has pronounced this rampart of stone to be British ; and I venture to add that for no other purpose than the protection of a permanent settlement would a wall of such magnitude have been built or thought of in a country where every hill and rock was available for temporary defence. The loosely built habitations which probably stood at its back have long since been removed, and the land cultivated, as has been the destiny of most of the similarly fortified enclosures in

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Anglesey. Last summer men and carts were employed in clearing away the remaining vestiges of Castellor or Castell Iôr, in the parish of Llansadwrn, mentioned by Rowlands, in his *Mona Antiqua*, p. 107. The remains dug up and removed were wall-foundations, floors, querns, spindle-whorls, saddle-quern mullers, a basin, a hatchet, with smaller implements, all of stone. An enormous quantity of rubble and walling materials were carted away from this enclosure, measuring in length about 250 yards, by a medium width of about 60 yards.

The outer bank of Craig y Ddinas, consisting, as has been stated, of earth and boulders thrown up from its outer and inner ditches, is, in respect to materials and structure, so different from the inner one, that I think we may regard it as having formed no part of the original design. It is probably the work of a successful invader. The inner bank is entirely of stone, and from its structural remains we gather that it was originally a broadly built rampart of considerable height. Its ruined and broken crest, partly overgrown by grass and weeds, with here and there scattered clumps of gorse and briers, and an occasional young oak tree, might lead some to suppose that its interior consists of earth, which is not the case. If, instead of a lowland position, it had stood on the summit of a hill, its stony remains would have been as grey and destitute of vegetation as the walls of Tre 'r Ceiri or Caer Drewyn.

In the sectional view of Craig y Ddinas, annexed to Mr. Barnwell's paper, the position of the outer face of the inner rampart is accurately traced under the letter E. When last seen, I found of its masonry a length of about 50 feet exposed, varying in height from 2 to 3 feet above the fallen stones which cover its lower courses. Above it is a shelf-like space, measuring across in one part 9 feet, and in another 7 feet 6 inches, which terminates at the foot of a second line of walling. The length cleared of this second work is 18 feet, and its height above the *débris* at its base from 2 to 3

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feet. Inasmuch as it ascends to nearly the top of the ruin, it probably formed a part of the central wall. On the opposite or enclosure side of the same rampart a small clearance was effected, and we succeeded in uncovering two wall faces. The length brought to view of the lower one next to the interior was about 18 feet, and its height above ground from 1 to 2 feet. Its width across measured in one part 4 feet, in another 3 feet 8 inches, and further west 2 feet 6 inches. The reduced condition of this lower step was attributed to the vicinity of a modern rubble fence, for the building of which many of its stones were probably taken. At the back of this first terrace rises a second, now about 2 feet higher than the first, and of which 21 feet were cleared. Whether this marked the limit of a second step, or the commencement of the central wall, we had not an opportunity of deciding. The height of the rampart as it now stands was made out to be 14 feet on the enclosure side, and 19 feet from the bottom of the trench on its outer side; and the thickness of the combined walls at their base was estimated by rough calculation to be 27 feet.

The highest part of this vallum towards the west dips abruptly at the brink of the descent to the river, as if terminating there, but is continued along the edge of the declivity some distance further in the form of a low and broad wall in ruins, with a few indications of apartments in its thickness. The principal gateway is said to have been reached by rounding the eastern ends of the two ramparts, where there is at present a modern cartway, but seemingly without any traces of old work. Besides this place of admission there are, in the ruined wall just mentioned, evident remains of an entrance, with a causeway leading obliquely up to it from the river, and possibly from the country generally. In some respects this gate was well placed. Besides having the advantage of a water-supply, the defenders, if hard pressed, might through it have gained the river, and possibly a safe

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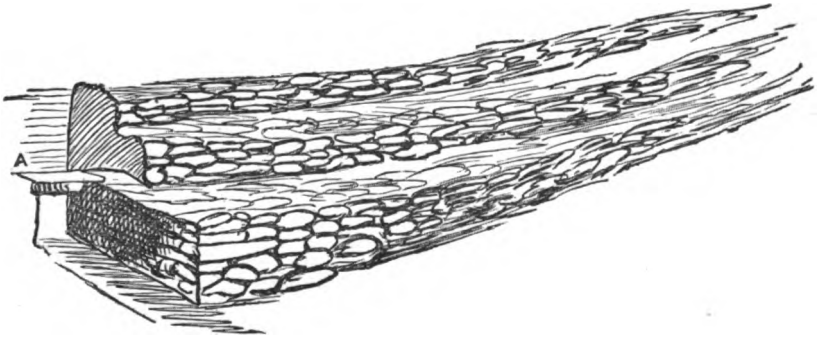
retreat amongst the wilds and fastnesses of the hills beyond.

TRE 'R CEIRI.

To the preceding number of hill-fortresses in North Wales possessing defences of a compound character Tre 'r Ceiri may be fairly added. Pennant, in his description of its wall, says that it "consisted of two parallel and contiguous parts, one higher than the other, serving as a parapet to the lower, which seemed to have its walk like that in the walls of Chester." It is not clear that in this remark there is any allusion to its compound character. To dispose of a doubt long entertained, I lately ascended to the ruin, accompanied by an assistant, and, at a point a little to the east of the sally-port, where the banquette is double,



traced downwards the face of the upper walk or terrace by removing the contiguous rubble of the lower one, which was easily effected without much damage, the stones of the lower walk being smaller than those built into the face of the higher. We followed it nearly to its foundation, and the result was satisfactory, inasmuch as it disclosed the fact that the lower terrace is but the top of a separate structure, added possibly to support and strengthen the main wall, the face of which is wavy and rugged, with a tendency to overhang.

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With the outer part of the rampart we were not so fortunate. In consequence of the large size of the stones there used, their awkward proportions, the vacancies between them, and their random arrangement across the building with their ends out, we were unable to satisfy ourselves that the inner face of the parapet descended lower than the banquette. We left the ruin, in fact, in a state of doubt on this point, and yet more than otherwise inclined to regard the parapet as a part of the main wall continued upwards. It is an interesting feature, however, as the only existing example connected with this class of remains I am acquainted with in North Wales, and is of importance as showing how, in other instances, these wide surfaced walls, such as the one at Caer Drewyn, were carried upwards and completed.

The measure of the rampart taken where the clearance was made is as follows:—Across the lower walk it varied from 4 ft. 6 in. to 5 ft. The width of the higher one was 5 ft. 3 in., and the parapet measured 5 ft. across, the width of the whole being about 15 ft. The same line of rampart further towards the east becomes apparently a single wall, and is reduced to a width of 9 ft. at top.

The little I have been able to glean respecting the stone-built caers of North Wales will suffice, I hope, to show that the defences of some of them are compound, the supposed absence of which peculiar feature has hitherto been regarded as the main difference between them and the duns and cahirs of Ireland. I have shown that on the opposite sides of the Caer Drewyn enclosure three wall-faces were uncovered, two on the inner side, and one on the outer, proving with certainty that in parts the rampart consisted of two parallel lines of masonry with indications of a third, and that its wall, from 15 to 20 ft. wide, was spacious enough for the admission of chambers such as those at Inis Murray and at Carn Pentyrch. The existence of a double or compound wall at Pen y Gaer has likewise

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been verified. It has been further ascertained that the Craig y Ddinas rampart possesses at least four facings, two on each side, establishing the fact that it consisted of three collateral and contiguous walls, with chances that further excavations might bring others to view. Whatever the object of these additional structures, whether intended as supports to loosely-built defences, which seems probable, or for some other purpose, they are met with, as far as my observation goes, where the bulwark is highest and broadest, and are seemingly discontinued where the natural strength of the position required no further protection than a single wall or breastwork.

Those who have had opportunities of comparing the Irish cahirs with the stone-built caers of Wales, agree in regarding them as the works of the same race. Differences may exist, but usually they are such as may be accounted for by local circumstances, or by the supposed higher antiquity of the caer. The early course of migration across these islands is stated to have been from east to west—from England to Ireland. Hence it seems probable that the caer preceded the cahir, and is the older of the two.

HUGH PRICHARD.

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THE CARMELITE PRIORY, DENBIGH.[1]

BEFORE entering upon an account of this religious house, or a description of its remains, it will be well to premise a short notice of the order to which it belonged.

According to Mr. Mackenzie Walcott (*Sacred Archæology*), the "Carmelites or White Friars were an order of friars who took their origin in a congregation of hermits on Mount Carmel, who were associated by Albert, Patriarch of Jerusalem, in 1122. During the Holy War they came over to Europe, and were taken under the protection of the Popes. Honorius IV gave them the white cloak, which had hitherto been worn only by the Præmonstratensians, and called them Brethren of St. Mary. Innocent IV bound them under conventual rule, and John XXIII exempted them from the jurisdiction of bishops. Eugenius VI allowed them to eat flesh. They were brought by Earl Richard De Grey from Carmel into England *c.* 1250, and established themselves at Alnwick, when they first came into towns. In 1258 Alexander IV allowed them to imprison all renegades from the order. They usually had an image of St. John Baptist in their cloisters, with the hope of gaining greater estimation as under the protection of him who came in the spirit of Elias of Carmel. Their chief was called the Provincial. They wear a cassock, scapular, patience, and hood of brown and a white cloak. When the Saracens recovered the Holy Land, white as a royal colour was prohibited, and they adopted grey; but when they came to England they resumed the white over grey. Their house at Coventry remains in almost complete preservation."

Two points in this notice are of special interest in connection with this foundation.

[1] Read at the Annual Meeting, 22 August 1887.

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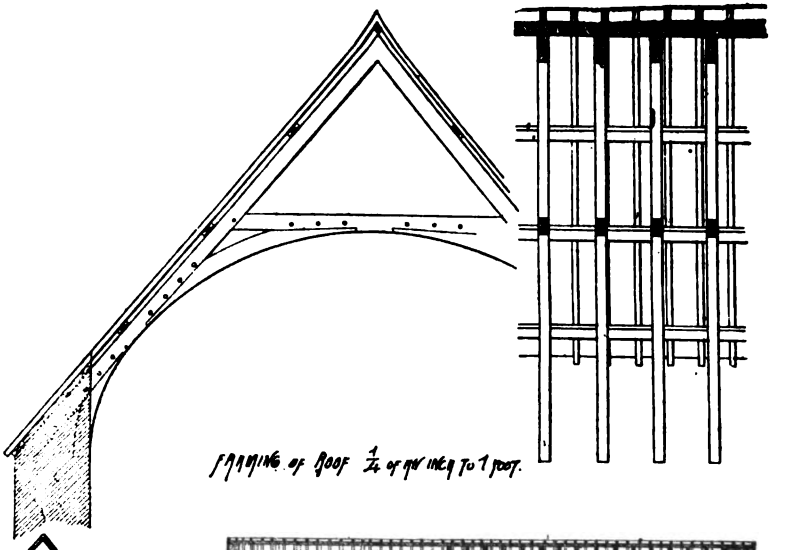
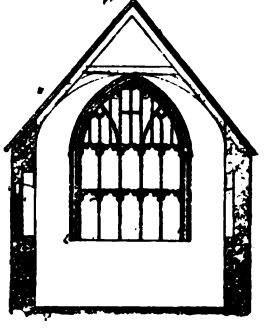
THE ABBEY HOUSE, DENBIGH. THE REMAINS OF AN ECCLESIASTICAL EDIFICE. NOW USED AS A MALT HOUSE.

N.E. VIEW.

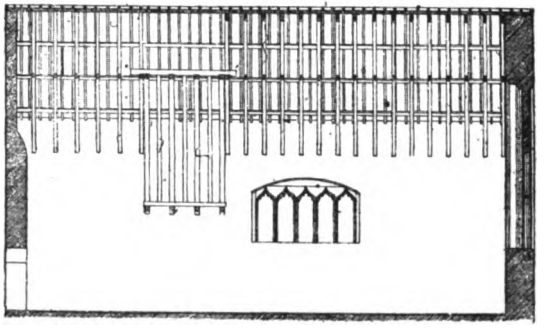
NOTE. THE HALL IS OF VERY PLEASING PROPORTIONS.



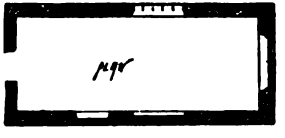
FRAMING OF ROOF $\frac{1}{4}$ OF AN INCH TO 1 FOOT.



TRANSVERSE SECTION. 12 FT TO 1 IN.



LONGITUDINAL SECTION.



SCALE OF FEET

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1. The origin of the order in the Holy Wars; for inasmuch as Sir Thomas Salusbury, the father of the founder of this house, had taken an active part in the Crusades, was present at the siege of St. Jean d'Acre, and had been made a knight of the Holy Sepulchre, we may fairly infer that Sir John himself, also, had not only imbibed, as with his mother's milk, the spirit of the Crusaders, but most likely had been a personal sharer in their fortunes; indeed, his very title of knighthood implies that he must have won his spurs on the field; and if, as may very likely have been, present with his father at St. Jean d'Acre, he may have personally witnessed the devotion and charity of the new brotherhood founded on the adjoining promontory of Mount Carmel.

2. The introduction of the order into England by Earl Richard de Grey is also suggestive; for it was to his nephew, Reginald de Grey, that Edward I granted the Castle of Ruthin and the lordship of Dyffryn Clwyd, in 1281; and within three years this Priory of Denbigh was founded. Sir John and Reginald de Grey may have been companions-in-arms in that distant school of chivalry in Palestine, and may have consolidated their early friendship in the home perils of those early unsettled times. At all events, we seem to trace a special reason why, in those days of Cistercian foundations, this house should have been founded as a Carmelite priory.

Just at the same time, then, that Henry de Lacy was crowning the fair hill of Caledfryn, in Rhos, with his beautiful castle, Sir John Salusbury was occupied in founding the house of Carmelite Friars at its foot. We can give no plan of the buildings then erected; but there still remain the chapel, and, on its south side, what was probably the hall or day-room of the friars, with their dormitory above. The graceful ogee window of five lights, cinquefoiled, and with detached mullions, in the north wall of the chapel—a corresponding one, probably, on the south side, where a

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closed arch indicates a former opening—and the holy water stoup of similar character in the same wall, near the west door—all belong to this period of architecture; so too, I doubt not, do the double sedilia, with detached or open mullions, in the south wall, although the cusps and foils have been destroyed. The piscina has been walled up, but will most likely tell the same story. The chapel would necessarily be the richest and most ornamented portion of the foundation, not only in virtue of its dedication to divine worship, but also by reason of its secondary use as a burial-place for the founder's family. Sir John himself was probably the first to be buried here; and a copy of the inscription, on a brass plate, that once existed in the chapel, is preserved among some MSS. at Combermere.

"Orate pro a'i'a Joh'is Salusburie Armigeri, qui quidem Joh'es Salusburie obiit ii die Mensis Martii A.D. 1289, cujus a'i'e p'picietur Deus."

Sir John's wife was Katherine, daughter of Lord St. Maur; and hence, I suspect, the origin of its alternative foundation by John de Sunimore (*i. e.*, Sant Maur, Seymour), the date 1399 referring to a subsequent renovation, and the introduction of the Perpendicular east window.

In 1373 Llewelyn ap Madoc, Bishop of St. Asaph, bequeathed in his will twenty shillings to the Carmelites of Denbigh, among others, "pro anima mea"; and at the same time bestowed on the fabric of the cathedral the vessels of silver (*vasa argentea*) which he had bought of Henry de Salbri. This was probably the Sir Harry Salusbury, described as a Knight of the Holy Sepulchre, who was buried in the chapel, and to whose memory the Harl. MS. 2129 tells us there was a tomb, with the inscription—

"Hic jacet Henricus Salusburie, Armiger filius et heres Radulphi Salusburie Ar: qui obiit silicet (?) die mensis A° 1400. Et Agnes ux. ejus filia et heres Joh'is Curteys, Armigeri, qui obiit pr' die Mensis A° 1400; quor' a'i'b' p'picietur Deus. Amen."

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Another stone commemorated another Henry, son of Thomas Salusbury, who died the 2nd of October 1483, and appears to have been the "Henry Salusbury of Llanrhaiadr, who married Margaret, daughter and heir of Gruffydd ap Rhys of Gloddaeth, and widow of Howel ap Ieuan Fychan, Lord of Mostyn, by whom he was the ancestor of the Salusburies of Llanrhaiadr Hall, represented, through the Baronet family of Lloyd of Bodidris yn Iâl and the Vaughans of Corsygedol, by the co-representatives of the late Sir Thomas Mostyn of Mostyn, Bart." (*Powys Fadog*, iv, 331).

Another brother, John,[1] died on the 9th day of March 1489, and was buried here. He was "of Bachymbyd, which place he bought from Hugh ap Madoc ap Ieuan ap Madoc of Plâs yn Machymbyd. He married Lowri, daughter and coheir of Robert ap Meredydd ap Tudor, and was ancestor of—1. The *Salusburies of Bachymbyd*, whose heiress, Jane, only child of Charles Salusbury, of Bachymbyd, Esq., married Sir Walter Bagot, Knt., ancestor by her of the Lords Bagot. 2. The Salusburies of Rûg, co. Merion. 3. The Salusburies of Saeth Marchog" (*Powys Fadog*, iv, 332).

The next memorial met with is a brass to Sir Thomas Salusbury, Knt., who died in 1505, and Dame Joan, his wife, who died in 1516. He was knighted by Henry VII after the Battle of Blackheath, for his valour against Lord Audley and the Cornish rebels. His wife was Joan or Janet, sister of Sir William Griffith of Penrhyn, Knt., Chamberlain of North Wales.

This is the last recorded funeral of a member of the family in the Abbey chapel, as Sir Roger, the next Baronet, directed, by his will, his body to be buried in the parish church of Denbigh, that is, Whitchurch.

Most of these cases are mentioned in the following extract, which we quote from Mr. Williams' *Ancient and Modern Denbigh* (p. 325):—

[1] "Obitus Joh'is Salusburie Armigeri filii Thomæ Salusbury qui quidam Joh'es obiit ix^{o} mensis Mercurii (*sic*) anno 1489. Cuj' quidem a'i'e", &c. (Harl. MS., in *Powys Fadog*, iv, p. 339.)

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"By the kindness of Miss Angharad Lloyd, authoress of the *Antiquities of Mona*, we are favoured with the following particulars:—'Among some papers at Combermere Abbey, I saw a copy of the inscriptions on tombstones *then* in the Abbey.

"'Inscriptions upon y^e^ eircumference brasse of y^e^ broad marble stone nexte y^e^ altar in y^e^ Chappell of y^e^ Religious House in Denbighe:—

"'*Orate pro a'i'abus Thomæ Salusbury Militis et Dominæ Johanæ uxoris ejus, qui quidem Dom: Thom. Som: obijt die Jan'ij A.D. millesimo quingentesimo quinto et Domina Johana obijt quarto die mens: Septr. A.D. MCCCCCXVI quor' a'i'bus Deus propicietur. Amen.*'

"'Upon another brasse plate there is—

"'*Orate pro a'i'a Joh'nis Salusburie armigeri qui quidem Joh'nes Sal's: obijt ii die Mensis martii A.D. Mill'mo:* 1289. *cujus a'i'æ propicietur Deus.*'

"'*Nota,* That all y^e^ words y^tt^ are underlined are now wanting, being the Brasse taken away by y^e^ barbarous hands of the souldiers in y^e^ late Civill Wars.'"

In the Rhyl MSS. there is an account of "a fragmente of a Plate that doth memorie another Thomas Salusburie, buried in y^e^ Religious House at Denbighe. Also, another Plate that hath Henry Salusbury, and another Brasse that doth memorise the Dau. and Heire of John Curteis, Esq., and the Alabaster Tomb for Syr Roger Salusbury and his Lady."

The burials of so many members of the family must have been a source of no small profit to the Priory, and these were enhanced by other gifts and bequests; but they had more to do, as we gather from a later inventory, with the services and adornment of the chapel, than with the ease and enjoyment of the friars.

In 1535 Bishop Standish left them by will a sum of twenty marcs "pro edificio claustri", from which we gather that either there was as yet no cloister at all, or else that it had fallen into decay and needed repair; and three years later Richard ap Howel ap

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Ieuan of Mostyn, whose mother had married as her second husband Henry Salusbury of Llanrhaiadr (*supra*, *ob.* 1483) also made them a bequest.

The alliances formed by this powerful family were further emblazoned in the painted glass of the fine east window. For "in the great window in the Chapel are the following coats of arms: 1. Salusburie cum . . . a bend *argent;* 2. Salusburie, impaled with *argent,* a bugle horn *sable;* 3. Salusburie cum *argent* a chev. *gules,* between three errons' heads erased *sa.,* beaks de *or,* Erdeswick; 4. Salusburie cum q'lie (quarterly) vairry de *argent* et *g.* et cum *gules,* a fesse daunzetie *argent,* between six cross-crosslets *argent;* 5. Salusburie cum *gules,* a chevron *argent,* between three halfaces (*i.e.,* three Englishmen's heads in profile) *argent,* et *argent* pr. 2, 3, *arg.;* 4 qr. *gules,* a chevr. *arg.,* bet. 3 stags' heads *argent,* attired *or.* Vychan Camerarius Walliæ Septentrionale." (Harl. MS. 2129, *Powys Fadog,* iv, 339.)

The appearance of the sanctuary must have been imposing when the beauty of its architecture was set out by carved marble, and painted window and richly graven monuments.

> "Lle odidogach, lle daw dugiaeth
> Ni chae iarll yw roi no chôr lle'r aeth
> Na brenhin yn sîn wasanaeth—harddach
> Na gwledd degach no'i gladdedigaeth."
>
> From Tudur Aled's *Owdl Farwnad, Thomas Salusbury Marchog Urddol.*

But evil days were fast approaching for the monasteries; and the turn of this Priory soon came. It was granted, according to Tanner, 36 Henry VIII, to Richard Andrews and William Lisle; but in the grant itself, dated 1539, as given below, only Richard Andrews is mentioned. The Priory is also there described as belonging to the "Friars Preachers"; but this was a mistake, as it belonged not to the Dominicans, but to the Carmelites. From this grant we further learn that the Priory and its property had been leased for ninety-nine

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years to Robert Parfew, Bishop of St. Asaph, in 1537, at an annual rent to the King of 12*d.*, and to the Prior of 10*s.* The grant is as follows :—

Particulars for Grants, Hen. VIII, Andrews, Richard. Sec. 6.

"Nuper domus siue Priorat' Fratrum predicat' de Denbigh in Northwallia. Per fid'.

"Valor omnium et singulorum dominiorum maner' terr' tenement' ac al' possessionum quarumcunque tam Temporal' quam Spiritual' dict' nuper Domui siue Priorat' pertin' sive spectan' ad manus Domini Henr' octaui Dei gra' Anglie Fraunc' et Hibernie ecclesie supremi capit' sursum redd' ut inferius sequitur viz. :

"*In Com' Denbigh' Terr' et possession' quaecumque p'd' nuper domui pertin' valet in*

"Firm' tocius scitus siue domus dict' nuper Priorat' scituat' ex oriental' parte ville de Denbigh' vnacum omnibus et singulis haulis, cameris, pincernis, coquinis, stabulis siue alijs edificijs quibuscumque eidem Priorat' pertin' siue spectan', necnon vno pomario et vno gardino eidem annex' ac etiam omnibus et singulis tenement', cotagijs, terr', pastur' et prat' cum omnibus et singulis advantagijs proficuis et emolument' eidem similiter spectan' et pertin' sic *dimiss' Robert' Episcopo Assaphen'* per Indentur' sub sigill' commune dict' nuper Priorat' dat' xij^{mo} die Augusti anno r' r' Henr' viij^{ui} xxix^{no} h'end' eidem Ep'o et successor' suis a die confeccionis presenc' vsque ad t'minum iiij^{xx} xix annorum tunc prox' sequen' et plenar' complend' Redd' inde ann^{tim} dict' Domino Regi pro decima premis' *xijd. durant'* termino pred' et dict' priori et convent' siue eo' succ' x*s.* eodem termino durant' viz. pro premis'. Et pred' Episcopus exonerabit dict' nuper priorem et convent' et eorum success' de omnibus resolut' reddit' exeunt' de pr'mis' quequidem Indent' ac omnia et singula in eadem content' per Cancellar' et Consilium Cur' Domini R' Augmen' revenc' Coron' sue allor' Dat' apud Westm' xxv^{to} die Aprilis anno regni pred' Domini Regis xxxj^{mo} per annum x*s.*"

The establishment was small : in 1537, there were a "capellanus capellæ, and five or six priests", who, we hope, received a pension. The commissioners appointed to appraise the goods made out their inventory, which

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we reproduce in full,[1] for the light it throws on the nature and value of the church goods, and for the glimpse it gives of the different parts of the monastic buildings.

"White Freers of Denbigh.—Stuffe delyvered to the Bisshop of Saynt Assaph (Rob. Purefoy):

"*The Quyer*, ij gret candelsticks of latyn ij*s.*; ij small candelsticks, laten, pownsed, viij*d.*; a lampe basyn" (a lamp in a basin before the altar) "iiij*d.*; a holy water stoppe iiij*d.*; ij cruets j*d.*; vj aulter clothes viiij*d.*; ij white curteyns (costers for the altar) viiij*d.*; ij tables alybaster vs.; ij sacry bells j*d.*; ij bells in y^e^ steple xs.; a pelowe on y^e^ auter iiij*d.*; a canape" (canopy)[2] "for the Sacrament iiij*d.*

"*The Vestry*, a vestiment, syngle, white with flors" (flowers) "and a redde crosse ij*s.*; j olde vestment syngle, grene with a red offeras with starres iiij*d.*; a vestment of grene with a red offeras iiij*d.*; a chesable, yelow chamblet, with a blew offeras vj*d.*; a chesable, grene silk with a violet offeras; a chesable, changeable taffeta, the offeras with imags" (images) "of gold ij*s.*; iiij old chesables xvj*d.*; j old tenakell" (tunicle) "iiij*d.*; a grene cope, silke stryped, ij*s.*; an old albe iiij*d.*; an old surples j*d.*; v corporase cases with iij corporases vj*d.*; a little clothe to hange before the roode j*d.*; a crosse coper with a staffe coper iiij*d.*; ij sensers coper iiij*d.*; ii old cofers viij*d.*

"*The Chamber*, a coveringe with imags viij*d.*; a table with ij formes iiij*d.*

"*The Hall*, a table and fourme iiij*d.*; a steyned clothe iij*d.*

"*The Kechyn*, iij brasse potts and a posnet" (a little basin or porringer) "iiij*s.*; a pan, a broche" (a spit), "and a paire of pothooks iiij*d.*; a paire of hengells ij*d.*; a trevet ij*d.*

"*The Brewhouse*, a mashe-fat xvj*d.*; a lede" (lead) "ij*s.*

"*The Buttre*, a candelstick of laten, j*d.*; ij laten basyn and j ewer vj*d.*; ij pewter disshes iiij*d.*; a table clothe and a towell iiij*d.*

"Left in my Lordes handes a chales with a little crucifixe on the cote" (side), "parcel-gilt, weyng x ounces xxxvj*s.* viij*d.* Theise forsaide parcells were praysed the xix day of the monthe

[1] From the "Seven Inventories of Welsh Friaries", taken out of the Public Record Office, by Mackenzie E. C. Walcott, *Arch. Camb.*, 1870, xlii.

[2] *Sacr. Arch.*, 592.

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of Auguste, the yere (of) our Kinge Henry the VIII, xxx, by theise persones folowyng

"Thos. Conwey,
Will. Wynway,
Jo. Barker,
Rob. Blake.

"Sum total iiij*li.* iiij*d.*"

This visitation and surrender of the goods of the Priory took place in 1538, the 30th of Henry VIII; and the Thomas Conwy, who was one of the commissioners, was most probably of Bodrhyddan, eldest son of John Aer Conwy (*ob.* 1544), and Janet, daughter of Thomas Salusbury Hên (the elder) of Lleweni.

The parts of the Priory here enumerated are the choir, the vestry, the chamber, the hall, the kitchen, the brew-house, and the buttery. By the *choir* we understand the entire chapel, as not only the altar-cloths, furniture, and ornaments are included—*e. g.*, curtains, alabaster tables, canopy, and candlesticks—but also the holy water stoup, two sacring bells, and the two bells in the steeple.

The *vestry* was rich in vestments—chesibles, copes, and albs—of silk and other material, wrought with images, stars, and flowers; contained "a little clothe to hang before the roode", a processional cross of copper, and censers of the same material.

The *chamber* (perhaps the Prior's room) was scantily furnished, with "a covering with imags, a table and 2 fourmes."

In the *kitchen* was *inter alia* "a paire of *hengells*, whatever that may mean; while the furniture of the other rooms was very meagre.

There was left, however, in the Bishop's hands "a chales, with a little crucifixe on the cote, parcel gilt, weying x ounces", and valued at no less than 36*s.* 8*d.* This Bishop, Robert Parfew or Perfew, also called Warbington or Warton, had been consecrated to the See of St. Asaph on July 2, 1536, and held with it the Abbacy of St. Saviour's, Bermondsey. The Abbey

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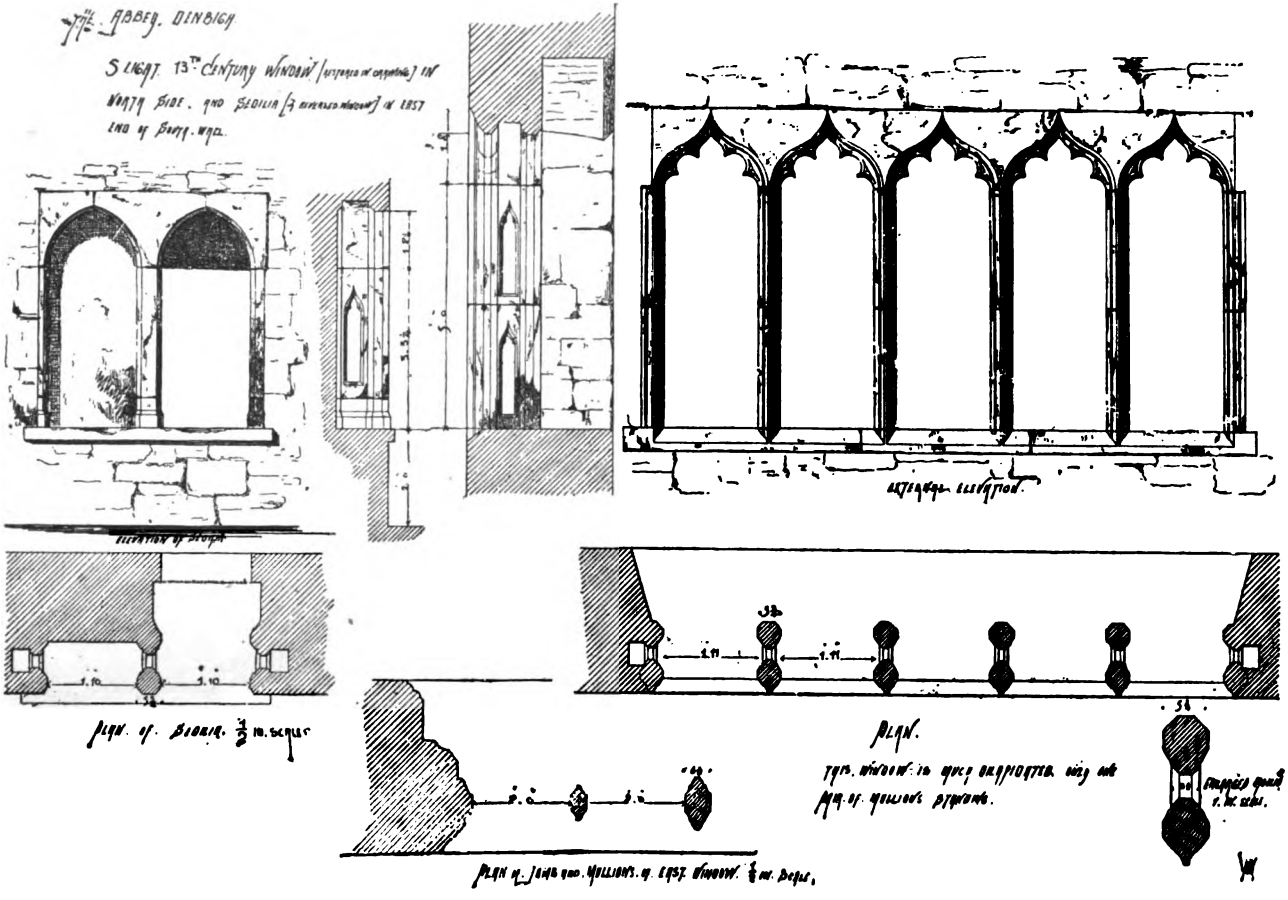

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being very rich, he was able to live in great state, and much of his time and money were spent at Denbigh. "*Denbighæ* plerumque", writes Godwin of him, "aut Wrexamæ vitam degere consuevit: ad Sancti Asaphi raro aut vix unquam." In 1538 the freedom of the burgesses of this town (Denbigh) was given to him and his successors; and the burgesses were freed from appearing out of the limits of the borough in any ecclesiastical cause. The Bishop, moreover, made great efforts to have the Grammar School, which the Royal Commissioners proposed to found (or re-found) at St. Asaph, removed to Denbigh; and it is said that he was anxious to have the cathedral also transferred hither.

Williams, in *Ancient and Modern Denbigh*, p. 326, quotes, from MSS. undescribed, a more full description of the grant than that given by Tanner. "The house, stables, demesnes, terraces, gardens, orchards, etc., of y^e^ Priory of y^e^ Carmelite Brothers att Denbighe, with woods, fisheries, pastures, etc., was granted by H. 8, in his 36 yeare reign, to Robert Andrews of Hayle, co. Gloucester, and Geo. Lyseley." These names differ slightly from those given by Tanner, "Richard Andrews and William Lisle"; but they are evidently members of the same family, if not intended for the same persons. Perhaps our North Wales Secretary and co-Editor will be able to clear up the difference, and to enable us to trace the subsequent devolution of the property down to his own and his brother's hands, and also to identify the grounds covered by the "stables, demesnes, terraces, gardens, orchards, ... woods, fisheries, and pastures", which indicate a somewhat more extensive establishment and possessions than we had been led to expect from previous notices.

It only remains to us now to describe, sadly and regretfully, the present condition of this interesting old foundation.

The chapel and a range of buildings on the south are all that now survive. The latter probably repre-

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sent the kitchen and hall of the "inventory"; but their present use is that of barn and cow-house. Above them the ancient dormitory, with its narrow and deeply splayed windows, has been turned into a hayloft and granary! We turn to the chapel, and find the fabric still showing signs of its pristine use. Monumental alabaster and graven brasses, altar and stalls, have long ago disappeared; but the fine east window of five lights, double transomed, with its lower portion walled up, is enclosed in an arch within a string-course which has angel terminations. There stands out a bracket, on the south side of the altar, on the east wall, on which once stood an image, it may be of John the Baptist. The piscina on the south side, previously indicated by the plaster, has now been opened out; and an aumbry on the north side is likewise indicated. Double sedilia, with pierced mullions, remain on the south side. A five-light graceful ogee window on the north, and a closed space corresponding to it in the south wall, show the side-lighting; while the stoup still occupies its old position. The roof retains its early wagon shape and form; and west of the north window the wall-plate descends to about half the height of the wall, and is there supported on corbels, marking, it may be, the position of the rood-loft and the division between nave and chancel. Buck's view shows dormer windows on the north side; but these no longer exist.

We are told by Mr. Williams (*Ancient and Modern Denbigh*, p. 325) that some years ago the late "Mr. Ignatius Williams of the Grove got up a subscription for the purpose of exploring the floor of the chapel, and permission was readily obtained from Mr. Owen, the proprietor, and his tenant. The sexton was engaged to see the vaults opened; but nothing has yet been done." Some few years ago I remember being told by Mrs. Owen this anecdote about a former exploration, and I recorded it as supplying a hint that may be some day utilised. "Elias Jones, painter, says that

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SEMI-EFFIGY OF FEMALE, DENBIGH ABBEY.

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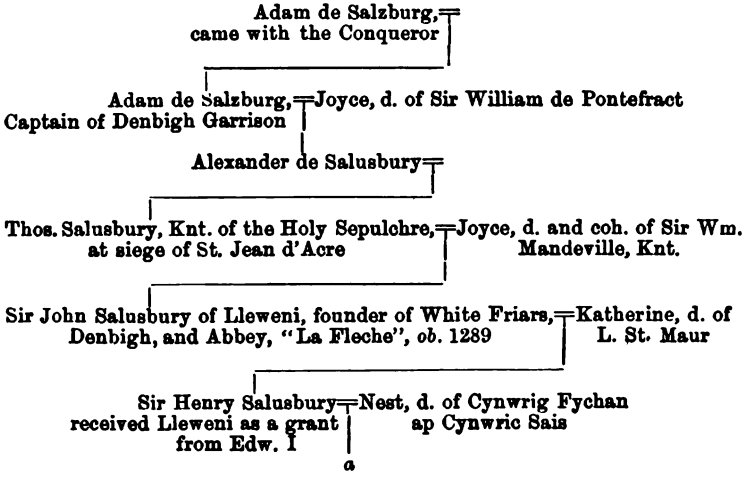
his grandfather, whom he remembers well, used to say that a gentleman dressed in black came to him when working in the fields near the Abbey, and asked him to come and dig for him at the Abbey itself. and that he pointed out a particular arch in the east wall, where he dug, and came upon 'all kinds of things, gold and silver', and that when he began to lay hold of the things, the gentleman told him to close up, and disappeared." Many tombstones, I was also told, had been dug up in the ground, and, what is of more importance, "were re-buried", so that some day they may yet be brought to light.

The semi-effigy in front of the Abbey house represents a female in the attitude of prayer; an inscription runs along the edge, but is illegible. It is said that when found it carried a leaden cover, underneath which was an antique key, which is now in the possession of Mr. Richard Williams of Vale Street, late town clerk of this town.

For greater ease in following this description, I append a pedigree of the Salusburys of Lleweni, in so far as concerns this subject, compiled from J. Y. W. Lloyd's *History of Powys Fadog.*



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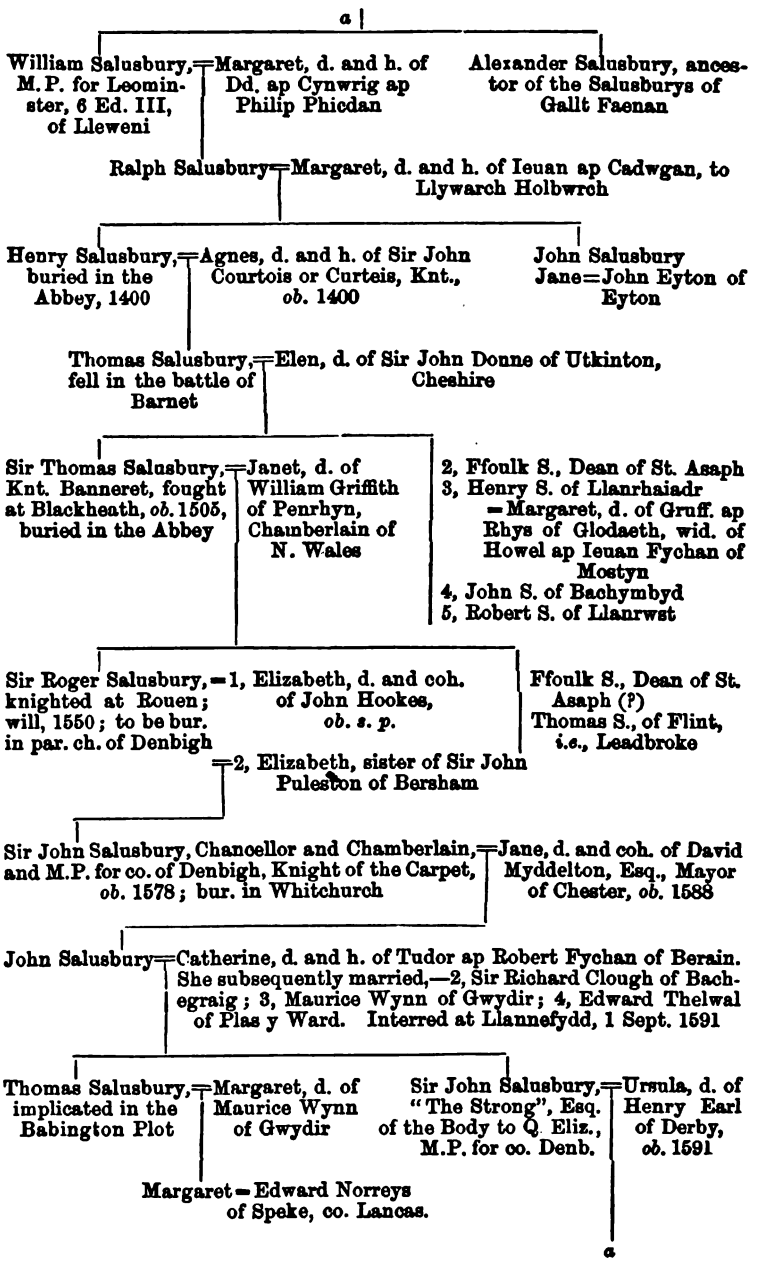

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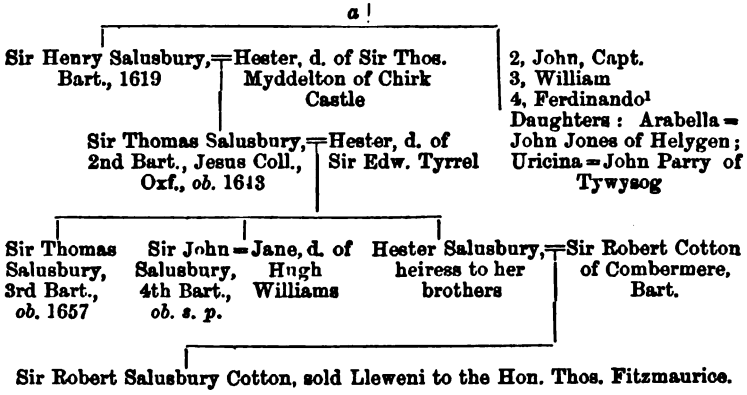

[1] Ferdinando died at Lleweni on his return from the war in the Palatinate, and on his male issue (if any) would appear to have devolved the representation of the male line of the house of Lleweni on the death of Sir John Salusbury, the fourth and last Baronet.

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NOTES ON THE OLDER CHURCHES IN THE FOUR WELSH DIOCESES.

BY THE LATE
SIR STEPHEN RICHARD GLYNNE, BART.

(*Continued from Vol. iii, p.* 281.)

BRECON, PRIORY CHURCH OF ST. JOHN.

1836.

THIS is a fine church, in the form of a cross, consisting of a nave with side-aisles and north porch, large transepts, each of which has an aisle on the east end, and a fine choir without aisles. In the centre of the cross is a low but massive tower. The exterior is rather plain. The Early English style greatly predominates, and in the choir (internally) is of the finest and most elegant quality. The clerestory of the nave has a plain battlement. Its south windows are Decorated, of two lights, with varied tracery; the northern less good. The aisles have sloping, tiled roofs, and no parapets. The windows of the north aisle are of three lancet-lights within a general arch. There is a singular kind of gable over part of the north aisle, containing an elegant Decorated window of three lights, with transom: a very uncommon arrangement. The west window of the nave is a large and fine Decorated one of five lights; that of the south aisle is of three lights, also Decorated. The aisles are narrow, and the south aisle does not extend quite to the west end. The north porch is plain, with a small double window in the gable, and tiled roof. The tower is low and plain, with a battlement, and a turret at the south-west angle. The nave is divided from the north aisle by four large pointed arches springing from vast octagonal columns; from the south aisle by only three, but similar in

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character. In the north wall is a fine ogee arch with elegant mouldings, feathering, and finial; in the mouldings, two courses of ball-flowers; and beneath the arch, the recumbent effigy of an ecclesiastic in the attitude of devotion. The tower rises on four large pointed arches of Early English character, opening to the nave, transepts, and choir, having good mouldings and clustered shafts with moulded capitals. The tower is open to the interior of the church, above the great arches, and exhibits on each side double lancet-windows on shafts with mouldings. The nave and transepts have coved roofs with ribs, forming paneled compartments. The choir has a flat, paneled ceiling with pierced tracery above the beams. The south transept has on its east side two pointed arches springing from shafts attached to a central plain pier. One of these arches is closed; the other opens to a small chapel which communicates with the choir, and has a good triple lancet-window with shafts. In one of the piers on this side is a trefoil-niche. Both the transepts have a large triple lancet-window at the end, with a gallery in the thickness of the wall across it. That on the north has shafts; but on the south they are destroyed. There is an Early English arch from the south transept to the south aisle of the nave, and both transepts have lancet-windows in a clerestory. The north transept has two Early English arches on its east side, resembling those on the south, and opening to a large chapel ranging north of the choir, to which it opens by a small Early English doorway; and there is near the door a very fine Decorated arch with delicate mouldings containing ball-flowers, flanked by crocketed pinnacles. There must have been a tomb beneath this.

There is a wooden screen entirely dividing the choir from the nave. The choir presents a beautiful internal appearance. At the east end is a window of five unequal lancets, gradually diminishing from the centre, with very rich mouldings upon clustered shafts with

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moulded capitals; some containing the nail-head ornament, and the shafts banded round the middle. On each side of the chancel are three compartments, of which three (internally) contain triple lancets, unequal, and very lofty and finely proportioned, the centre only pierced for a window. The mouldings and shafts resemble those of the east window, and the nail-head appears in several of the capitals. The western compartment on each side has a deeply moulded doorway opening to a chapel; that on the south has a later window above it. There are three sedilia with trefoil heads and shafts on the south of the altar, and in the east wall two niches with trefoil heads. Externally, the lancets of the choir are quite plain. The font is Norman, but mutilated. The bowl is a circular cup. Round the upper part is a band of scroll-work with beads; and round the middle a band containing medallions with figures of birds, etc.; the base circular. The nave has been newly pewed. The east end of the north aisle is made into a vestry.[1]

ST. MARY IN BRECON.

17 Sept. 1847.

A large church, built of a coarse red stone, and somewhat irregular in form. It has a nave and chancel, with south aisle running parallel with both; a chapel on the north of the nave; north and south porches; and lofty plain tower at the west end of the nave. There are various styles. The tower is late Third Pointed, embattled, and having an octagonal stair-turret. The belfry windows of three lights, and a large west window of five. There is no west door,

[1] The choir of this fine church was restored, under the direction of Sir Gilbert Scott, by the Marquis Camden, the proprietor of the Priory. The trustees of his grandson, who succeeded to the marquisate on the death of his father, on May 4th, 1872, provided the present stalls and fittings. An organ on an adequate scale is now (1886) being added to the church.

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and the arch opening from the tower to the nave is lofty and elegantly moulded, but without shafts. The interior is much encumbered with pews and galleries, which render it very dark, and the west gallery being advanced considerably into the nave, the western arches are much hidden. The nave has an arcade of five wide arches; the arches of the chancel very low, and no chancel-arch. The three western arches of the nave are wide, of pointed form, with circular pier between them having octagonal capital. The next pier eastward is square, and against it is what has evidently been an altar with stone paneling about it. The two west arches are First Pointed, low and plain, without mouldings, having between them a low circular column with an early capital having the abacus. The next pier eastward marks the division of the chancel, and has an obtuse arched opening. The chancel has two First Pointed arches opening to its aisle, plain and without moulding, the pier circular with octagonal capital. The arcade of this church is low and ungraceful: its division by intervals into three is to be found elsewhere; and though the arches differ slightly, they all seem to be First Pointed. Even without the galleries the church would be heavy and gloomy within. The north chapel opens to the nave by two rude First Pointed arches rising from a low circular column with early capital and abacus, above which is an obtuse-headed niche. The roof of the nave is coved, with intersecting ribs. There is no clerestory, and a range of stone corbels runs above the arcade. Some windows are Middle Pointed, that at the east end of the south aisle of three lights, and another on the south side of two lights. Another on the south side has three lancets under a containing arch, a form not uncommon in Herefordshire and parts of South Wales. Over the south door is a square-headed window of two lights, more of Third Pointed character. The east window of the chancel is late Third Pointed, of five lights, with transom; to the north and south of

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it are Middle Pointed ones of two lights, of early character. Under the southern one is a Pointed piscina with stone shelf. On the south side of the chancel is another recess in the wall. In the eastern pier of the chancel arcade is a curious small arched recess, set very low down, and trefoiled. The north chapel has Middle Pointed windows of two lights, one of which has two trefoil-headed lights within a segmental arch, and sills coming down low. The chancel is pewed quite to the altar-rails. The pulpit has stone steps and a carved sounding-board. The north side is closely encumbered with houses, and has very few windows. An organ is in the west gallery.[1]

BRECON, CHRIST COLLEGE CHURCH.

June 12, 1869.

This interesting building, now in excellent condition, and judiciously restored by G. G. Scott, is the choir of the ancient college church, the nave being disused and in ruins. The latter, however, can be easily traced, and seems to have had a north aisle only, of which the arcade is destroyed, all but the eastern respond, which is octagonal; and there seems to have been a large west window, now gone. The eastern portion of the south aisle, however, remains, but excluded, and contains a double piscina and an east window of three lights. The choir is a fine specimen of Early English, lofty and elegant; has had a new roof, ribbed, of cradle form. On the north side are seven simple lancet windows, closely set, upon shafts, and string beneath; but there are no windows on the south (save in the eastern portion), on which side-buildings appear to have been attached. There is, however, seen on this side a wood-doorway placed high up. The east window is of five lancets, beneath

[1] This church has been restored and reseated, the pews and galleries having been removed. A new organ, a recent gift, stands at the west end of the south aisle.

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a general pointed arch. On the south side of the altar is a double piscina, the arch trefoiled, and set upon detached shafts; also four sedilia, and a kind of magnum sedile through which is a hagioscope. Over these are some lancet windows, not extending further westward. In the north wall is what appears to be an Easter sepulchre, and just on the north of the east window is a moulded bracket. The altar is raised, and the sacrarium laid with new tiles. There is also a new reredos and stone pulpit, and the choir is fitted with chairs for divine service. Much of the ancient building of the College still remains in the adjacent school and Martin House. The funds of the College have been most judiciously applied to the erection of a good school, some of the ancient work being incorporated with the new, and the whole most creditably executed.

LLANAVAN FAWR (ST. AVAN).

June 14th, 1869.

This church has an entirely modern look, but possibly the walls may be original, though all ancient features have disappeared. It stands within a vast churchyard on an elevated site, commanding fine views of the Epynt mountains. It is a long church with nave and chancel, but no division between them, though there is a kind of distinction in the roof between that of the nave and that of the chancel; and a western tower, which is coarse and heavy, and without buttresses, and was, according to an inscribed tablet, built by the parishioners in 1765. The doorway within the south porch has an obtuse arch. All the windows are modern; the interior bare and cold.[1]

[1] The tower of this church has been recently renovated, and is in good condition. The rest of the church is now being rebuilt, the dimensions, which were excessive, being curtailed.

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LLANGANTEN (ST. CATHARINE?).

June 14th, 1869.

This small church is situated far from anything like a village, and consists of a nave and long chancel, with wooden belfry over the west end. The walls may perhaps be ancient, but no ancient feature remains, unless the narrow single east window, of slit form, with square top. The other windows are modern. There is no west window. There is a south porch, and a slight change in the roof marking the chancel. The churchyard has a pretty site near the Ithon.[1]

LLANELLYW (ST. ELLYW).

June 13th, 1869.

This small church is in a lonely site in a retired valley, bounded on one side by the Black Mountains, and is in a sad state of neglect, the roof being so much out of repair as to make it unfit for the performance of service. It comprises nave and chancel only, with south porch, and a dilapidated wooden belfry over the west end. There is no chancel-arch, but a curious rood-loft and screen; the loft is unusually wide, and has a double front on both east and west sides; the screen has three pointed arches with plain spandrels, the whole retaining the ancient painting, the colour red with white flowers, and on the west side a cross. The boarding of the loft is carried quite up to the roof, and has several pierced quatrefoil openings; the roof over the loft is coved and boarded. One satisfaction in the present condition of the church, bad as it is, is that there has been no modernising as yet, and the original features remain. The east window and north-east are long narrow single lights with square head, but the internal face within has a pointed arch. One south window is similar; another has a single pointed light. On the north are no windows in the nave. At the west is a Perpendicular one of

[1] This church has been recently rebuilt.

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two lights, square-headed. The chancel has a priest's door on the south, a pointed recess in the east wall, and on the south trace of piscina and aumbry. The font has a plain octagonal bowl on a stem. The roof open, now in wretched state. The walls are externally whitened. The churchyard is very large, and the scenery beautiful. There are some rude old open benches. The following epitaph occurs in the churchyard:

"O earth of earth, observe this well!
That earth to earth must come to dwell;
Then earth in earth must close remain
Till earth from earth doth rise again." (1800.)

LLANGAMMARCH, BRECON.

May 13th, 1851.

A mean church situated on an abrupt eminence. There is no steeple nor belfry, and the windows are wretchedly modernised. There was once a north aisle, of which the arcade is visible, built into the wall; the arches are pointed, and very rude; the piers octagonal. There is a south porch.[1]

LLANLLEONFEL.

July 3rd, 1867.

This church presents a most deplorable object, contrasting painfully with the next (Llanwrtyd), being literally in a state of ruin, with roof full of holes, interior dismantled, windows unglazed, and long abandoned as unfit for divine service.[2] It consists of a nave and chancel, undivided, with a wooden bell-cot over the west end. There is literally no architectural feature deserving the name. The windows have wooden mullions, and are modern. The porch has been destroyed. One window, of lancet shape, south of the chancel, is questionable. There is a debased wood-screen, separating the chancel, of three-arched com-

[1] This church has been restored or rebuilt in mean style.
[2] The church has been rebuilt fairly well.

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partments. The graves are torn up, and everything in a state that defies description. The font modern, but upset; altar removed. On the east wall are three monumental wooden tablets, painted with inscriptions, respectively to Howel Gwynne of Bringoye, *ob.* 1708; Marmaduke Gwynn de Garth, jurisconsultus, 1712; and another Marmaduke Gwyn, with laudatory inscription in Latin.

LLANWRTYD (ST. DAVID).

July 2nd, 1867.

This church, of the common Welsh form, has lately been nicely restored, and is in good condition. It has nave and chancel, with south porch, and over the west end a bell-cot for one bell in open arch. The nave is long, and there is no chancel-arch. Some of the original windows remain; on the north, one, square-headed and labeled, Perpendicular, of three trifoliated lights. Some others are new, of like character; but the east window is a new Decorated one of two lights. The benches are all open and new. The font modern. The wall projects externally on the south side near the east end of the nave, but there is no indication within. There is a closed west door, but no west window. The porch is very large; the outer doorway rude, with continuous arch. The site is charming, looking over the Irvon, amidst sylvan scenes, with hanging woods and much fern.

PATRISHOW (ST. ISHOW).

19 May 1864.

A very interesting little church, from the ecclesiological curiosities which it contains. Its secluded but very beautiful position has probably been the cause of its having been so little disturbed. As a building it is not particularly remarkable, except for the curious chapel added to the west end. It has, in great measure, escaped modern alterations, but no part seems to be earlier than Perpendicular in period.

The plan is merely a nave and chancel with south

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porch, and a western chapel not open to the nave. Over the west end of the nave is a wooden bell-cot. The chapel, as seen from the south, seems as if it were a later appendage; made, as is sometimes the case, for a school. The whole of the exterior walls are white-washed. There are no windows on the north, which is often the case in small, remote churches. Those on the south and at the east end are square-headed and labeled, of two lights (one of three), and one has been badly altered. There is a small window at the west of the nave, now mutilated and closed, and placed to the north of the western chapel, which is not equal to the nave in width. The roof is open, coved, and ribbed, with bosses. The chancel-arch is pointed, on octagonal columns. The chancel has an ugly, modern ceiling encroaching on the arch.

The great ecclesiological curiosities are the rood-loft with its appendages, and the two stone altars which stand on its west side, in the angles, besides the original altar in the western chapel.

The rood-loft and screen are fairly complete, though out of repair. The screen has had some of its tracery broken. The loft has some very good open tracery, and fine bands of foliage, and a course of Tudor flowers. The two altars placed against it are plain, wholly of stone, and some marks of the original crosses may be discerned on the slabs. In the north wall is a small projection containing the steps which lead to the loft, and are pretty perfect. They are approached through a pointed doorway, and lighted by small slits. There is a small window of three lights with square head and label, giving light to the rood-loft on the south. Against the east wall of the chancel are two stone corbels set low. The font has a circular bowl on a low stem.[1]

The western chapel is about coeval with the church, and is entered on the south by a plain, pointed door-

[1] For the curious inscription around the rim, see Third Series, vol. ii, p. 286.

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way. It has a solid wall to the east, against which is a third original stone altar; to the north of which, in the wall, is a pointed, trefoiled niche and two stone steps. On the south is a single-light window, trefoiled, and on the west side an obtuse-headed, small window, closed. The south porch contains a stoup. On the south side of the chancel, externally, is the plain stone ledge seen also in Vonchurch and other churches of the neighbourhood. There is a curious old poor-box of wood. The interior is flagged, and poorly fitted up, and very dark.

Patrishow Font.

There is the shaft of a cross in the churchyard, which has a lych-gate.

The situation is striking, on an eminence so steep that the latter part of the ascent is more like a stair-

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case, and inaccessible to carriages. The view is lovely over the neighbouring beautiful valley and woody hills.

TALACHDDU (ST. MARY).

22 August 1861.

A small church having only chancel and nave, with south porch and a wooden cage for a bell over the west end. The walls outside are whitewashed. The porch has stone seats and a good arched roof of timber. The outer doorway is plain and pointed; the inner has a flat arch. Part of the west end is cut off to be used as a school, and the interior is choked with pews. The pulpit closely adjoins the altar. The chancel-arch is a rude pointed one, without imposts. There is a fair coved roof, ribbed; with bosses, both in the chancel and nave. The windows are mostly poor, late, and square-headed; that at the east has three lights, without foliation or label.

TALGARTH, BRECON.

May 19, 1851.

A large church for Wales, consisting of nave and chancel, each with south aisle, a transeptal chapel on the north, and a tall western tower. The whole appears to be Third Pointed of rather a coarse and ordinary kind. There is a very large south porch, the door-arches of which are continuous, and within it a stoup. The tower has a battlement absurdly whitewashed; most of its apertures are merely slits, but the belfry-windows are of two lights. There is no original west door, and there are two horizontal strings of division. The walls of the nave are whitewashed. The arcade within is of five bays, one within the chancel; the arches wide and low, of rather plain kind; the piers octagonal. The roofs are coved, the south aisle paneled, the nave has tie-beams. A singular appearance (by no means happy) is produced by the raising of part of the tiled roof in a domical form,—evidently a modern alteration. The windows are, some square-headed, of two

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and three lights, some pointed. The tower-arch to the nave is plain and stilted. The transept has been entirely modernised, and is now used as a school; but a low arch upon square piers, apparently original, opens from it to the chancel. The east window of the south aisle is Third Pointed, of three lights; that of the chancel appears to have been altered, but also of three lights, which are trefoiled. The font has a cylindrical bowl on similar stem. There are remains of a rood-screen in the chancel, and part of the corner of the rood-loft may be seen. There is a barrel-organ.

In the churchyard are fine yew-trees and a lych-gate. At Easter this church is dressed with box-branches.[1]

TRALLWNG (ST. DAVID).

29 June 1855.

This little church, though situated on an eminence, can scarcely be seen until the churchyard is reached, the edifice being extremely low, and masked by trees. It has an undivided chancel, and nave without aisles; a north porch, and a mean bell-cot, of wood plastered, over the west end. The walls are whitewashed. On the north side is a window of two trefoil-headed lights and one single one; on the south of the chancel a double one, similar, but more acute. The east window has three obtuse lights trefoiled. The interior is truly wretched,—dark, and pewed up to the east end, and the western portion is separated in order to form a schoolroom. The roof is ceiled. The porch is a rude mixture of wood and stone.

The view from the churchyard is very fine, commanding the Beacons.

[1] This church has been well restored.

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CRICKADARN (ST. MARY).

April 24th, 1865.

This church is on an eminence, and comprises a wide body without distinct chancel, western tower, and south porch. The walls externally whitewashed, except the tower. It is of the usual rude Welsh type, and not an unfavourable specimen. The walls are rather low, and seem to lean outwards. The roof is ceiled, but just over what is the boundary of the chancel there remains a beam with rude timbers above it. On the north of the nave is one single lancet, and near the east end on the same side a double lancet, but of doubtful period. Two windows on the south are square-headed, of two lights, with rather a Decorated look. The east window, Perpendicular, of three lights. The interior has a dark and comfortless look, but is fitted with new open seats. The altar is a chest, on the south of it a rude arched recess. The font has an octagonal bowl. There is a slate mural monument, 1649. The tower-arch is of Tudor form, plain, and very wide. The tower has no buttresses, but the swelling base, and a battlement, belfry windows of two obtuse lights, and some plain slit-like openings. At the north-east a square stair-turret, embattled, and rising above the parapet of the tower. The porch is of wood, and has a good old open timber roof with foliation. There is an enclosed pew with wood-carving, A.D. 1666.

RURAL DEANERY OF GOWER.

ILSTON (ST. ILTYD).

August 1851.

An interesting specimen of a church of Gower, lately put into a creditable state of order and repair, and beautifully situated on a sloping bank finely shaded

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by trees. It comprises a chancel, with south chapel, nave, and a tower on the south side of the nave. The latter is peculiar, being low and rude, and unusually large and massive, partaking quite of a castellated character. It has no openings, but mere slits, and no stringcourse; a plain battlement, which in the centre of the south side rises into a low gable; and the roof is of saddle form. The east and west faces have corbel-tables under the battlement. The tower is vaulted within, and opens to the nave by a rude low obtuse arch. The chancel-arch is Pointed, springing immediately from the wall, without moulding. The west end of the nave has a Middle Pointed window, of two lights. On the north is a lancet, trefoiled, and one Transitional, from First to Middle Pointed, of two lights, with foiled circle above, and no hood. There seem to have been no windows originally on the north. The east window has three lancet-lights beneath a Pointed arch, the hood having crowned heads for corbels. On the north of the chancel is a lancet restored, if not quite new. The ground being very uneven, causes an unusual ascent eastward, and there are two sets of steps in the chancel. The chancel-arch is not in the centre, whence arises a crooked look. The font has an octagonal bowl on similar stem. In the north wall of the chancel an arched recess.

PENMAEN.

30 August 1861.

This church has been almost wholly rebuilt, but in a meritorious manner, not out of keeping with the prevailing character of the district. It has now a nave, with short north aisle (which is a recent addition), and chancel, and south porch. Over the west end a pretty new bell-cot. The walls are old. The arcade to the aisle has two Pointed arches on octagonal pillar. The chancel-arch is Pointed, on shaft corbels.

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In the nave the windows have the common two lights with trefoil head. In the chancel are lancets on the south; and the east window, more ornate, has shafts. The font has an octagonal bowl on stem. The pulpit, a new one, of stone. The seats all open, and there is a harmonium. From the churchyard is a splendid view of Oxwich Bay.

PENNARD (ST. MARY).

August 1851.

This church is more modernised than most others in Gower. It has only a chancel and nave, a small north transept, with a small steeple at the west end, crowned by a modern spire. The said turret is oblong, the longest sides being east and west; has a battlement with corbel-table, and a slit-like opening in the belfry-story. There is also a second corbel-table lower down. No buttresses. On the west side, a double window of two ogee-headed trefoiled lights, now closed. There are no windows on the north of the chancel, and those on the south of the nave are modernised. The chancel-arch is an obtusely-pointed one, on imposts, and very plain. The chancel has on the south a low lancet window, closed, and another lancet with a hard moulding of bold toothed ornament. The east window is Third Pointed, square-headed, of two lights, and labeled. Over the east gable is a large cross. The roofs are modern and slated; the whole is in a neat state.

(To be continued.)

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REPORT ON EXCAVATIONS AT STRATA FLORIDA ABBEY, CARDIGANSHIRE.[1]

THE Cambrian Archæological Association, at their last annual meeting, having made a grant of £5 towards the expenses of exploring the ruins of Strata Florida Abbey, I have now the pleasure of reporting to the Association the result of the excavations that have been made. Work was commenced in June last, and within a week I had cleared enough of the ground to enable me to define the general outline of the abbey church; and during the past week I have, thanks to the kind assistance of one of our members (to whom I am indebted for further aid), been able to so far continue the excavations that I am now in a position to lay before you a general plan of the church and chapter-house, and some details of the very beautiful architecture of one of the finest ecclesiastical buildings in Wales. To give you some idea of its size, I will place before you the relative dimensions of some Welsh cathedrals and abbeys which can be compared with the dimensions of Strata Florida Abbey.

Name.	Total Length.	Length of Nave.	Breadth of Nave and Aisles.	Length of Transepts, including Central Tower.	Breadth of Transepts.	Square of Lantern, Central Tower.	Length of Choir.	Breadth of Choir.
Strata Florida Abbey	218′ 0″	132′ 6″	61′ 0″	117′ 3″	28′ 0″	28′ 0″	52′ 6″	28′ 0″
St. David's Cathedral[2]	208 10	127 4	51 3	116 0	27 3	27 0	53 6	30 3
St. Asaph Cathedral[3] .	—	86 0	68 0	108 0	—	29 6	—	—
Bangor Cathedral[4] .	—	116 0	60 0	96 0	—	—	—	—
Llandaff Cathedral[5] .	—	107 0	70 0	—	—	—	—	—
Abbey Cwmhir[6] . .	—	242 0	69 10	135 8	32 0	—	—	—
Brecon Priory Church	170 0	107 0	34 0	114 0	—	29 0	34 0	29 0
Neath Abbey . .	—	110 0	—	110 0	—	—	—	—

[1] Read at the Annual Meeting at Denbigh, August 23rd, 1887.
[2] As built by Bishop Peter de Leiâ.
[3] Other dimensions not known.
[4] Ditto. [5] Ditto. No transepts. [6] Never completed.

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THE WEST VIEW OF STRATFLOUR ABBY, IN THE COUNTY OF CARDIGAN

To Richard Stedman Esq.r
This Prospect is humbly Inscribed by
his most Oblig'd Servants
Sam.l & Nath.l Buck.

STRATFLOUR in British Hunachlog Ystrad Flur, in Latin Strata Florida. Rice Rhese Prince of South Wales in the Year 1184 built a Cisterciam Abby of the Order of S.t Benedict, which was burnt in the Welch Wars by King Edward I.st and by him rebuilt about A.D. 1238. Many of the Welch Princes were buried here, this being in their Times a Finemble Structure & where their Successions and Date from A.D. 1136 to 1270 were kept and Recorded. Antiq. Vol. 2. p. 5 Dug. vol. 6. p. 8 spied. Soon after the Dissolution it became the possession of John Stedman Esq.r In which Family it has continued to Richard Stedman Esq. the present worthy Proprietor.

Sam.l & Nath.l Buck delin. et Sculp. Published according to Act of Parliament March 25. 1742.

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This abbey was founded by Rhys ap Gruffydd, Prince of South Wales, and not by Rhys ap Tewdwr, his grandfather. I believe the establishment founded by Rhys ap Tewdwr was the "Hen Mynachlog", or old abbey, situated on the banks of the river Flûr, some distance from the site of the abbey founded by his grandson, which is situated on the strip of land between the rivers Teifi and Glasffrwd, and was probably commenced about the year 1150, when Rhys ap Gruffydd was a young man, and completed about 1203. Rhys ap Gruffydd's charter was given and confirmed by him, in 1184, in the church of St. Bridget at Rhayader, and therein he speaks of it as "the monastery he had built". There is not time this evening to go carefully into the records that exist of this abbey; but the following important events in connection with its history may be mentioned.

A.D. 1164. The monks appear to have first entered into possession.

A.D. 1204. This year the monks entered upon their new church, which it is stated in the records "was handsomely built".

The same year, on the eve of St. James the Apostle, died Gruffydd ap Rhys, the founder of Strata Florida, having assumed the religious habit, and was buried there. Then follows, in the Chronicles of the Welsh Princes, a long list of illustrious princes and nobles who from time to time were buried in the abbey and chapter-house.

In 1239 all the princes and great barons of Wales assembled at Strata Florida, and there swore fealty to David ap Llewelyn ap Iorwerth. In 1247 Gruffydd, Abbot of Strata Florida, made peace with the King in respect of a debt long owing from the monastery, the King forgiving them half the amount, viz., 350 marks, on their undertaking to pay the remainder at certain specified times.

1254. The great bell was brought to Strata Florida, and consecrated by the Bishop of Bangor. It is a

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tradition in the district that at the dissolution of the monasteries, in the reign of Henry VIII, this great bell was removed to St. Paul's Cathedral in London. In 1295 (23 Edward) the monastery was partially destroyed by fire during the wars between King Edward I and the Welsh. The King, in his charter dated 30th March 1300 (28 Edw.), gave the monks permission to rebuild, together with a grant of £78, upon condition that they cut down the woods and repaired the roads in the vicinity under the direction of his Justiciary of West Wales.

From that time until the Dissolution, in the reign of Henry VIII, all records have perished, and it is to the building itself, or what remains of it, that we must look for the subsequent history of this magnificent foundation, which may fairly be described as the Westminster Abbey of Wales.

At the period of the dissolution of the monasteries the abbey was visited by Leland, and the following is his description of the building:—

"The church of Strateflere is larg, side ilid and crosse ilid. The fundation of the body of the church was made to have been 60 Foote lengger than it is now. By is a large cloyster, the fratry and infirmitori be now mere ruines. The Cœmeteri wherein the cunteri about doth buri is veri large and meanely waullid with stoone. In it be xxxix great hue trees. The base court or camp afore the abbay is veri fair and large."

The plan accompanying this report shows in black the portions of the walls which were above ground at the time when I commenced the excavations, and the part which is etched shows the general outline of the foundations so far as they have been determined up to the present time. Careful measurements were made as the work proceeded, and from these measurements I have been able to deduce the plan accompanying this report, and, in addition, accurate drawings have been made of all mouldings and carved stone-

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work that have been found. The principal portion of the ruins visible above ground before the commencement of the excavations was a fragment of the west wall of the abbey church, comprising the great west doorway and the west window of the south aisle. The former is in a very good state of preservation, and in design is probably unique, as I am not aware of any example in England or Wales at all like it; it consists of a deeply-recessed semicircular arch with five nook shafts set in square jamb moulds carried completely round the arch without any break, and with bold moulded bands, six on each side, and one in the line of the centre of the keystone, terminating on the wall-face with a richly-sculptured ornament resembling a pastoral staff, the carving being very good, and the ornament well designed, the keystone ornament being double and reversed.

On the right of the doorway is the space occupied by the western buttress of the south arcade, which I found corresponded with the line of piers, and south of that is the west window of the south aisle of the nave, a plain and very early Pointed Transitional or semi-Norman window, which apparently was not glazed originally, there being no grooves for the glass; but it was recessed for a shutter, and the holes are still in existence, showing how the window was probably glazed at a later period. The rear arch of this window has been destroyed; it was probably moulded and carried upon attached shafts. The rear arch of the western doorway is modern, having been inserted by the late Col. Powell of Nanteos some years ago, with a view to protect the western doorway from further dilapidation.

At the north-west angle of the north transept still stands a fragment of the wall, about forty feet above the ground-level; internally, a small portion of the moulded stringcourse remains, and there are traces of an angle-shaft with its carved capital; externally, at about the same level, is a fragment of a stringcourse,

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which in all probability was the base of a great three-light window, which lighted the northern transept. During the last winter a considerable portion of this fragment fell, and the remainder will soon follow unless some steps are taken to preserve it. With the exception of the fragments mentioned above, nothing whatever remained above ground, and the entire site of the abbey church was a mass of shapeless mounds and *débris;* the site of the monastic buildings being partially covered by the modern farmhouse, and of these very few traces remain. I found that the threshold of the western doorway was buried beneath about three feet of accumulated earth, and my first step was to clear this away, and thus ascertain the level of the floor. From the centre of the doorway I set out a line through the building, and, by means of a trench cut through the eastern wall of the choir, I ascertained the total length to be 213 feet within the walls. The line of the western wall of the north transept was then followed until I came upon the north-eastern angle of the north wall of the nave, where I found the respond of the arch between the north aisle and transept; continuing the excavation in the same direction, I was fortunate in finding the north-western pier of the great central tower, and at the level of the floor was discovered the first piece of tiling *in situ* in the floor of the north transept, just inside the archway from the north aisle. Having thus ascertained the situation of these important points, I was enabled to set out and sink down to the south wall and the north-western angle of the nave, giving a total width of nave and aisles of sixty-one feet. The general direction of the piers of the nave was ascertained, and sufficiently excavated to show that there were seven arches in the nave arcade. Fragments found in the immediate vicinity of the piers which have been uncovered lead me to believe that the nave arcade was of pointed arches richly moulded, and carried on square piers with semicircular attached shafts on the line of

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the arches carrying the inner members, and with three-quarter nook shafts in square recessed jamb-moulds carrying the outer members of the arcade; on the outside of each pier was a respond, apparently intended to carry an arch, and with the intention eventually of vaulting the aisles; but I have not yet been able to discover a corresponding respond on the north and south walls of the aisles. I do not think the nave or aisles were ever vaulted. The whole of the piers of the great central tower have been partially uncovered, and it will be noticed, upon reference to the plan, that they do not correspond, the western piers corresponding with the line of the nave arcade, and the eastern piers with the line of arcades which opened into the eastern chapels of the north and south transept, the effect of which, when perfect, must have been very grand. I have not yet uncovered enough of the ruins to speak with any degree of certainty as to the arches which formed the lantern of the great central tower, but I am inclined to believe they were pointed, and, from some fragments that have been found, they were evidently richly moulded. The shafts supporting the inner members of the lantern arches were semi-circular, and attached to the square piers, the outer members being carried on three-quarter nook shafts. The bases are of late Norman or Transitional type.

In continuing the excavation along the line of the north transept wall, I came upon the respond of the arcade of the north-eastern chapel of the north transept, and immediately beyond found a circular turret staircase, which evidently was the approach to the triforium and the upper stages of the central tower; continuing on this line I came upon the north-eastern angle of the chapel, and by following it in a southern direction, I was enabled to trace the three eastern chapels of the north transept, and further excavations revealed a corresponding series of chapels in the south transept. These chapels were evidently groined, as I found fragments of the groining-ribs, and there was a

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stringcourse, about eight feet above the floor-level, running round each chapel; and in each angle a three-quarter shaft, springing from an elegantly carved bracket, carried the groin-ribs. I found in the south-eastern chapel of the south transept one of these brackets quite perfect, and in the adjoining chapel a fragment of another *in situ*. In this chapel I also found a fragment of beautiful dog-tooth moulding, and *in situ* a most perfect specimen of the exquisite glazed incised tiles, which have been used throughout the building; these were alternate squares of heraldic griffins and dragons. Unfortunately, some visitors from Aberystwith were stupid and ignorant enough to break up this fine piece of work for the sake of carrying away some half-dozen or so of the tiles, a proof that it will be necessary, when once the excavations are completed, to place the ruins under the care of a local committee, who will doubtless appoint a proper custodian to see that no damage is done.

At the extreme eastern end of the choir I found that the original level of the floor had been raised 1 ft. 6 in. at some later date, and an inferior class of tiles used, and in so raising the floor the base of the angle-shafts in the north and south-east angles of the choir were buried; the further excavation of the choir will probably throw some light upon this alteration.

During the progress of the works, considerable quantities of moulded stonework were turned up, portions of arches, shafts, bases, and caps of piers, and fragments of carved work; amongst the latter a very artistic head of a monk, carved in a fine-grained stone, either Caen or Bere stone; the whole of the carved work found is of the highest artistic character.

I found traces in every direction of the action of fire upon the building; fragments of charred wood and melted lead turned up amongst the *débris*. The walls had been plastered, and had been painted in fresco at an early date—I should say before the fire in 1295—as in one of the chapels I found the traces of

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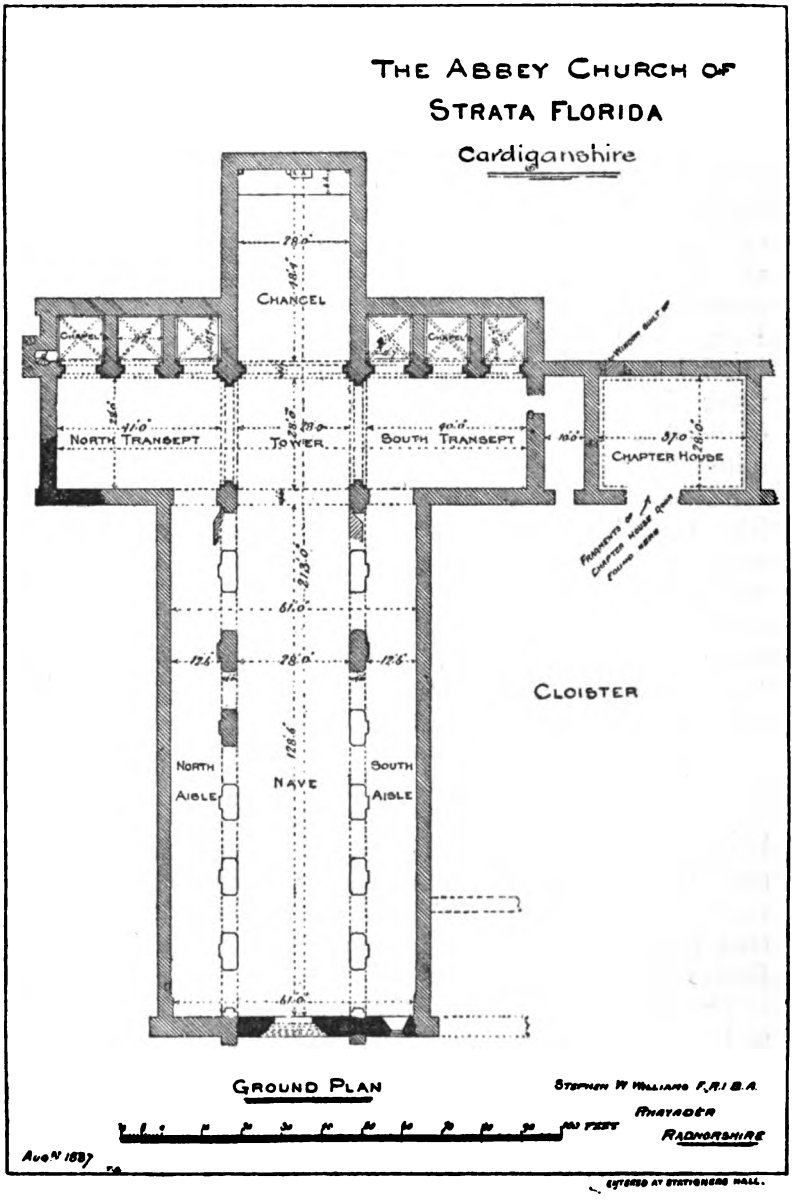
THE ABBEY CHURCH OF
STRATA FLORIDA
Cardiganshire
CHANCEL
CHAPEL
CHAPEL
NORTH TRANSEPT
TOWER
SOUTH TRANSEPT
CHAPTER HOUSE
FRAGMENTS OF CHAPTER HOUSE ROOF FOUND 1888
CLOISTER
NORTH AISLE
NAVE
SOUTH AISLE
GROUND PLAN
STEPHEN W WILLIAMS F.R.I.B.A.
RHAYADER
RADNORSHIRE
AUG.ST 1887
100 FEET

two coats of plaster, the earlier one of which had been painted in a kind of diaper pattern. The stonework of the chapels had also been painted, as I found fragments of small mouldings which had evidently been coloured with vermilion. After the restoration, in 1300 or thereabouts, the monks had apparently whitewashed their church, to hide the action of fire upon the stonework, and the custom appears to have continued, as I have found fragments of mouldings with several coats of whitewash thereon. Four kinds of stone were used for the piers, shafts, mouldings, bases, and capitals, and other dressed stonework throughout the building, viz.: 1, a coarse kind of hard sandstone, which appears to come from the millstone-grit formation; 2, a very fine-grained yellow sandstone, from the new red sandstone series, much like Grinshill stone, but which I think must have come from somewhere on the South Wales coast, where that class of stone is found; 3, a fine purple sandstone of a rather slaty texture, which I believe came from the same quarries, at Caerfai, near St. David's, as that used for St. David's Cathedral; 4, a considerable quantity of the work is executed in oolite, or Bath stone, probably brought from Gloucestershire or Somersetshire, and varying in texture.

The work appears to have been done in alternate bands of coloured stone, as at St. David's Cathedral; and throughout the building there seems a wonderful resemblance, in point of plan and general design, to that portion of the cathedral built by Bishop Peter de Leiâ, who was consecrated in 1176.

The fragments of tile pavements which have come to light during the excavations are very beautiful, and display great harmony of colouring; they consist of a variety of patterns, which I shall illustrate fully in a more detailed paper which I hope to prepare when the excavations are completed.

In closing this report, I venture to hope that the good work commenced of clearing away the accumula-

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tions of rubbish and *débris*, which covers what is left of this magnificent building, will ere long be completed, and I would suggest that no time should be lost in doing so. When the building has been cleared and properly fenced, a local committee will be willing to take over the care of it, and place a proper custodian in charge, and I feel certain that when the entire surface is cleared, very many most interesting remains will be discovered, illustrating the architecture and art of the period when this abbey was founded.

STEPHEN W. WILLIAMS, F.R.I.B.A.

PENNY CRICK TUMULUS IN GOWER.[1]

THERE is historical evidence to show that at or near this spot there once existed an ancient British church, called Llan-Pencrug (the church at the head of the mound, or grave). This church was the subject of a great dispute between Oudoceus, Bishop of Llandaff, and Bivan, Abbot of Llantwit, and, after much contention, it was granted to the Bishop and the Altar of Llandaff for ever. The account is to be found in the *Liber Landavensis*. We therefore know that this tumulus existed in the sixth century, the time of Bishop Oudoceus, and probably long before.

I should mention that Penny Crick is only a very slightly corrupted form of the Welsh word Pen-y-crug (the head of the mound or grave). The vitality of these old names, and the way they sometimes linger on, is truly wonderful, and in the present case has been of the greatest service, enabling us to trace back the history of this particular tumulus. Had the name not lived on in the way it has, the site of Llan-Pen-

[1] Read on the visit of the Association, August 25th, 1886.

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crug would never have been known, nor should we have been able to fix an approximate age to this tumulus. The notice of Llan Pencrug in the *Liber Landavensis* is therefore of the greatest importance to archæological science, as it is direct evidence to show that this form of burial is certainly as old as the sixth century, and goes even further back. What renders it all the more certain that we are right in identifying Penny Crick with the Llan Pencrug of the *Book of Llandaff* is the fact that Penny Crick is quite close to a place called at the present day Crickton, again a slight corruption of the Welsh Crug town (the heap, *i.e.*, the grave town), a locality which seems to have terminated very appropriately with Pen-y-crug. And as Llan Pencrug is stated to have been a church in Gower, there is no reasonable doubt that the identity of the place is sufficiently proved.

J. D. Davies.

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LLYFR SILIN.

YN CYNNWYS ACHAU AMRYW DEULUOEDD YN NGWYNEDD, POWYS, ETC.

(Continued from p. 224.)

PEN Y GARTH YN ABERTANAD.

John Meredydd ap Hugh Meredydd ap Thomas ap Meredydd ap Ieuan ap Deio ap Madoc ap Einion ap Gruffydd ap Einion Barwn o Abertanad.

Mam Deio ap Madoc oedd Efa verch ac etifeddes Gruffydd ap Bleddyn Llwyd o'r Bryn yn swydd Groes Oswallt.

Mam Meredydd ap Ieuan ap Deio oedd Margred yr hynaf o ferched ac etifeddesau Howel Goch ap Iolyn ap Ieuan Gethin.

Mam Hugh Meredydd oedd R..... verch Robert Tanat o Flodwel fechan.

Mam John Meredydd oedd ..... verch ac etifeddes Richard Lloyd yr Aer. Cais Ach Llwynymaen.

GLANTANAT.

Moris Lloyd ap Simon ap William ap Dafydd ap William Lloyd ap Thomas ap Reinallt ap Gruffydd ap Howel ap Madoc ap Iorwerth goch o Fochnant.

Gwraig Simon Lloyd yw Sian verch Moris Mathews o'r Bystock.

Gwraig Moris Lloyd yw Cattrin Davies verch John Davies o'r Glasgoed yn Llansilin.

Mam William Lloyd ap Dafydd oedd Ann verch Moris Wynn o Foelyrch ap Llew. ap Ieuan ap Ieuan Fychan ap Ieuan Gethin ap Madoc Kyffin.

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Mam Moris Wynn oedd Sian verch yr hên Sion Edward o'r Waun ap Iorwerth ap Ieuan ap Adda. Cais Ach Sion Edward.

Mam Dafydd Lloyd ap William oedd Lowri verch Owen ap Ieuan ap Dafydd o Fochnant.

Mam William Lloyd ap Thomas ap Reinallt oedd Elen verch Dafydd Lloyd ap Dafydd ap Meredydd: chwaer un fam un dad a Pirs Lloyd o Glanhavon.

Mam Elen oedd Mallt verch Howel fychan ap Howel ap Gruffydd ap Siankin o Llwydiarth.

Mam Reinallt ap Gruffydd ap Howel oedd Angharad verch Dafydd Vychan ap Dafydd ap Madoc Kyffin.

Mam Ann verch Morys Wynn o Foelyrch oedd Gwenhwyfar Lloyd verch Dafydd Lloyd ap Thomas o Fodlith.

Mam Gwenhwyfar oedd Sioned verch Edward ap Rys ap Dafydd ap Gwilym. Cais Ach Eglwyseg.

Plant Thomas ap Reinallt o Elen verch Dafydd Lloyd oedd William Lloyd, Robert o'r Keel yn Llangedwyn, Hugh, Moris a Reinallt gwr o'r Gard: ac o ferched, Sina gwraig Moris ap Meredydd o Lloran; Sian gwraig Oliver ap David; a Gwen gwraig Ieuan ap Thomas ap Gruffydd Lloyd, mam Robert ap Ieuan o Lanhafon.

Dafydd Lloyd ap Dafydd ap Meredydd } oeddent
Howel Lloyd ap Dafydd ap Meredydd } Frodyr.

Iorwerth Goch o Fochnant } oeddent Feibion i
Ieuan Crach } Ieuan Foelfrych ap
ac Ieuan Caereinion } Iorwerth fychan.

ABERKYNLLETH. BRON 'R ATHRO.

Thomas Wynn ap Richard[1] Wynn ap John[2] ap

[1] Jane, his wife, buried at Llangedwyn, Oct. 12, 1698.

[2] Born Jan. 1634; buried at Llangedwyn, May 24, 1672. His wife, Sarah, was buried at Llangedwyn, July 31, 1683; his mother, Gwen Gruffyth, was buried at Llangedwyn, Oct. 30, 1640.

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Richard[1] ap Moris[2] ap Sion[3] Wynn ap Sion ap Sir Reinallt ap Ieuan ap Gruffydd ap Howel ap Madoc ap Iorwerth Goch o Fochnant.

Thomas Wynn a briododd Mary verch ..... a bu farw yn ddiblant o honi hi; ond fe gafodd etifedd o un arall sef Elizabeth verch ..... o Fron yr Athro.

Mam Richard Wynn ap Moris oedd Siwsan Kinaston verch Edward Kinaston (mal Hordle).

Mam Moris Wynn oedd Margred verch Hugh ap Hugh ap Moris ap Ieuan ap Howel ap Iolyn ap Ieuan Gethin ap Madoc Kyffin.

Mam Sion Wynn ap Sion oedd Margred verch ac etifeddes Mathew ap Dafydd ap Madoc ap Ieuan ap Meredydd ap Llew. ap Gruffydd Llwyd ap Llew. foelgrwn o'r Main.

Mam Sion ap Sir Reinallt oedd Kattrin verch y Badi.

Mam Sir Reinallt ap Ieuan ap Gruffydd ap Howel oedd Ales verch Meredydd ap Iolyn ap Ieuan Gethin ap y Kyffin; a merch arall i Meredydd ap Iolyn oedd ..... gwraig Gruffydd fychan ap Dafydd ap Rys o Werklys.

Mam Ieuan ap Gruffydd ap Howel oedd Angharad verch Dafydd fychan ap Dafydd ap Madoc Kyffin o Gartheryr.

Mam Margred verch Hugh ap Hugh oedd Lowri verch ac un o ddwy etifeddesau Sion Wynn ap Meredydd ap Tudr ap Ieuan Llwyd ap Llew. goch.

Mam Hugh ap Hugh oedd Damasin verch Edward Trefor Constabl Croesoswallt; a'r un Damasin a fu yn briod a Dafydd ap Gruffydd ap Madoc ac ydoedd fam i Edward ap Dafydd o'r Collfryn. Hugh ap Moris a fu farw o'r cornwyd cyn geni Hugh ap Hugh.

[1] Baptised at Llangedwyn, May 21, 1602.

[2] *Ob.* April 27, 1635; buried at Llangedwyn. His wife, Joan Kinaston, was buried at Llangedwyn, Feb. 17, "anno regni Regis Caroli octavo, 1632."

[3] Buried at Llangedwyn, Oct. 6, 1611.

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Mam Hugh ap Moris oedd Damasin verch Ieuan Lloyd ap Dafydd Lloyd o Abertanat.

Mam Damasin oedd Mawd Wenn verch ac etifeddes Dafydd Lloyd ap Ieuan ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan ap Madoc. Nai, fab Brawd oedd Dafydd Llwyd i Sir Gruffydd fychan o Bowys.

Mam Mawd Wenn oedd Ales verch Gruffydd Hanmer ap Siankin ap Sir Dafydd Hanmer.

Moris ap Ieuan ap Howel } oeddynt
Howel ap Ieuan ap Howel } Frodyr.

GLANHAVON.

Oliver Lloyd ap Peers Lloyd ap Howel Lloyd ap Dafydd ap Meredydd o'r Bala, ap Howel ap Tudr ap Gronw ap Gruffydd ap Madoc ap Iorwerth ap Madoc ap Ririd Flaidd Argl. Penllyn.

Mam Peers Lloyd oedd Mali verch Howel fychan ap Howel ap Gruffydd ap Siankin: chwaer un fam un dad a Sion ap Howel fychan.

Mam Howel Lloyd oedd Lowri verch Dafydd ap Llew. ap Einion ap Gruff. ap Llew. ap Cynfrig o'r y Deirnion.

Mam Lowri oedd Margred verch Sion ap Robert ap Richard ap Sir Roger Pilston.

Gwraig Peers Lloyd oedd Kattrin verch ac etifeddes Gruffydd ap Thomas ap Howel ap Ieuan Lloyd ap Dafydd fychan ap Gruffydd ap Ali ap Iorwerth ap Heilin.

Mam Kattrin oedd Tanw. verch Dafydd ap Ieuan ap Dafydd ap Einws.

Brodyr un dad oedd Howel Lloyd ap Dafydd ap Meredydd a Rhydderch ap Dafydd ap Meredydd, ond nid un fam. Cais ymhellach yn Ach Lewis Gwyn o'r Bala.

GLANHAVON.

Robert Lloyd ap Thomas Lloyd (*ob.* 1680) ap Robert

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ap Ieuan ap Thomas ap Gruffydd Lloyd ap Ieuan ap Gruffydd fychan ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan ap Heilin ap Ieuan ap Adda Goch Argl. Mochnant to Brochwel Ysgythrog.

Gwraig Robert[1] Lloyd yw Elizabeth[2] verch Harri Thomas ap Dafydd ap Sion ap Dafydd ap Ieuan ap Owen ap Ieuan fychan ap Ieuan ap Heilin ap Ieuan ap Adda fal o'r blaen.

Mam Robert Lloyd oedd Margred verch ac etifeddes Sion ap Dafydd ap Thomas ap Howel ap Bedo ap Siankin o Rhiwargor. Fel Ach Eunant.

Mam Thomas Lloyd oedd Sioned verch ac etifeddes hynaf Sion ap Edward ap Thomas o'r Rhiwlas ap Rys ap Gutyn ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan Gethin ap Madoc Kyffin.

Mam Robert ap Ieuan oedd Gwen Lloyd verch Thomas ap Reinallt ap Gruffydd ap Howel ap Madoc ap Iorwerth Goch o Fochnant.

Mam Gwen Lloyd oedd Elin verch Howel ap Dafydd Lloyd ap Dafydd ap Meredydd: chwaer un fam un dad a Peers o Lanhafon.

Mam Ieuan ap Thomas ap Gruffydd Lloyd oedd Margred verch Owen ap Ieuan ap Dafydd Fychan ap Einion ap Sir Gruffydd Foel, brawd i Heilin o'r Frongoch neu Gelynog y rwan.

Mam Thomas ap Gruffydd Lloyd oedd Margred verch Ieuan ap Gruffydd o Trewern, ap Howel ap Madoc ap Iorwerth Goch.

Mam Ieuan ap Gruffydd fychan oedd Tangwystl ferch Gruffydd ap Ieuan Gethin.

Plant Thomas Lloyd oedd Mr. John Lloyd[3] a briododd Catrin ferch Mr. Watkin Kyffin o'r Glasgoed, a hi a fu farw heb blant; ac wedyn efe a briododd ..... ferch ag etifeddes Edmwnt Lloyd o'r Drefnant, ac a fuont feirw heb blant.

Mr. Robert Lloyd a briododd Elizabeth verch Harri Thomas fal o'r blaen. Gwen Lloyd a briododd Mr. John

[1] Died before 1731.

[2] *Ob.* 1731. Llanrhaiadr yn Mochnant Register.

[3] *Ob.* 1684.

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Hughes mab Humphrey Hughes, Werklys; Jane Lloyd a briododd Mr. Egerton Wedgwood o Staffordshire; Mary a briododd ..... Panton, Cheshire; Elizabeth a briododd .....; Sarah a briododd John Ellis o Hirnant. [Thomas, son of Robert Lloyd of Glanhavon, married Mary, daughter and heir of Robert Trevor of Trevor, Esq.; and their daughter and heir, Mary Lloyd, married John Lloyd of Pentrehobin, co. Flint, Esq.—I. M.]

MAESMOCHNANT.

Robert Wynn fab Robert Wynn ap Richard ap Robert ap Moris Wynn ap Sion Wynn ap Meredydd ap Ieuan ap Robert ap Meredydd ap Howel ap Dafydd ap Gruffydd ap Cariadog ap Thomas ap Rodri ap Owen Gwynedd.

Mam Robert Wynn Ianga yw Elizabeth ferch John Jones o Ddol y Moch fab Richard Jones ap John ap Richard ap Rys o'r Craflwyn.

Mam Elizabeth oedd Ann verch John ap Hugh ap John ap Robert o Fraich y Bib.

Mam Robert Wynn yr ail oedd Sian verch Edward ap Dafydd ap Ieuan o Llanwddyn ap Sion ddu ap Ieuan *Crach.*

Mam Richard Wynn oedd Kattrin verch ac etifeddes Dafydd Lloyd ap William ap Dafydd Llwyd o Benllyn ap Dafydd ap Ieuan fychan ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan ap Gruffydd ap Madoc ap Iorwerth ap Madoc ap Ririd Flaidd.

Mam Dafydd Lloyd ap William oedd Elen verch Howel ap Dafydd ap Meiric fychan. Cais Ach Nanne.

Mam Elin oedd Elin verch Robert Salsbri o Llanrwst.

Mam Kattrin verch Dafydd Lloyd ap William oedd ... verch ac etifeddes Ieuan Lloyd ap Gruffydd.

Mam Robert Wynn oedd Sian verch Sir Richard Bwckle.

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Mam Moris Wynn oedd Elen verch Moris ap Sion ap Meredydd. Cais ach Clenene neu Porkynton A'i mam hithe oedd Angharad verch Elisse ap Gruffydd ap Einion.

LLANIWRCH: MOCHNANT IS RHAIADR.

Henry Morgans fab Richard Morgans ap Henry Morgans ap Richard ap Morgan ap Sion ap Rhytherch ap Ithel ap Iorwerth ap Einion ap Llewelyn ap Kynwric ap Osber ap Gwyddlach Iarll Desmwnd yn y Werddon.

Mam Henry Morgans yw Gwen verch Elis ap Hugh ap Morgan o Ben Machno.

Mam Gwen oedd ..... verch Sion ap Morgan fychan o'r Bryn Celynog ap Morgan ap Sion ap Rhytherch.

Mam Richard Morgans iangaf oedd ..... verch Gruffydd ap Rys ap Meredydd o Fochnant Uwch Rhaiadr.

Mam Henry Morgans hynaf oedd ..... verch ac etifeddes Ieuan ap Dafydd ap Ieuan ap Einion o Llaniwrch.

Mam Richard Morgan hynaf oedd Lowri verch William o Beddkelert.

Mam Morgan ap Sion ap Rhytherch oedd Ales verch Llewelyn fychan o Harddlech ap Llew. ap Howel ap Ynyr ddu.

MAES MOCHNANT.

Edward Williams ap Thomas ap William ap Sion ap William ap Meredith ap Iolyn ap Ieuan Gethin ap y Kyffin.

CAE HOWEL. Y MARCHOG GWYLLT.

Mr. Dafydd ap Rys ap Sion ap Roger ap Richard ap Madoc ap Morgan ap Philip ap Gruffydd ap Gruffydd fychan ap *Sir Gruffydd* ap Iorwerth goch ap Meredydd ap Bleddyn ap Cynfyn.

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CAE HOWEL.

George Clive, Esq., ap Thomas ap Thomas ap Edward Clive (o Warverton).

Edward Clive a briododd ..... verch ac etifeddes Thomas Lloyd ap Sion Lloyd ap Dafydd Lloyd ap Llew. ap Deio ap Ririd ap Gruffydd ap Ririd ap Madoc ap Ririd Flaidd.

Mam Sion Lloyd oedd Gwen verch ac un o etifeddesau Dafydd Lloyd ap Siankin ap Richard ap Madoc ap Morgan ap Philip ap Gruffydd ap Gruffydd fychan ap *Sir Gruffydd* (y Marchog Gwyllt) ap Iorwerth goch ap Meredydd ap Bleddyn ap Cynfyn. Hon oedd Aeres Cae-howel.

Mam Thomas Lloyd oedd Ann verch Iasper Kinaston ap Piers Kinaston ap Ienkin Kinaston. Fel ach Fransis Kinaston.

Mam hono oedd Margred verch Sir Rondl Briwton.

Mam Gwen verch Dafydd Lloyd oedd Gwenhwyfar verch Madoc ap Meredydd ap Adda fychan.

Mam hono oedd Mallt verch Gruffydd ap Ieuan Gethin.

Mam Iasper Kinaston oedd Margred verch Edward ap Morgan. Gwel ach Otley neu Watle.

A Thomas Clive a werthodd Cae Howel i Ffransis Bradox o Cae Howel.

GARTHERYR: KEFN Y BUARTH.

Moris Wynn ap Sion Wynn ap Sion ap Sir Reinallt[1] Person Llanarmon Dyffryn Ceiriog ap Ieuan ap Gruffydd ap Howel ap Madoc ap Iorwerth Goch o Fochnant. Cais Ach Abercynlleth.

Mam Sir Reinallt oedd Ales verch Meredydd ap Iolyn ap Ieuan Gethin ap y Kyffin.

Mam Ieuan ap Gruffydd oedd Angharad verch Dafydd fychan ap Dafydd ap Madoc Kyffin o Fochnant.

Mam Sion ap Sir Reinallt oedd Kattrin verch y Badi.

[1] Rector of Llanarmon Dyffryn Ceiriog, 1537-58.

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Plant Sion ap Sir Reinallt oedd Sion Wynn ap Sion ap Reinallt o Aberkynlleth.

EUNANT NEU CYNON.

Rys Wynn brawd Theodor Wynn ap Edward ap Rys ap Edward Wynn ap Sion ap Davydd Fychan ap Bedo ap Siankin ap Evan Caereinion to Idnerth Benvras Catherin verch ac etifeddes Rys Wynn a briododd Mr. John Hanmer o Bentrepant. Cais Ach Bentrepant.

Mam Rys Wynn oedd Susan ap Theodor Morgan ap Morgan ap John ap Rhydderch ap Ithel ap Iorwerth ap Einion ap Gruffydd ap Llewelyn ap Kynwric ap Osber ap Gwyddlach.

Mam Edward Wynn ap Rys Wynn oedd ..... verch Howel fychan ap Sion ap Howel Fychan. Cais Ach Llwydiarth.

Mam Edward ap Sion ap Dafydd fychan oedd ..... verch Meredydd ap Ieuan ap Rys o Lloran ucha chwaer gwbl i Moris ap Meredydd.

EUNANT NEU CYNON.

John Lloyd ap John ap Richard Lloyd (Captain) Fel Ach Llwyn y Maen.

Mam John Lloyd y'r wan (1723) yw ..... verch Rys Wynn o Gynon.

Plant Eunant y' rwan (1728) yw John uchod, ac Edward, Meiric a Chattrin.

GLAN KYNLLETH NEU PEN Y BONT.

Edward Maurice, Esq., ap David Maurice ap David Maurise ap Edward ap David Maurise ap Moris ap Meredydd ap Ieuan ap Rys ap Dafydd ap Howel ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan Gethin ap Madoc Kyffin ap Madoc Koch ap Ieva ap Kyhelyn ap Rhun ap Einion Efell, &c.

Mam Dafydd Maurice ap Edward Maurise oedd Ales verch Andrew Maredydd o Lantanat.

Mam Alis oedd Dorithy verch Sion Owen Fychan o Llwydiarth.

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Mam Edward Maurise oedd Katherin Mul verch Thomas Mul ap Robert Mul o Rhuthyn.

Mam Dafydd Maurise ap Meredydd oedd ..... verch Thomas ap Reinallt ap Gruffydd ap Howel ap Madoc ap Iorwerth Goch o Fochnant.

Mam Moris ap Meredydd oedd Ales verch Gruffydd Lloyd ap Ieuan gwyn ap Gruffydd Fychan : fel Ach Glanhafon.

Plant Mr. Edward Moris o Ales verch Andrew Meredydd o Lantanat oedd Dafydd Moris, Edward Moris : ac o ferched Kattrin gwraig Edward Lloyd o'r Maesmawr ; Dorithy, Damasin, Jesse, Mary, Jann ag Ales.

LLORAN ISSA.

Dafydd Lloyd ap Thomas Lloyd ap Oliver ap Thomas ap Dafydd Lloyd ap Thomas ap Dafydd Lloyd ap Howel ap Moris ap Ieuan Gethin ap Madoc Kyffin.

Mam Dafydd Lloyd oedd Elizabeth verch Sion Holand ap William Holand o'r Hendre fawr ap Dafydd ap Gruffydd ap Dafydd ap Robyn ap Hoelkyn ap Thomas ap Sir Thomas Holand Marchog.

Mam Sion Holand oedd Sian verch Meredydd Lloyd ap Sion ap Owen o'r Ddiserth ap Sion ap Robyn ap Gruffydd goch o'r Rhos.

Mam Sian Lloyd verch Meredydd oedd Kattrin Konwy verch Hugh Konwy fychan ap Reinallt Konwy ap Hugh Konwy hên, Esq., ap Robyn ap Gruffydd goch o'r Rhos.

Mam Kattrin Konwy oedd Annes verch Owen ap Meirig, chwaer un fam, un dad a Lewis ap Owen ap Meiric.

Mam Meredydd Llwyd ap Sion ap Owen oedd Lowri verch Moris ap Sion ap Meredydd ap Ieuan o Efionydd. Fel Ach Klenane.

Mam Lowri verch Moris oedd Angharad verch Elisse ap Gruffydd ap Einion.

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Mam Reinallt Konwy ap Hugh Konwy hên oedd Elizabeth verch Thomas Salsbri hên ap Harri ap Rowling Salsbri. Cais Ach. Lleweni.

Mam Hugh Konwy hên oedd Erddylad verch Ieuan ap Tudr ap Dafydd ap Einion fychan ap Einion ddu ap Kynfrig fychan ap Kynfrig ap Gwgan ap Idnerth ap Nethan.

Mam Erddylad oedd Mallt verch Rys ap Gruffydd ap Madoc Gloddaith.

Mam William Holand o'r Hendrefawr oedd Ales verch Sir William Gruffydd hynaf o'r Penrhyn.

Mam Ales oedd Elizabeth verch Robert Grae Constabl Rhuthyn.

Mam Elizabeth verch Sion Holand oedd Margred verch William ap Ieuan Lloyd o Llansannan ap Dafydd ap Meredydd ap Dafydd Lloyd Gruffydd ap Kynwric ap Bleddyn Lloyd ap Bleddyn Fychan ac i Hedd Molwynog. Fel Hafodunos.

Mam Margred oedd Kattrin verch ac etifeddes Dafydd Lloyd ap Moris o Llansannan.

Mam Dafydd Lloyd ap Moris oedd Sabel verch Sir Gruffydd Person Llanufydd.

Mam Thomas Lloyd ap Oliver Lloyd oedd Elin verch Moris ap Meredydd ap Ieuan ap Rys ap Dafydd ap Howel ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan Gethin ap Madoc Kyffin.

Mam Elin oedd Sina verch Thomas ap Reinallt ap Gruffydd ap Howel ap Madoc ap Iorwerth goch o Fochnant.

Mam Sina oedd Elin verch Howel ap Dafydd Llwyd ap Dafydd ap Meredydd, chwaer un fam un dad a Peers Lloyd o Lanhafon.

Mam Moris ap Meredydd oedd Ales verch Gruffydd Lloyd ap Ieuan ap Gruffydd fychan ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan ap Heilin.

Mam Oliver Lloyd oedd Lowri verch Robert ap Reinallt ap Gruffydd ap Rys ap Ieuan ap Llewelyn ddu o'r Deirnion.

Mam Lowri oedd Elizabeth verch Reinallt Konwy

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ap Hugh Konwy, Esq., ap Robyn ap Gruffydd goch.

Mam Elizabeth oedd Mallt verch William ap Gruffydd ap Robyn o Gochwillan.

Mam Reinallt Konwy oedd Elizabeth verch Thomas Salsbri hên ap Harri Salsbri. Cais Ach Lleweni.

Mam Robert ap Reinallt oedd Lowri verch Elisse ap Gruffydd ap Einion ap Gruffydd ap Llewelyn ap Kynwric ap Osber.

Mam Thomas Lloyd oedd Sioned verch Edward ap Rys ap Dafydd ap Gwilym. Cais Ach Eglwyseg.

Mam Sioned oedd Gwenhwyfar verch Dafydd ddu ap Tudr ap Ieuan Lloyd ap Llew. ap Gruffydd Lloyd ap Meredydd ap Llew. ap Ynyr ap Howel ap Moreiddig ap Sandde Hardd.

Mam Dafydd Lloyd ap Thomas o Fodlith oedd Katherine verch Howel Fychan ap Howel ap Gruffydd ap Sienkin. Cais Ach Llwydiarth.

Mam Thomas ap Dafydd Lloyd ap Howel ap Moris oedd Gwenhwyfar verch Ieuan ap Howel ap Ieuan fychan ap Ieuan Gethin ap Madoc Kyffin.

Mam Dafydd Lloyd ap Howel ap Moris oedd Gwenhwyfar verch ac etifeddes Howel ap Ieuan ap Iorwerth ap Einion Gethin o Gynlleth.

Mam Howel ap Moris oedd Margred verch Dafydd ap Giwn Lloyd ap Dafydd ap Madoc o'r Hendwr.

Plant Dafydd Lloyd ap Thomas o Sioned verch Edward ap Rys ap Dafydd ap Gwilym oedd Edward Lloyd o Fodlith; Thomas Lloyd o Lloran; Moris; Richard Lloyd o Ddolwen; Gruffydd; a Meredydd: o ferched Gwenhwyfar ail wraig Moris Wynn o Foelyrch, mam Richard Wynn oedd hi; a hono oedd y hyna; Margred gwraig Sion Blodwel o'r Llwyn: Gwen gwraig Harri Lloyd o'r Goed y darkers; a Mary. 6 mab a 4 merch.

Plant Edward Lloyd o Fodlith o Ann Tanat verch

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yr hên Thomas Tanat o Abertanat oedd Thomas Lloyd; Moris *mort*, Gruffydd, Matthew, ac o ferched Mary Elizabeth, a Susan.

PLAS IDDON TREFOR.

John Lloyd ap Robert Lloyd ap Hugh Lloyd ap John Lloyd ap Richard Lloyd o Ddolwen, ap Dafydd Lloyd ap Thomas o Fodlith.

GARTHERYR.

Sion Kyffin ap William ap Lewis ap Sion ap William ap Moris Kyffin ap Ieuan Gethin ap Madoc Kyffin ap Madoc Koch.

Mam Sion Kyffin oedd Sina verch Sion ap William ap Meredydd ap Iolyn ap Ieuan Gethin ap Madoc Kyffin.

Mam Sina oedd Kattrin verch Ednyfed ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan ap Einion ap Gruffydd ap Llewelyn ap Kyn. ap Osber Wyddel.

Mam William Kyffin ap Lewis Kyffin oedd Lowri verch Reinallt ap Gruffydd ap Howel ap Madoc ap Iorwerth goch.

Mam Lewis Kyffin oedd Kattrin verch Rys ap Meredydd ap Tudr ap Howel ap Kyn. fychan ap Kyn. ap Llowarch: chwaer Robert ap Rys ap Meredydd o'r Rhiwlas yn Mhenllyn, un fam un dad.

Mam Sion ap William ap Moris oedd Ales verch Ieuan fychan ap Ieuan ap Adda ap Iorwerth ddu ap Ednyfed gam.

Plant Lewis Kyffin ap Sion ap William o Lowri verch Reinallt ap Gruffydd ap Howel ap Madoc ap Iorwerth goch; chwaer un fam un dad a Thomas ap Reinallt, oedd Sieffre Kyffin a briodes Gwen verch Owen ap Ieuan ap Dafydd fychan o Uwch Rhaiadr; 2 William Kyffin a briodes Elin verch Moris ap Howel o Sir Gaer-

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narfon, ac wedi hynny y priodes William Kyffin Sina verch Sion ap William ap Meredydd ap Iolyn ap Ieuan Gethin ap Madoc Kyffin; 3 Hugh Kyffin; 4 Sion; 5 Cadwaladr; 6 Moris ap Lewis Kyffin a briodes Margred verch Gruffydd ap Sion ap Gruffydd bach Wynn; 7 Reinallt; 8 Thomas ap Lewis Kyffin, hwn a briodes Gwen verch Cadwaladr ap Owen ap Ieuan ap Dafydd fychan; ac o ferched Kattrin verch Lewis Kyffin gwraig Rys ap Dafydd ap Ithel o Feifod, ac ni bu ddim plant.

Ac o'i gariadferch y bu i Lewis Kyffin, Elin verch Lewis gwraig Howel ap Gruffydd ap Dafydd Lloyd o Fochnant; Lowri gwraig Sion ap Howel goch o Llan St. Fraed; a Sion Kyffin.

Plant Sion ap William ap Moris ap Ieuan Gethin oedd 1 Dafydd Kyffin; 2 a Moris Kyffin a fu farw yn diblant; a 3 Dafydd Glyn, ac i hwnw y bu ferch a elwyd Sina Glyn, ac a briodes Dafydd Lloyd ap Sion ap Madoc o Lanfarthin neu Drewen, a mam Sina Glyn oedd Gwen verch Howel ap Gruffydd ap Howel o Fochnant 4 a Lewis Kyffin 5 a William Kyffin 6 a Thomas Kyffin. Y rhain oeddent feibion Sion ap William ap Moris uchod o Kattrin verch Rhys ap Meredydd, chwaer Mr. Robert ap Rhys ap Meredydd, fal o'r blaen ac i Marchweithian.

Gwraig Sion Kyffin ap William Kyffin oedd ..... verch Lewis ap Dafydd ap William ap Meredydd ap Iolyn ap Ieuan Gethin ap y Kyffin.

Mam William ap Moris ap Ieuan Gethin a Sieffre Kyffin ei frawd oedd Fabli verch ac etifeddes Llowarch gogof ap Ieuan Lloyd ap Gronw ap Tudr ap Einion ap Seissyllt Arglwydd Meirionydd.

Plant William ap Moris o Ales verch Ieuan fychan ap Ieuan ap Adda oedd 1 Dafydd ap William a briodes ..... verch Matthew ap Gruffydd o Llanarmon Mynydd Mawr; 2 Thomas ap Wil-

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liam a briodes Lowri verch Rys ap Meredydd; 3 Sion ap William a briodes Kattrin verch Rys ap Meredydd; ac iddynt y bu Moris ap Sion a briodes Gwerfyl verch Sion Kyffin ap Meredydd Lloyd o Ddyffryn Ceiriog mort; 4 Dafydd Kyffin a briodes Mared verch Reinallt ap Gruffydd ap Howel ac ni bu blant; 5 Dafydd Glyn a briodes Gwen verch Howel ap Gruffydd ap Howel, nith ferch brawd i Reinallt ap Gruffydd ap Howel, ac iddynt bu llawer o blant.

Mam Thomas ap Sion ap William oedd Dafydd ap Thomas ap Sion o'r Bryngoch yn Lledrod yn Nghynlleth ac a werthodd ei Dir.

William ap Sion ap William a briodes El. verch Dafydd Lloyd ap Gruffydd ap Dafydd fychan o Artheryr; ac iddynt y bu Lewis ap William Kyffin ac ef a briodes Golegwyn verch Robert ap Moris o Llangedwyn; ac iddynt y bu Robert Kyffin a llawer o Ferched.

Robert Kyffin ap Lewis ap William Kyffin ap Sion ap William ap Moris ap Ieuan Gethin ap Madoc Kyffin ac i Robert y bu ferch ac etifeddes a elwyd Ann Kyffin a briodod Robert Edwards o Rydycroese.

Mam Ann Kyffin oedd Kattrin verch Richard ap Llew. ap Gutyn; a mam Kattrin oedd Gwenhwyfar verch Moris ap Rys ap Gutyn ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan Gethin ap Madoc Kyffin.

Moris ap Ieuan Gethin. y mae llawer yn tybied fod eisteddle Moris ap Ieuan Gethin yn Ngartheryr yn Mochnant, yr hwn dy a losged yn amser William Moris ei fab ef; lle yr oedd adeiladaeth dda urddasol pan darfu i William Moris i ffoi rhag ei ddal pan ddaeth commisiwn oddiwrth y Brenin, gan yr Arglwyddi gleision i'w ddal ef fel Rebel, a dyfod ag ef i mewn: ond fe faeliodd ganddynt, ac a losgwyd ei dy ef.

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GARTHERYR.

Plant Gruffydd ap Dafydd fychan ap Dafydd ap Madoc Kyffin o Dibod verch Meredydd ap Tudr ap Gronw ap Howel y gadair o Benllyn oedd Dafydd Lloyd, Moris, Howel yr hwn a elwir Hugh Lloyd a'r sydd yn Ghydweli.

Ac o'i *gariadferch*, Kattrin a briodes Gruffydd Rud; ac at hono yr aeth Hugh Lloyd uchod i Gydweli gyntaf.

Gwenllian verch Gruffydd ap Dafydd fychan oedd Mam Dafydd ap Howel ap Madoc.

Ac o Fargred verch Llew. o Feifod ap Deio ap Llew. ap Einion ap Kelynyn yr hon oedd wraig Ieuan ap Deio ap Ieuan ap Iorwerth o Fryn y Gwalie yn Llangedwyn, y bu i Ruffydd ap Dafydd Fychan fab a elwir Owen ap Gruffydd.

Plant Dafydd Lloyd uchod o Fared verch Ieuan ap Howel ap Ieuan fychan o Foelyrch oedd Ieuan; ac Ales gwraig Sion ap Rys ap Owen; ac Elin gwraig William Kyffin.

Plant Moris[1] ap Gruffydd o Annes verch Siankin ap Rys o Llandderfel, ap Howel ap Tudr ap Grono ap Gruffydd ap Madoc, ac i Ririd Flaidd, oedd Reinallt, Dafydd, Hugh, a Sion; Elen gwraig Thomas ap Robert ap Howel ap Gruffydd ap Rys o Grogen; a Margred gwraig Thomas ap Howel ap Sion ap Siankin hir o Llanfyllin.

Plant Dafydd ap Moris ap Gruffydd oedd Robert ap Dafydd ap Moris a briodod Gwen verch Cadwaladr ap Lewis ap Howel ap Gruffydd ap Howel ap Madoc ap Iorwerth Goch; ac iddynt y bu Moris ap Robert a werthodd ei Dir yn Ngefnir i Richard Moris ap Meredydd.

(To be continued.)

[1] In Pant Philip MS. the mother of Moris ap Gruff. is stated to be Margd. v. Howel ap Iolyn ap Ieuan Gethin ap Madoc Kyffin.—I. M.

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Obituary.

E. L. Barnwell, M.A., F.S.A. Scot., V.P.

In the volume for 1884, Fifth Series, pp. 67-71, a full biographical notice is given of the Rev. Edward Lowry Barnwell, M.A., F.S.A. Scot., by his old friend Professor Westwood, together with an admirable likeness presented by another old friend, Mr. R. H. Wood. In recording his death, we think the best proof that we can add of his great interest in the work of our Association, and of his ever-ready pen to help our Journal, will be found in the accompanying list of articles and letters signed or initialled by him, which has been compiled by Miss Swann, and put at our service by Professor Westwood. To these must be added some Reviews, which, however, it is not necessary to identify. The last article contributed by him was that on "Some South Wales Cromlechs", in the volume for 1884,—a subject on which he spoke at the last of the Annual Meetings that he ever attended, viz., at Fishguard in 1883.

On his resignation of the office of Treasurer, which he had held from 1875 to 1884, he was elected a Vice-President of the Association. The following is the list of his papers and literary contributions to the *Archæologia Cambrensis* from 1855 to 1884 :—

Third Series.

1855, vol. i, p. 43, Ruthin Castle Records
„ p. 233, On Ancient Customs and Superstitions in Wales
„ p. 250, Remarks on an Iron Celt found on the Berwen Mountains, Merionethshire
1856, vol. ii, pp. 146, 290, Records of the Lordship of Dyffryn Clwyd and Ruthin Castle
„ p. 180, Letter on Jacobite Relics, Denbighshire
„ p. 284, Ancient Mill, Ruthin
1857, vol. iii, p. 62, Letter on Bettws Gwerfyl Goch Church
„ p. 96, Records of the Lordship of Dyffryn Clwyd and Ruthin Castle
„ p. 214, Letter on Pembrokeshire Heraldry
„ p. 219, Answer to Query on Name of Great Britain
„ p. 313, Roman Coins near Narberth
„ p. 398, Letter on St. Peter's and St. Theodore's, Caermarthen
1858, vol. iv, p. 206, Anecdote of Bishop Lloyd of St. Asaph
1859, vol. v, p. 125, Roman Roads in Denbighshire
„ p. 181, Breton Antiquities, Pontaven District
„ p. 254, Plougastel Calvary

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1860, vol. vi, p. 66, Note on Roman Money Struck in London
„ p. 211, Breton Celts
„ p. 307, Carved Stone Hammer
1861, vol. vii, p. 46, Celtic Monuments
„ p. 293, Calvary of St. Thegonnec, Brittany
1862, vol. viii, p. 208, Bronze Articles supposed to be Spoons
1863, vol. ix, p. 120, Beehive Hut, Bosphrennis, in the Parish of Zennor, Cornwall
„ p. 170, Letter on Ruthin Church
„ p. 228, The Rock-Dwellings in Le Vendômois, France
„ p. 271, Letter on Roman Coins and Sepulchral Remains near Corwen, Merioneth
1864, vol. x, p. 47, St. Michael's Mount, Carnac
„ p. 57, Bronze Spoon-Shaped Articles
„ p. 76, Letter on Early Breton Incised Slabs
„ p. 133, Relic of Ann Boleyn
„ p. 146, Old Radnor Font, Lyonshall Font
„ p. 212, Bronze Implements
1865, vol. xi, pp. 1, 101, 229, 371, Notes on the Perrot Family
1866, vol. xii, p. 46, Notes on the Stone Monuments in the Isle of Man
„ pp. 64, 167, 311, 478, Notes on the Perrot Family
„ p. 472, Church Furniture in Malew Church, Isle of Man
„ p. 476, Uncertain Bronze Implements, Isle of Man
1867, vol. xiii, p. 67, The lately Discovered Crosses at St. David's
„ p. 150, Marked Stones in Wales
„ pp. 193, 363, Domestic Architecture of South Pembrokeshire
1868, vol. xiv, p. 70, Ditto, ditto
„ p. 169, Alignments in Wales
„ p. 179, Incised Stone, Burghill, Herefordshire
„ p. 201, Relics of Dinas Mawddwy
1869, vol. xv, p. 118, Cromlechs in North Wales

Fourth Series.

1871, vol. ii, p. 21, Ornamented Celt
„ p. 66, Tre 'r Ceiri
„ p. 163, Bronze Boar
„ p. 190, Tomen y Mur
„ p. 271, On some Ancient Welsh Bells
„ p. 320, Uncertain Bronze Objects
1872, vol. iii, p. 11, The Lomarec Inscription
„ p. 67, Letter on the Langeler Inscribed Stones
„ p. 81, Notes on some South Wales Cromlechs
„ p. 235, Canna's Chair
„ p. 257, Wooden Font, Efenechtyd Church
„ p. 329, On some Ancient Welsh Customs and Furniture
„ p. 345, Some Details of the Broadward Find

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1873, vol. iv, p. 80, Some Details of the Broadward Find
„ p. 84, Primæval Merioneth
„ p. 192, Coped Coffin-Lid, Bridgend
„ p. 195, The Treiorwerth Tumulus
„ p. 275, The Bredwardine Cromlech
„ p. 348, Unexplained Stone Articles
„ p. 370, The Nevern Rock-Cross
„ p. 374, Grave in Wenlock Abbey
1874, vol. v, p. 59, South Wales Cromlechs
„ p. 147, Ancient British Canoe
„ p. 156, The Brackets in Rowleston Church
„ p. 159, Bronze Thuribles in Wales
„ p. 162, Letter on Mynachty and Rousseau
„ p. 234, Eglwys y Gwyddel, Merioneth
„ p. 320, French Megalithic Remains
1875, vol. vi, p. 70, The Rhosnesney Bronze Implements
„ p. 74, Pembrokeshire Cliff-Castles
„ p. 268, The Caergwrle Cup
„ p. 299, On Pillar-Stones in Wales
1876, vol. vii, p. 41, Stackpool Antiquities. No. I.
„ p. 145, A Coin found near Garthewin
„ p. 182, The Kidwelly Mace
1877, vol. viii, p. 81, Early Remains in Carmarthenshire
„ p. 150, The Date of Llanthony Abbey
„ p. 309, Pembrokeshire Houses
1878, vol. ix, p. 101, Bendy Newydd Nantmor, Roman Halting-Place
„ p. 217, Craig y Dinas
1879, vol. x, pp. 1 and 188, Supposed Musical Implement, Cardiganshire
„ p. 99, The Carnarvon Talisman
„ p. 140, Bronze Vessel
„ p. 222, The Abermeurig Cup
„ p. 283, Supposed Leper-Cups and Bronze Vessel
1880, vol. xi, p. 81, The Chambered Mound at Plas Newydd
„ p. 145, Llanfair Caereinion
„ p. 214, Welsh Fonts
1881, vol. xii, p. 30, Querns
„ p. 158, Mediæval Pembrokeshire
„ p. 238, Pembrokeshire Antiquities
1882, vol. xiii, p. 174, Church Stretton
1883, vol. xiv, p. 49, Dolwyddelan Castle
„ p. 84, Biographical Notice of M. Holbeche Bloxam, F.S.A.
„ p. 192, Pen Caer Helen

Fifth Series.

1884, vol. i, p. 32, The Letterston Piscina
„ p. 129, On some South Wales Cromlechs

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John Edward Lee, F.S.A., V.P.

In Mr. Lee we have to record the death of another very early, if not one of the earliest, members of the Association. The antiquities of Caerleon-on-Usk owe much to his intelligent interest in their discovery and illustration, and the very first Part of the first volume of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* (1846) contains a highly complimentary notice of his "Delineations of Roman Antiquities found at Caerleon (the ancient Isca Silurum) and the Neighbourhood"; and in the fourth volume of the Journal (1849) there is an article on "Roman Remains lately found at Caerleon", illustrated with nine plates of engravings.

Of late years Mr. Lee had resided at Torquay; and a few years ago he edited an English version of Keller's *Lake-Dwellings of Switzerland*. He was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; and at the Newport Meeting, in 1885, he was elected a Vice-President of the Cambrian Archæological Association.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Chester Roman Finds.—Some very interesting discoveries have been made during the restoration of that portion of the City Wall, on the north side, popularly known as one of the "breaches" made during the siege of Chester, 1645-6. This "breach", situate fifty paces from the west angle of Phœnix Tower, had been built in an inferior manner, *i.e.*, with small stones on the internal and external wall-faces, with backing and filling in the body of small rubble in mortar; the outer face set 12 inches in from the older wall right and left of it, and having no tie or bond with the same. This portion had to be taken down to the massive stone wall level, which proved, on examination, to be the substructure. Very small quantities of tile-fragments were found, but no coins, pottery, or other relics.

In the underlying course of the substructure a fragment of a monumental stone was found, with the inscription,

(LE)G . XX . VV (VI)X . ANN.... H . F . C.

It was, therefore, determined to thoroughly examine this portion before rebuilding the "breach"; and for this purpose a shaft was made on each side of the wall, and an opening through it to connect them. In this opening very important finds were made of moulded, sculptured, and monumental stones. In the second course above the rock, forming part of the building material, was found a sculptured stone representing two figures detached,—male with cloak and bands, female with dress, both holding symbols or offerings. Many

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of the stones, especially those of the jamb of a doorway, showed the carving as fresh as if it had only just left the hands of the sculptor.

In all, fifty-seven stones were taken out with either carvings or inscriptions upon them. Among them, on the outer surface of the wall, but with the inscription turned inwards, showing it to have been at some time removed to its present position, is one inscribed

D M
M . AVRELIVS . ALEXAND
PRAE(F) . CAST . LEG . XX
..... NAT . . SYRVS . . CO.... .
.... . (VI)X . AN . LXXII .....
..... ICES . ET . S.....

Among the other monumental stones were the following:

D . M . M . CLVVI . M . AN . VAENTVS . FORO . IVLII

DIS MANBVS ATTANJ AN IATLANVSALIX PROTVS AN XII POMPEIVS OPTATVS DOMINVS . F . C .

D . M . MI . AVR . NEPOS > LEG . XX VV . CONIVX . PIENTISSIMA . F . C . VIX . ANNIS . L .

D . M . CINCINIV(S) VETERANV(S) VIX . AN . LXXX . CVRA . AEL(IO) CANDI(DO)

D . M . M . SEXTIVS .... CLAV.... BELLIC CIA . CELEIA . A(NN)ORVM . XX... (STI)PEND.....

L . ANNIVS . L . F TRO . MARCEL

(D)OMIT (SAT)VRNI (E) . VIX (A)N . XII .

D . M . FLAVIA SATVRNINA

D . M . FVRI . MAXIMI . MIL . LEG . XX . VV ST(IP . AN) XXII . H . F . C

P . B . > LEG V . MACED . ET . VIII . AVG ET . II AVG ET XX VV VIXIT ANNIS LXI . ARISTIO LIB . H . F . C

Among the sculptured stones are these:

Sculptured stone, male and female combined figure. Female with bird in right hand; male with sheaf (?) in left hand.

High relief, carved, three-quarter length, nude figure of athlete, white stone.

Part of body, large size, carved, male figure with toga.

Upper portion of monumental stone; nude figure reclining.

Splendid example of scroll-frieze with birds introduced.

Low relief carving, white stone, nude warrior or athlete with weapon.

Carving showing genii, with trumpet and cornucopia.

Upper part of monumental stone; recumbent figure with cup in hand, child appealing at foot.

Upper part of monumental stone; recumbent figure, fishes in spandrel, scallop-shell at the back of head.

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CAERLEB, ANGLESEY.—This interesting Roman camp has had a narrow escape from destruction. One of our members finding a man at the spot engaged in opening drains, and learning that it was the beginning of a job he had undertaken to complete by leveling the banks and filling up the ditches, most fortunately wrote to apprise the landlord, Lord Boston, of what was being done, and His Lordship at once gave orders to prevent it.

CAER DREWYN, MERIONETHSHIRE.—We were misinformed as to the extent of mischief done to the stone ramparts of this camp, and are glad to find that not much harm has been actually done; but its enclosure, and the exclusion of the public from such a favourite resort, is an occasion of much soreness.

Reviews.

A HISTORY OF ANCIENT TENURES OF LAND IN THE MARCHES OF NORTH WALES. By ALFRED NEOBARD PALMER. Published by the Author.

THIS little work of 130 pages is expressly styled an "Introductory Essay to a History of the Town and Parish of Wrexham", but it has an application and a value far beyond what is conveyed by the mere statement of its length or title. Writers of such histories of Wales as we possess have always been at a loss to explain the peculiarities of the early social and political institutions of the country; nor until Mr. Seebohm, in his investigations into early village communities, turned his attention to the Welsh evidence, was any clear light thrown upon this most difficult yet most important subject. Had Mr. Palmer's essay preceded the more elaborate work of Mr. Seebohm (*The English Village Community*), there can be no doubt it would have been largely quoted; that it follows Mr. Seebohm's book, detracts in no degree from its value,—nay, indeed, rather enhances it; and its perfect originality is attested by the vast research apparent in every page.

Both gentlemen are engaged in the study of our early institutions. Mr. Seebohm's book forms a sort of *carte du pays*, in which, by reason of the scale, many peculiarities of shore and surface are missed. Mr. Palmer's is a section of a chart where every hill and creek in a circumscribed area are shown with perfection of detail. If a student commences with Mr. Seebohm, he can check that author's general conclusions by the abundant data of Mr. Palmer; if he begins with Mr. Palmer, he should correct the results arrived at from the examination of a part, by those of Mr. Seebohm deduced from a study of the whole. Invaluable as are the generalisations of Mr. Seebohm, it is certain that Mr. Palmer's remark that

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"the enunciation of general principles is less needed than the accumulation and marshalling of pertinent facts", more accurately explains the present position of the subject on Welsh ground.

As may be gathered from what has been already said, Mr. Palmer's essay runs parallel with that portion of Mr. Seebohm's work devoted to the study of early Welsh law and custom; but the fulness with which the ancient tenures of Powys, and, incidentally, of the whole of mediæval Wales, is dealt with, renders the essay under consideration of especial importance to the members of our Society.

While, however, we pay unstinted praise to Mr. Palmer for his labours in this new mine of Cambrian research, and, we may almost add, for its discovery, we would hope to induce others to engage in the same pursuit by showing that there are still laurels to be won, and debatable points to be settled even in Mr. Palmer's own work. There seems, for instance, still room for doubt as to the real size of the old Welsh acre, if we may use a term that is well understood for one that is not so intelligible to English ears, the "cyfar". Mr. Palmer, quoting Dr. Pughe, says the "cyfar", also called an "erw", measured 160 yards by 16=2,560 square yards, or a little more than half the modern statute acre. Mr. Seebohm believes the "cyfar" of Pembrokeshire was of this area, and appears to be corroborated by the Register of Kemeys (Supplement to *Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Series, vol. viii, p. 46), although the names there given to the various superficial measures are apparently wrong; *e.g.*, when we are told that "40 yardlandes make a stang", we must interpret the "stang" (the "ystanc" of Dr. Pughe), as Mr. Palmer has acutely surmised, as "bearing the same relation to the 'cyfar' as the rood bears to the English acre". Mr. Aneurin Owen says the ancient "cyfar" of Anglesey and Carnarvonshire contained 3,240 square yards; that of Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire, 2,430 square yards.

Again, Mr. Palmer gives the Venedotian "erw" (according to the *Ancient Laws of Wales*) as between 2,803 and 3,203 square yards. The Rev. Walter Davies, a remarkably good authority, says it contained 4 320 square yards, "which seems to be the true Welsh acre". (*General View of the Agriculture of North Wales*, p. 469.) This also accords with Mr. Aneurin Owen's view. (*Ancient Laws of Wales*, vol. i, p. 167, note.) The discrepancy is occasioned by the fact that Mr. Palmer has reckoned the foot as containing only 9 inches, in accordance with the words of the Welsh law,—"three lengths of a barleycorn in the inch, three inches in the palm-breadth ('llet y palyw'), three palm-breadths in the foot".

Although Mr. Palmer is correct in his quotation, it is doubtful whether in a country that had been administered by Roman officials such a common admeasurement as the foot was ever reckoned as containing less than 12 inches. It seems equally doubtful that a people who could construct so exact a system of superficial measurement implied by the "maenols" and "cymwds" of mediæval Wales, as they are set forth in the *Laws*, would leave the exact area of the

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"erw" to be determined by the length of a ploughman's arm. The foot of 9 inches would give only 2,722½ square yards to the statute acre, which agrees with none of the proportional measurements of the "erw" or "cyfar" in any of the provinces of ancient Wales.

The "cyfar" appears to reach back to a very early period in the communal system of agriculture. It is attributed to Dyfnwal Moelmud, which may be taken to be the conjecture of a monk to account for a method of allotment in use long before the time of Hywel dda. The superficial area of the Roman "jugerum", viz., 3,200 square yards, is the nearest approach to that of the Venedotian "cyfar" of 3,240 square yards; while the coincidence of the divisibility of the former figure into the "centuria", ordinarily made up of 240 "jugera", and further, with the assessment of "scutage" and "tunc" rent, must not be forgotten.[1] (See Seebohm, *E. V. C.*, p. 292, note.)

These are some of the points that puzzle the student of the Welsh laws in his endeavour to fit the written codes into the actual life of the people. There is, however, a chapter in Mr. Palmer's essay on the *Præmanorial Epoch, and the Rise of the Manorial System*, which will, perhaps, prove more fascinating to our Powysian members. The growth of the English power westward of the Dee, its gradual withdrawal in the era which is almost closed with the Domesday Survey, its reinstatement under the marcher lords, and the introduction of a new system of tenure, are here stated with a fulness and accuracy that have never yet been approached. It is dangerous to dispute Mr. Palmer's facts, or even his inferences; but while I am inclined to believe that the Welsh conquest of Bromfield in pre-Norman times was so complete that "the children of the English that remained learned to use the language of their conquerors, and became in due course as Welsh in feeling as they", I respectfully differ from him in his next observation: "Nor was this predominance of the Welsh speech and of Welsh sentiment seriously threatened until two or three centuries after Edward I had 'jockeyed' the district into his own hand."

It must be remembered that as early as A.D. 1211 the whole district between the Dee and the Conway was surrendered by Llywelyn ap Iorwerth to King John; and though it constantly changed hands according to the fortune of war, the English legal procedure was enforced whenever it came to their turn to be its possessors. The extent to which English customs had prevailed in every department of law, except that of inheritance, is plainly manifest by the

[1] The extraordinary size of the Cheshire "acre", 10,240 square yards (*i.e.*, four Flintshire "cyfars", each of 2,560 square yards), is matched by the inexplicable acre of the manor of Caerphilly, which, according to Mr. Clark, measured 10,325⅓ square yards. Mr. Palmer has requested information upon the old measures of surface used in various parts of Wales, and it is highly desirable that our members should communicate whatever they can learn upon this subject, either through the pages of the Journal, or to Mr. Palmer direct. The present writer would also be grateful for similar information.

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evidence given before a commission appointed in A.D. 1281 to examine into the customs most in vogue in this and neighbouring districts.

Space has not permitted me to do more than call attention to a few salient points. I should have been glad to have entered more fully into the subject just touched upon, and also into the admirable use made by Mr. Palmer of the *Record of Caernarvon*. There is, however, one remark that should be quoted for the benefit of our ethnological members. Mr. Palmer, in dealing with the lowest stratum of mediæval Cymric society, says he finds himself "more and more inclining to the theory that 'aillts' (*i.e.*, 'servi') were the descendants of the non-Cymric population which the Welsh, when they came hither, found in possession of the land, and which they conquered and enslaved." This might be very true in A.D. 500; but the subject people, whoever they were, must have become tolerably mixed by A.D. 950.[1]

Throughout the essay the Welsh terms are translated into English, and for this reason, if for no other, it should be welcomed as a veritable glossary by the English reader. In the next edition an improvement will be the addition of the Latin equivalents taken from the Welsh codes and elsewhere. Altogether, this is the most fruitful work on Welsh institutions yet published, and I hope all our members will cordially support Mr. Palmer in his further researches.

THE ROYAL TRIBES OF WALES. By PHILIP YORKE, Esq., of Erthig. To which is added an Account of the Fifteen Tribes of North Wales, with numerous Additions and Notes, Preface and Index, by the Editor, Richard Williams, Fellow of the Royal Historical Society. Liverpool: Published by Isaac Foulkes, 18, Brunswick Street. 1887.

Yorke's *Royal Tribes of Wales* is a work of so much value, and had become so rare, that a new edition was greatly needed; and as much additional information has been gathered together, in many directions, on the matters treated of, a great opportunity offered itself, and we are glad to say that Mr. Williams has done it justice. His edition is just what we should have wished it to be. "Old

[1] In a review of Mr. Silvan Evans' *Dictionary*, in *The Academy*, 1st October, Professor Rhys observes, *sub voce* "Aillt", "the word is of the same origin as the verb 'eillio', to shave, and 'ellyn', a razor; and an 'aillt' was a man whose head had been shaved or tonsured as a sign of his being a bondman or thrall." There is no reference to the tonsure of an "aillt" in the Welsh Laws, nor any trace of the survival of such a practice; but that the custom prevailed in very early times is proved by the etymology of the word. The point referred to in the same critique, whether the term "mab aillt" of the Laws does not point to a stage in the progress of the bondman towards independence, had also occurred to the present writer; but, like the Professor, he has never been able to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion.

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families", he tells us in the Biographical Introduction which he has prefixed, "which still flourished in Yorke's time, have decayed or disappeared altogether, while new men have risen to the surface, and have founded new houses on the ruins of the old.....It has been my object and my endeavour, while retaining in their integrity the original text and notes, and even, with a few exceptions, the original spelling, to add, by way of notes, such information as I have been able to gather, to indicate these changes, and to bring down to the present date the story of our old Welsh families so agreeably told by the genial and accomplished author."

To the "Five Royal Tribes" of the original edition, and the "Fifteen Tribes of North Wales", believed to have been composed by Robert Vaughan of Hengwrt, Mr. Williams has added the account of the tribe of Tudor Trevor, which is also given by Pennant in his *History of Whiteford and Holywell*. Three conflicting theories as to the origin of these tribes are briefly enumerated, but not further discussed. They are respectively those of—(1), Mr. Robert Vaughan, who assigns them to "Gruffydd ap Cynan, Rhys ap Tewdwr, and Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, who made diligent search after the arms, ensigns, and pedigrees of their ancestors"; (2), Mr. Trevor Parkins, who points out that they belong almost exclusively to Gwynedd, and suggests that they were "constituted subsequently to the reign of Owen Gwynedd (1137-1169), in the last years of national independence, and limited to the districts which remained unconquered." Professor Rhys, on the other hand (3), would throw back their "origin into prehistoric times, when the inhabitants of Gwynedd were still Goidels, and had a tribal system differing from their neighbours, the Ordovices of Powys, who were a Brythonic people, and the introducers of the Brythonic language into Wales."

Mr. Williams does not discuss the relative value of these theories, or tell us to which he himself inclines, but is content to regard their "record as of great value to the historian as well as the genealogist, of the history and connections of most of the leading families of North Wales."

Illustrations of the Editor's competency for his work, and the completeness with which he has treated his subject, may be seen in his additional notes to the tribe of Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, p. 117; and in his account of the devolution of property in the cases of Gwydir, p. 8; Rug, p. 57; Mawddwy and Halston, p. 67; Garth and Broniarth, p. 72; Pwllhalog, p. 90; and Plymog, p. 109.

We wish Mr. Williams had reproduced the arms of the several tribes, and placed them at the head of their respective notices. They are given in Pennant's *Whiteford and Holywell*, on one folded plate; and there is at Erddig a copy of the *Royal Tribes*, with the arms of the several families mentioned in the book blazoned in heraldic colours.

That there should be some errors and omissions in so large a book is not to be wondered at. The wonder is rather that there should be so few; and we draw attention to them now, that in a

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future edition they may be corrected. *E.g.*, p. 11, n., the name of the present Baronet of Wynnstay is given as Herbert *Edward* Watkin. It should be Herbert *Lloyd* Watkin; and his mother was the daughter of Edward (not John) Lloyd of Cefn. Rhiwaedog was bequeathed, not to Mrs., but to Mr. Price of Rhiwlas (p. 17, n.). The archdeaconry of St. Asaph (p. 20, n.) has ceased, since 1844, to be "annexed to the bishopric", and has been subdivided into those of St. Asaph and Montgomery. To call "Alice Llwyd, the heiress of Kinmel" (p. 113, n.), "an old maid", is hardly fair. She was the widow of Richard ap Ieuan ap David ap Ithel Vychan, and mother of Catherine (also the heiress), who married Piers Holland. Golden Grove is no longer the property of George Augustus Morgan, but is an illustration of the changes to which the Editor has referred in his preface, and now belongs to Mr. Pochin. We miss the last touches, too, in the case of the Kynastons of Hardwick (p. 86, n.); of Sir George Cayley of Llannerch (p. 87, n.); and of Lord Trevor of Brynkinalt.

The book is exceedingly well got up, and attractive in its paper and its printing, and is a credit to the publisher.

As Yorke's *Royal Tribes of Wales* was grounded upon his earlier publication, *Tracts of Powys*, in the compilation of which a distinguished Montgomeryshire antiquary, the Rev. Walter Davies ("Gwallter Mechain"), is believed to have had a considerable hand, it was fitting that another Montgomeryshire archæologist should be the Editor of this new edition; and not less appropriate that it should be dedicated by him, as one of the Secretaries of the Powysland Club, to its President, the Lord Lieutenant of the County, a most finished scholar, the Earl of Powis.

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Cambrian Archaeological Association.

THE FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING

WAS HELD AT

DENBIGH

ON

MONDAY, AUGUST 22ND, 1887,

AND FOUR FOLLOWING DAYS.

PRESIDENT.

CHARLES SALUSBURY MAINWARING, Esq.

LOCAL COMMITTEE.

COLONEL MESHAM, Pontryffydd, Bodfari, Rhyl, *Chairman.*

Col. Humberston, Glanywern, Denbigh
A. E. Turnour, Esq., M.D., Grove House, Denbigh
T. Gold Edwards, Esq., Gwynfryn, Denbigh
P. P. Pennant, Esq., Nantllys, St. Asaph
Meilir Owen, Esq., Mysevin, Nantglyn, Denbigh
Major Conran, Brondyffryn, Denbigh
John Davies, Esq., Brynyparc, Denbigh
J. Parry Jones, Esq., Vale Street, Denbigh
J. Lloyd Roberts, Esq., Vale Street, Denbigh
R. Moreton Prichard, Esq., M.D., Beech House, Denbigh

Local Treasurer.

Major Casson, North and South Wales Bank, Denbigh.

Local Secretary.

Major R. Lloyd Williams, Bodgwilym, Denbigh.

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REPORT OF MEETING.

MONDAY, AUGUST 22.

THE work of the Annual Meeting began with the usual preliminary meeting of the Executive Committee at 8 o'clock, and at 8.30 an adjournment was made to the Assembly Rooms for the public inauguration of the week's proceedings.

In the absence of the retiring President, the chair was taken by Archdeacon Thomas, who gave expression to the regret of the members of the Association at the unavoidable absence of the out-going President, Mr. John Talbot Dillwyn Llewelyn, who had rendered such excellent service last year at Swansea by his unfailing presence, genial courtesy, and enlightened interest in all their work. He then called upon Mr. Salusbury Mainwaring, the new President, to occupy his place, and expressed an opinion that he would prove no unworthy successor.

When the President had taken the chair, Colonel Mesham, as Chairman of the Local Committee, bade the Association welcome to Denbigh, and said he thought there were but few parts in England or Wales more full of antiquities than was the Vale of Clwyd. He could only hope that at the close of their visit the members of the Association would have enjoyed their stay, and that both they and the inhabitants of the neighbourhood would be benefited by the researches which would be made, and by the papers which would be read there. He had to associate with that welcome the name of his friend Colonel Mainwaring, whose family for generations had been intimately connected with that locality, and who himself had always taken a vast interest in everything that appertained to it.

The President having acknowledged the friendly greeting of the Local Committee, proceeded,—"My first duty most certainly is to tender my most sincere thanks to the members of the Cambrian Archæological Association for the distinguished honour they have done me in allowing me to preside over the forty-second Meeting of the Association; and, indeed, when I read over the names of those who have preceded me in this office, from the first presidency of Sir Stephen Glynne, of Mr. Wynne of Peniarth, and of others who were faithful and constant friends to the Association, and for years

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gave their profound knowledge of Welsh antiquities for the benefit of the Association and of Wales, I feel truly unworthy of occupying this chair to which by your favour I have been called.

"In the forty-two years this Association has been in existence, much has been done. Sir Stephen Glynne at the first Meeting ventured to prophesy that 'it would be eminently useful in bringing to light the antiquities of the country'; and although there were some persons found profane enough to ridicule the Association, and to say that 'two years were sufficient to explore all the antiquities of Wales', yet Mr. H. Longueville Jones, the untiring Secretary, was able to say 'he was confident that they had work sufficient for ten years if they wrote about all the antiquities they were informed of.' The two years of the profane, the ten years of the energetic Secretary, have lengthened to forty-two, and much yet remains to be done.

"No Welshman can truly value Wales unless he knows the *past* of Wales as well as the *present*, and the forty-two volumes issued by the Association, written, as they have been, by the best Welsh scholars of our time, are invaluable in enabling us to study the past of Wales in a way we should otherwise have been unable to do. I can only promise that I will do what I can to ensure the success of this Meeting, and must express my hope that the Meeting may be both pleasant and useful, for I believe that the places to be visited this week are very worthy of the careful attention of the members of the Association: indeed, it seems almost strange that Denbigh, which we Denbigh people consider, rightly or wrongly, to be the capital of Wales, should not have been visited before. But I believe the proper explanation of this is that the visit to Denbigh was left in reserve till the Jubilee of Her Gracious Majesty afforded a proper opportunity for this visit to the capital.

"Meetings of this Association have been held in Denbighshire as follows,—in 1854 at Ruthin, when Denbigh and its Castle were somewhat hurriedly visited; Wrexham in 1874; and Llanrwst in 1882; and as no Meeting has been held in Flintshire since the Meeting at Rhyl in 1858, a large and interesting county, from Deva to Varis, and which must contain the main Roman road from Chester towards Carnarvon, presents itself for our study; and although, from the time of Giraldus Cambrensis, the line of the road and the position of Varis have been a matter of doubt and of much disputation, yet I hope our Meeting and our visit to Bodfari will lead us somewhat forward in arriving at a knowledge of this interesting subject.

"Caerwys is not included in our list of places to be visited, which is to be regretted, as many indications—its position, its shape, and its name, *Caer*wys—all point to its Roman occupation. Caer-lleon (Chester), Caergwrle, Caerwys, Caerynarfon, Caer Gai, Caersws, point to the centres from which Roman roads started, all commencing with the distinctive *caer;* and as Judge Wynne Ffoulkes pointed out in 1854 (*Arch. Camb.*), the road given by Ogilvy in his road-

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map (1720) gives the main road from Chester to Holyhead, which we may assume to be the old Roman road from Deva to Conovium, as in 1720 journeys were almost entirely made on horseback, and light carriages had not then called into existence the modern engineer or Macadam.

"This road, starting from Chester, passes by the Moel y Gaer, near Halkin, then through Caerwys, past the Moel y Gaer, by Bodfari, through Denbigh (where it is more than probable that the site of Denbigh Castle must have been a Roman outpost), Henllan, Llannefydd (where another Moel y Gaer, the most beautifully formed camp that we have in our district, lies close to the road as a place of protection to the traveller); then by Pont y Gwyddel, over the Mynydd Bodrochwyn, to Bettws, Caerhun (Conovium). From Caerhun the Roman road has been plainly traced to Carnarvon (a milestone has recently been discovered near Aber); and although we may be certain that much of the traffic between Deva, Conovium, and Segontium, was by sea, yet an inland road must also have existed; and it is most probable that the high-road of 1720 was the high-road used by the Romans until their departure in 406.

"Time will not permit of our tracing the Roman road that must have passed south to Caer Gai and Tomen y Mur. In the early Numbers of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* I find some excellent resolves of the members of those days to search out the hidden mysteries of the Hiraethog; but the road from Varis, by Ystrad, Hên Dinbych, Caer Ddunod, the Llwybr Elen, to the Great Camp above Caer (or Cerrig) y Drudion, where, as some say, the last stand was made by Caradoc; then by the Gwern Nannau to the pass by Millter Gerrig to Tomen y Mur, has not as yet been fully worked out. Tradition, indeed, in the Hiraethog, still speaks of the Llwybr Elen (the road of the Empress Helen, mother of Constantine) as passing over the Carnedd y Filiast, where her favourite greyhound died, and where a great carnedd exists to this day to its memory: then by Moel yr Eglwys, where she founded a church, and then to Caer y Drudion. I should personally much like to accompany any members of the Association in attempting to trace out these and other roads in the district of Cerrig y Drudion and the Hiraethog.

"But other periods besides the Roman will occupy our attention; others more learned than I am will describe the bones found at Tremeirchion; the Gop by Newmarket, the scene of the last battle of Boadicea, and perhaps her grave. Nor will I venture to write of the graves of the platycnemic men, and the treasures Mrs. Williams Wynn will show us at Cefn; but I would venture to say a few words on the district we propose to visit; and in the first place I hope that a full and careful study will be made of the Castle and town of Denbigh, a town of which Glanmor has, in our time, written so full and complete an account; and where now the Mayor and Corporation have lent us their Council Chamber, and exhibited their most interesting records and charters.

"Speed writes, in 1611, 'The fame of this town spreads itself farre

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for repute, as being reckoned the most beautiful place in North Wales; and it is of no less report, for the Castle adjunct unto it is impregnable for fortification.' Good old Speed was, indeed, I imagine, so pleased with the beauty of Denbigh (as he has left us a very accurate plan of the town) that he probably stopped here, and did not make a careful survey of other parts of the county; and must have taken much of the geography of the Hiraethog from hearsay, as he places Llyn Alwen some miles to the east instead of the west of Llyn Aled, and draws some impossible rivers. He also marks a large mountain as being between Abergele and the sea. But his map of Denbigh is of great value, and taken with the various authentic accounts that remain to us, we can picture to ourselves this Castle 'impregnable in its fortifications'; the Castle where brave old William Salusbury kept the royal standard flying till, on the 14th of September 1646, he received an order from his King, 'upon honourable conditions to quit and surrender the Castle of Denbigh entrusted to you by us.' The Castle at that time was probably in a more perfect state of defence than it had ever been, for the survey of 1562 showed that it was 'much in decay'; yet much must have been done by Leicester from 1562 to his death in 1588 to put the old Castle in a state of proper defence, as, writing some twenty years later, Speed says it was 'impregnable for fortifications'.

"When, therefore, William Salusbury was appointed Governor in 1643, we may be sure that he did all in his power to make it, as he afterwards proved it to be, impregnable; and the letters from General Mytton, and the loyal and confident answer of William Salusbury clearly show that the Castle could only be taken by the slow process of starving out the garrison. We must try, therefore, when we visit the Castle to-morrow to picture it to ourselves as it was when given up in 1646, when the garrison marched out with drums beating and colours flying, and as it probably stood till its destruction in the time of Charles II.

"The earliest efforts of this Association were directed to the preservation of our ancient castles; and the action taken by this Association in a large degree led to the formation of a committee at Denbigh, which has with loving care strengthened the dangerous walls, and has disclosed much that is of beauty and of interest which the ruthless hand of the destroyer had hidden.

"We can, with sufficient clearness, follow the description of the Castle as given in the survey of 1562, and we must bear in mind that though much stonework has been destroyed, there was also much timber work,—in the 'Great Chamber two heights of great timber'; and its neighbour, the 'Postome Tower, four heights of timber', which was decayed in 1562, and has in this day entirely disappeared.

"The Committee intend to make further improvements, and I venture to express my hope that by the removal of a few trees the beautiful Goblin Tower may be rendered more visible, and that the

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noble Burgess Tower may at no distant date become a museum for Denbigh and the district.

"In the afternoon of Tuesday we shall visit Eglwys Wen, which contains much of interest in connection with the town and with Lleweny; Llandyrnog also is full of interest, and the camp of Pen y Cloddiau will well repay the more active. On Wednesday our excellent Chairman of the Local Committee will receive us at the Roman station of Varis, of which he is now in command; and going by Bodfari and Tremeirchion Caves and Church, we proceed to St. Beuno's College, where we have been kindly bidden; then to Dyserth to see the Church, Castle, and Siamber Wen; then by Bodrhyddan to Rhuddlan, where we must devote some time to the Castle and Priory. Thursday we see Llanrhaiadr with its rare window; Bachymbyd, built by Charles Salusbury, son of the old defender of Denbigh Castle; and the many objects of interest in Ruthin, in whose Castle Colonel West had, but for the death of a near relative, intended hospitably to entertain the members of the Association, will provide a day full of interest. Friday, after leaving Trefnant, we are enabled, by the kindness of Sir George Cayley, to visit his beautiful park of Llannerch, and inspect his pedigrees, charters, and pictures; then by the Cathedral and Church of St. Asaph to the beautiful Church of Bodelwyddan; then to the old Welsh houses of interest, Vaynol, Pen isa Glascoed, and Plâs Newydd. At Cefn Mrs. Williams Wynn has kindly bid us stop, and the treasures of her caves will be inspected. Mr. Howard will show us the 'Ffynnon Fair' with its beautiful well, probably built by the same architect as Holywell; and close by lies the old house of Dolbelidr, whence, 'ex ancestris ædibus Dolbelidræ', issued Salusbury's first Welsh Grammar.

"This will conclude the excursions of our week, and I will only express a hope that the visit of the Association to Denbigh will produce much of value and interest in the pages of its Journal; that we all may feel that to value Wales rightly we must study its past in order to enjoy its present; and that we who are of Denbigh will aid the Committee in preserving the Castle in a state worthy of what Speed very rightly called 'the most beautiful place in North Wales'."

Archdeacon Thomas, in proposing a vote of thanks to the President for his address, wished to point out that the object of their Annual Meeting was not only to gather information, but to stir up new interest among the inhabitants in the antiquities around them, and hence its migratory character. They were especially gratified when fresh recruits were enlisted in their ranks. The President had spoken modestly of his own powers; but he evidently had much potentiality and special opportunities in his power for working out the question of the Roman roads to which he had alluded. In the history of the Association he had himself pointed out an excellent illustration of modest beginnings zealously followed up,

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and resulting in large and valuable results. Other subjects which he would commend to their attention were—(1), the existence of a Basque element in the population, which had been said to be represented in the dark-haired people of the Hiraethog; and whether such a theory could be supported by the evidence of language, or physiognomy, or sepulchral remains; and (2), what traces survived of the influence of the settlement of the Strath Clyde Britons among them in the eighth century; and whether such names as Kinmel and Kinmeirch were only other forms of Penmoel and Penmeirch, just as Cantyre represents Pentir.

The proposal was seconded by Mr. R. W. Banks.

The President having acknowledged the vote, called upon the Rev. R. Trevor Owen, the General Secretary for North Wales, to read the

ANNUAL REPORT, 1887.

"In selecting Denbigh for its Annual Meeting, the Association has been guided not only by the special attractions of the town and neighbourhood, but also by the expectation of deriving no little profit and pleasure from the researches of those of its members who have already thrown so much light upon its history and antiquities. Foremost among these we must name him who has written so well the ancient and modern history of the town and surrounding country, and has edited with so much care and fulness the *Records of the Lordship*, Mr., now the Rev. John Williams (*Glanmor*). Next we would place him who, in conjunction with a former partner, has pictured to the eye so much of the peculiarities and the historical development of the churches and abbeys of the county and of the Castle of Denbigh, that we can always find both pleasure and instruction in refreshing the memory with the *Illustrations of the Village Churches of Denbighshire* by our genial Local Secretary, Major Lloyd Williams, and his co-worker, Mr. Martin Underwood. Treading closely on the heels of these comes another diligent student of the sacred art of mediæval days and of the folk-lore of his contemporaries, the Rev. Elias Owen, whose *Old Stone Crosses of the Vale of Clwyd* show us not only how very much one who has eyes to see can discover in the course of his daily duties, but also how much interest can be gathered round the most simple relics that lie at our doors, and only wait for a recorder. And to these, again, we desire to add the large contributions made to our knowledge of the places and families not only of this neighbourhood, but of the wide area of ancient Powysland, by the Chevalier Lloyd in his *History of Powys Fadog*, of which the sixth and last volume has recently been published.

"We look forward, therefore, with no little anticipation to the programme to be carried out this week. Nor are our anticipations affected by the circumstance that during a former Annual Meeting held in the neighbouring town of Ruthin a visit was made by the

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Association to this place. That visit was too hurried to be productive of much permanent fruit; and it was made, moreover, by a generation of whom the great majority have passed away: indeed, of the members who attended that Meeting, we have probably not one with us to-day. And here we would speak with an affectionate regret of one who at that Meeting in 1854 undertook the onerous duties of General Secretary of the Association in succession to the present Bishop of St. David's, and who for twenty-one years, alike by the contributions of his able pen to the Journal, and by the wide knowledge which he brought to bear upon the Annual Meetings, carried the Society through a period of great depression and difficulty to the flourishing condition which it still retains. We refer, as you will readily see, to the late Edward Lowry Barnwell, whom, in consideration of his signal services, the Association enrolled among its honoured Vice-Presidents; another of whom, likewise a contributor to our Journal, we have also lost within the past twelvemonths in the person of Mr. Robert Oliver Jones. A like number of our Patrons have also been removed by death, viz., Lord Bagot, who was closely connected with this county in more ways than one, and Lord Clermont. We have also to regret the loss of others who for various reasons have withdrawn from the Association; but we have at the same time the satisfaction of submitting the following names for election:—

"North Wales.

"The Right Hon. Lord Mostyn, Mostyn Hall, Flintshire
The Right Hon. Lord Penrhyn, Penrhyn Castle, Carnarvonshire
The Dowager Lady Williams-Wynn, Llangedwyn, Denbighshire
Mrs. Kerr, Glan William, Maentwrog, Merionethshire
Evan Morris, Esq., Wrexham, Denbighshire.

"South Wales.

"J. A. Corbett, Esq., Cardiff
R. W. Llewelyn, Esq., Glevis Cottage, Bridgend
The Rev. T. R. Langharne, Vicarage, Rhayader.

"Cheshire and Border Counties.

"Capt. Kenneth Mackean, R.E., Chester
J. W. Willis-Bund, Esq., F.S.A., Wick Episcopi, Worcester, and 3, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn.

"France.

"General Meredith Reed, 128, Rue de la Boëtie, Paris.

"The Committee propose to add to their list of Vice-Presidents,

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"John Dilwyn Talbot Llewelyn, Esq., M.A., F.L.S., their excellent President of last year
J. Y. W. Lloyd, Esq., M.A., K.S.G., the author of *The History of Powys Fadog.*

"The retiring members of the Committee are

"Rev. Hugh Prichard, M.A.
W. Trevor Parkins, M.A.
Ernest Hartland, Esq., M.A.

"It is proposed to re-elect them, with the addition of

"Richard Williams, Esq., F.R. Hist. S.
Alfred Neobard Palmer, Esq.

"In addition to the works completed within the last twelve months by members of the Association, and already noticed, such as *The History of Powys Fadog*, and *The Old Stone Crosses of the Vale of Clwyd*, the Committee has much satisfaction in stating that Mr. A. N. Palmer's *History of the Parish Church of Wrexham* has within the last few days been issued to the subscribers; Mr. Arthur Baker's well illustrated monograph on *Plas Mawr, Conway*, is ready for the press; Mr. Richard Williams' new edition of *Yorke's Royal Tribes of Wales* is daily expected to appear; and Mr. Laws's *History of Pembrokeshire* is making good progress. Besides which, two others of our members have nearly completed their respective histories of St. Asaph and St. David's for the Diocesan Series published by the S. P. C. K.

"At the last Annual Meeting a small grant was made by the Association to help Mr. Stephen W. Williams, of Rhayader, to trace out the ground-plan of the Abbey Church of Strata Florida; and the results of his well-directed explorations have already been so encouraging that it is proposed that the Association should undertake the entire clearing out of the area of this the greatest Abbey in Wales. A goodly amount of support has already been given to the project; and Mr. Williams' account which he will give of his explorations will, we hope, enlist fresh subscriptions, so that the Denbigh Meeting of 1887 may become identified with the launching forth, in a practical and permanent form, of a scheme for the exploration and preservation of the Abbey of Strata Florida."

The adoption of the Report was briefly moved by Mr. R. W. Banks, and seconded by Mr. R. H. Wood, and carried unanimously.

Major Lloyd Williams then read an interesting paper, based to a large extent on one by Mr. E. P. Loftus Brock, F.S.A., on the "Plan and Architectural Remains of Denbigh Castle", which he described as "in plan essentially a Norman fortress extended and strengthened, and having its arrangements dictated by the form of the ground, and also most probably by the outline of a hill-fort of a

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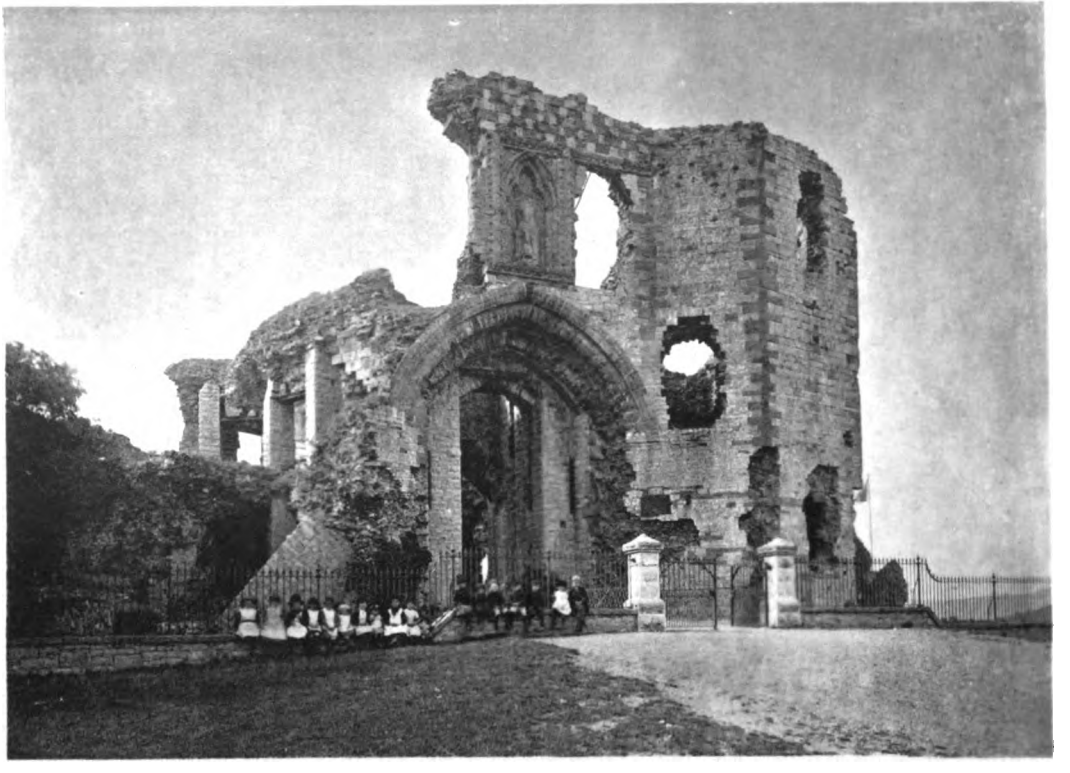

DENBIGH CASTLE.

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primitive design, which might reasonably be assumed to have once occupied the site". Erected by Henry de Lacy, it was, in its general features, of the English type, and presented many points of contrast with those of Conwy, Beaumaris, Carnarvon, and Harlech, which were of the more advanced Edwardian type. He then compared it with the typical English example of Tonbridge, which it resembled in all its main features save that of a circular keep on a lofty mound. The Burgess Tower was alluded to as "perhaps the most pronounced example in the Principality of the circular tower springing from a square base, with high, pointed stops", which is common to the Edwardian castles, and is a fine example of a fortified entrance to a town. The Goblin Tower was remarkable for the skilful arrangement by which it was made to include the well that lay outside the town walls. The place usually pointed out as "the chapel" was most likely the great hall, the chapel being shown on Speed's map as nearer the great entrance-tower. St. Hilary's was assumed, from its dedication, to have been older than the Castle, and to have been adopted as the chapel of the English community forming the town.

The paper will be given in full in a future Number of the Journal.

Archdeacon Thomas pointed out that Mr. Lloyd Williams' description of the earlier fortress as "of palisading and deep earthworks", gave the answer to a question often asked, as to what had become of the earlier castles. Being made of timber, they were easily destroyed by fire, so that nothing remained beyond the moats and the mounds. A remarkable instance of this was that of the once important Castle of Mathrafal, the seat of judicature of the Princes of Powys, which was burnt down by King John. He did not agree that St. Hilary's was older than the Castle. Architecturally it was of the same date, and the dedication might well have been introduced with the Anglo-Norman garrison. The earlier church of the parish was that of St. Marcellas (Llanfarchell), at Whitchurch.

The Archdeacon next read the paper on "The Carmelite Priory at Denbigh", which is given in the present Number of the Journal, and the meeting was brought to a close with the announcement of the programme for the morrow.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 23RD.

At 9.30 the President led the way towards the Castle, which was gay with bunting for the occasion, and at the entrance of which Dr. Turnour, in behalf of the Local Committee, received and welcomed the Association. As an old member who had been present at their former visit in 1854, he alluded to the movement it had called forth for the preservation of the imposing ruins, and had great satisfaction in pointing, as the result, to their well kept and carefully conserved condition now. The dangerous, overhanging, and weakened portions of the towers had been propped up by strong

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masonry that secured their preservation without hiding their architectural features; and the interior space had been carefully cleared of rubbish, and now formed a beautiful resort for the townspeople. All relics and objects of interest found during the progress of the work had been placed in a small museum room near the entrance, and so were available for inspection by visitors on the spot.

Crossing the moat, where once the drawbridge stood, the Castle is entered through a grand gateway flanked by two octagonal towers, and backed by the keep. Over the great central arch is a niche with trefoiled head, and beaded with the ball-ornament, having an effigy which is supposed to be that of the founder, Henry de Lacy; and on either side, with similar ornamentation, other spaces, now ruined, but probably, in their original state, windows rather than side-niches. The masonry of the towers is especially good throughout. Two stories of the keep are still standing, and attached to it are two other octagonal towers. But the best idea of the Castle will be formed from a survey made 4th Elizabeth, A.D. 1562, compared with the map now reproduced, in the main, from the recent Ordnance Survey.

In the Survey of 1562 the jurors present that "there is a princely and sumptuous *Gatehouse* vaulted above with carved stonework, being in length thirteen yards, and in breadth ten yards. The thickness of the wall of the said Gatehouse containeth eight yards, being covered with lead, and in sufficient reparation; with also a portcullis over that gate, and two chambers next that gate, wherein the porter lodgeth in the one of them, and the other is a *State Prison* gatehouse.

"And within the s^{d} Castle there stand eight fair towers, every tower distant from the other 30 yards; and the thickness of the walls between every of those towers contains four yards. And the first of the s^{d} towers, called Badness Tower, being on the south part of the s^{d} gate, and being a round, high tower, containeth seven yards in length and six in breadth, having three heights falling in decay, yet covered with lead.

"And next to that tower, in the east part, is a fair chapel, called the *Queen's Chapel*, seven yards in length and five in breadth; fair, vaulted with stone, and covered with lead. And next to that the high round tower called the *Great Kitchen*, with two great chimneys in the same, two ovens, and well covered with lead; in breadth contains 15, and in length 16 yards. And next to that, being the third tower, called the *White Chamber*, being a very high, round tower, contains in length twelve, and in breadth twelve yards; and of three heights, covered with lead, being ruinous. And a *Gallery*, thirteen yards in length and two in breadth, covered with lead.

"And a small turret called the *Pitcherhouse*, being in utter decay. And a *Great Chamber* of stonework, with a vaulted cellar underneath, in breadth 9, and in length 27 yards; two heights of great timber, covered with lead, falling in decay.

"And another fair, high tower called *Postorne Tower*, in length 9,

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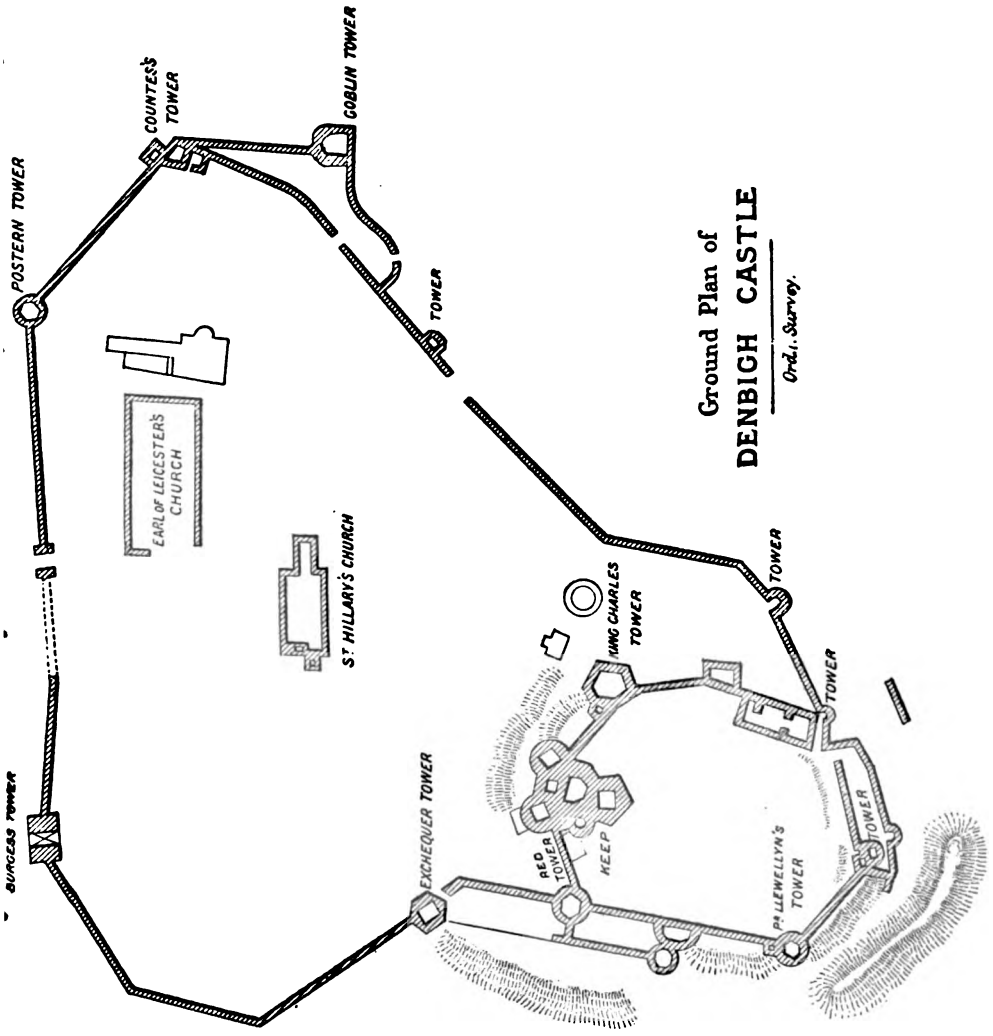
and in breadth 7 yards, four heights of timber covered with lead, decayed. And a turret by that Postorne (postern ?) Tower, in breadth 3, and in length 3 yards, covered with lead, in utter decay.



"And a fair tower called the *Treasure House*, wherein are kept all the records of the Lordship of Denbigh, in length 4, and in breadth 3 yards, well covered with lead, and in good state. And the *Tower next the Treasure House*, in length 6, and in breadth 6 yards, of

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three heights, and covered with lead, falling in decay. And a tower called the *Bishop's Tower*, in length 6, and in breadth 4 yards, of 3 heights, covered with lead, in utter decay. And a fair and high tower called the *Red Tower*, in length 9, and in breadth 9 yards, of three heights, covered with lead, and in good state. And a fair tower called *Stavell Hole*, wherein there is a *Deep Dungeon* with two fair *Prison Chambers*, and rooms over the same, well covered with lead.

"And the *Outer Mantelet* of that Castle, beginning at the tower called *Postorne Gate*, which tower containeth in length 10, and in breadth 7 yards, of three heights, covered with lead, with two drawbridges and portcullis over the same, covered with lead, falling to decay. And two little turrets in the mantelet, 3 yards in breadth, and 4 in length, sometime covered with lead, and now in utter ruin.

"And a fair tower called the *Exchequer Tower*, without the Castle, in length 15, and in breadth 10 yards, of 2 heights, covered with lead, and now much in decay, with a fair *gate* underneath.

"And another tower without the said Castle, called the *Chaplain's Tower*, in length 6, and in breadth 4 yards, covered with shingles, and in utter ruin.

"And the *Green within the Castle*, being a fair, large Lawn, contains in length 84 yards, and in breadth 70 yards, with a ruinous *Chapel* being upon that Green. The compass of that Castle, within the walls, is 400 yards; the *Walls of the Town* adjoining, on both sides, to the Castle."

From this record it is evident that the *Queen's Chapel* adjoined the Badness Tower and the Keep; that the "Great Kitchen" was the one now known as King Charles' Tower, from his occupation of it in 1645; and that what is usually called the Chapel was the Banqueting Hall; next to it the Postern Tower; and next in order, and directly opposite the entrance, the Treasure House. Between Prince Llewelyn's Tower and the Red Tower stood the Bishop's Tower; but why so called we know not, unless it had been occupied by Bishop Parfew during his residence at Denbigh. The Chaplain's Tower is not known; but the ruinous chapel on the Green was evidently St. Hilary's. The present condition of the towers is simply that of roofless and ruined shells, where they have not altogether disappeared.

The Bowling Green adjoining the Castle presents a splendid panorama of the Vale of Clwyd. The walls on the east side have had a strong loop added in order to enclose the well, over which is a very lofty tower by which the water was raised for the Borough Town within the walls. The Tower derived its name from the legend that the only son of the founder of the Castle was drowned in the well.

In 1646 King Charles took refuge here for a while; but it was besieged by the Parliamentary forces, and by sheer force of starving out the garrison they got possession. The Governor, Capt. William Salusbury, called, from the colour of his horse, "Hosanau Gleision", received the King's orders to surrender it, and on the 16th of October 1646 he passed through the gates with his decimated forces,

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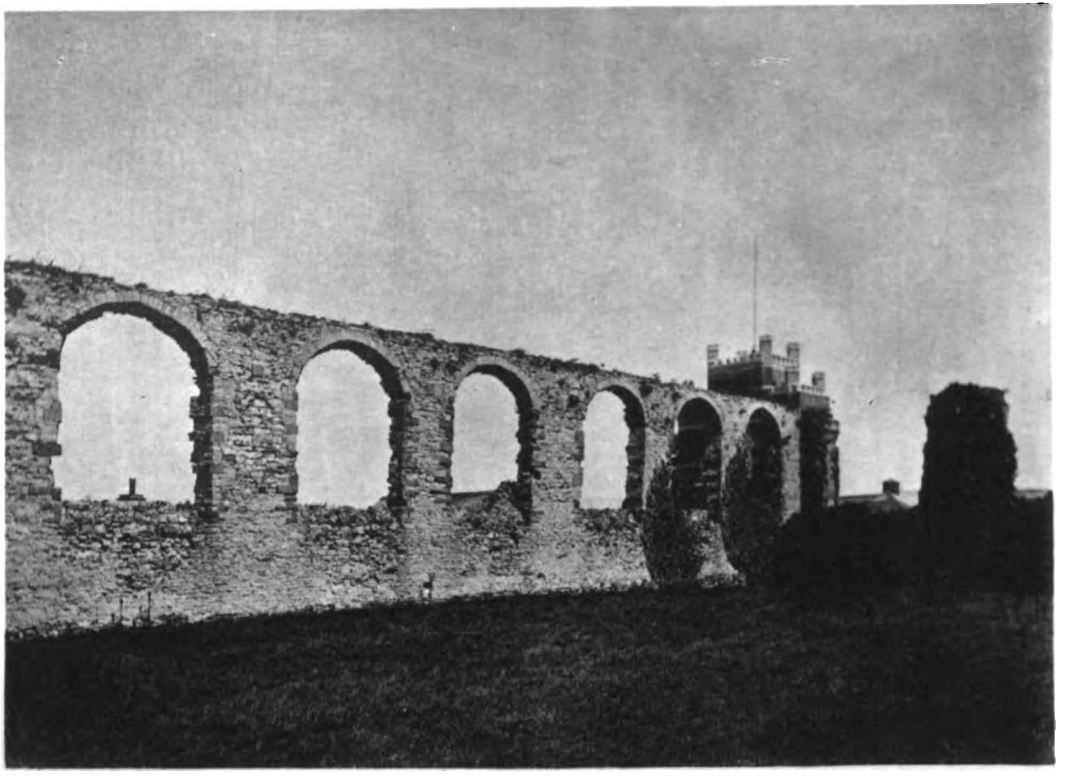

LEICESTER's CHURCH, DENBIGH.

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and with banners flying and the honours of war. It was finally razed and slighted by order of Charles II, and what escaped the gunpowder has been gradually yielding to time and decay.

St. Hilary's, though restored after the Survey, and used until some twenty years ago, is now a sadder ruin than it was in 1562, being gutted and disused, save the chancel, which serves as a Mission-Room. In form it comprises a nave with north aisle of five bays, a western tower, and a chancel. On either side of the chancel-arch are hagioscopes, the only instance in North Wales known to the writer. The remains of a piscina survive in the bottom of the south-east window of the nave. The altar-table is small but richly carved, and dated 1628. In late times there used to be a rich altar-cloth, which was believed to be part of an old dossal inwoven, and dated, "Spes mea in Deo est, 1530", with a border of flowers. It has been unfortunately lost sight of for some time. Of the four bells that used to be in the tower, one was inscribed, in old English letters, "Dominus tecum"; another, "God save the Church, 1684." The style of the chancel and tower is the Decorated; and the continuous mouldings of the arches are similar to those in St. Asaph Cathedral, dated *c.* 1290. The crypt beneath the chancel was used, until of late, as the Grammar School of the town.

The ruined shell of the fine church which Dudley, Earl of Leicester, began to erect in 1579, with the view of its being made the cathedral of the diocese, was next inspected under the direction of Major Lloyd Williams, who described what little was known of its history, and pointed out its architectural features. The plan is an oblong, 170 feet by 71 feet, without any apse or chancel. There were side-aisles, divided from the nave by an arcade of classic pillars probably carrying semicircular arches. The drums of some of the columns are now in the grounds of the Castle House. Speed shows on his map the church with a roof upon it, though it was stated that the works had never been completed, the money that was to have been used for that purpose being applied for the purposes of the Irish war by the Earl of Essex, who borrowed it from Leicester, and never repaid it.

Mr. S. W. Williams pointed out that the ruins of the church were very interesting as being a specimen of the first large church built after the Reformation, and showing the introduction of Italian architecture into this country at the period when Gothic was gradually becoming debased; and he thought it not unlikely that an Italian architect may have designed this church for the Earl of Leicester, as the fragments which are left of the arcade are distinctly of classic character. The windows were probably of the latest type of Perpendicular, with flat, compound arches of two radii; and had this church been left to us, we should have had a unique example of the commencement of the Renaissance school of classic forms and details breaking in upon the Gothic designs of the middle ages in a manner clearly developed in many of the Continental churches.

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The Burgess Tower defends a very strong and massive gateway, which was defended first by four beams let down, then a portcullis next a door, and probably by a stronger portcullis on the inner side. Although it was at one time, as its name implies, the council chamber of the burgesses, it has become private property, and is kept in a discreditable state. It is much to be desired that it should again come into the possession of the town, and it would make an admirable museum.

A short interval before luncheon was employed in the inspection of the valuable and interesting collection of antiquarian objects contributed to the Local Museum.

After luncheon a move was made to the remains of the Carmelite Priory, commonly called "The Abbey", at the bottom of the town, of which an account has already been given, p. 260. Mr. Trevor Owen, the owner of the property, read an extract from the *History of Powys Fadog*, which has been incorporated in the aforesaid account, and added that the Priory had been granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir John Salesburie of Lleweni, from whom it descended by marriage to a Cotton of Combermere, from one of whose descendants it was purchased by the great-great-grandfather of the present owner. The chapel of the Priory has long been used as a malthouse, and being divided into two floors, its fine proportions are hidden from view. The handsome east window, now bricked up, the graceful ogee-arcade in the north wall, the fine roof, and the sedilia, were carefully noticed; and opportunity was taken of opening out the piscina and the stoup, both of which had been concealed by plaster.

Of the domestic buildings nothing remains but a range of building to the south, now forming stables and lofts, but the upper portion of which appears to have been the dormitories.

Hence the carriages proceeded to Whitchurch, the old parish church of Denbigh, situated about a mile and a half from the town. "This is a large church of Perpendicular character, and of the Clwydian type", to quote from Thomas' *History of the Diocese of St. Asaph*, "and consists of two equal and parallel aisles separated by light octagonal pillars. There is no division, internal or external, to distinguish the chancel from the nave. The handsome screen, which in early Welsh churches supplied the place of a chancel-arch, has been removed; the central portion to mark the entrance to the tower at the west end of the north or chancel-aisle, and the other portions used as a reredos and as ornamental bands on the altar-rails. The hammer-beam roofs of both aisles are of good design and workmanship, and are set off with much quaint and curious carving. The hammer-beams themselves have lost their ornamental corbels; but their pendant-posts rest upon stone corbels between the springers of the arches, sculptured with shields and with animal and human figures. The rafters also end in bosses of grotesque animal forms. The wall-plate has a hollow groove ornamented with grotesque figures of animals, now much obscured by successive coats of white-

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wash. The labels of the windows on the south side terminate in bosses, one of which bears a pair of shears, representing probably the Guild or Company of Taylors; two others, the Tudor rose and the fleur-de-lis." The altar-table bears an inscription which is probably unique, "NON INCOGNITO DEO" (to the not unknown God), "H. R., 1617." The initials probably point to Hugh Roberts, Rector, 1613. There are some very interesting monuments in the church. The portrait-brass in the church represents Richard Myddelton, *ob.* 1575, Governor of the Castle during the reigns of Edward VI, Mary, and Elizabeth, with nine sons behind him, and his wife Elizabeth with seven daughters behind her, all in the attitude of prayer.

Of these sons, three became very eminent men. William, the third, translated the Psalms into Welsh metre; Sir Thomas, the fourth, became Lord Mayor of London, and founded the Chirk Castle family of that name; and Sir Hugh, the sixth, brought the New River into London.

On a handsome alabaster altar-tomb in the south aisle are recumbent effigies of Sir John Salusbury of Lleweni, represented as a knight in full armour, and "Dame Jane his wieff". On the one side are represented their eight sons, and on the other their four daughters. A mural monument on the north wall represents Humphrey Llwyd, the historian, in a Spanish dress, and kneeling. He was M.P. for the borough, and died in 1563. A more recent tablet has been put up in memory of Thomas Edwards, the Welsh bard, but known as "Twm o'r Nant", *ob.* 1811; and in the churchyard lies the first man who set up a printing press in Denbigh, Thomas Jones, the author of an *English-Welsh Dictionary*, *Drych y Merthyron*, etc.

The church of Llandyrnog, which has lately been restored, is of the local type, of two equal aisles, the chancel being in the northern one. The east window, of five lights, transomed and foliated, contains very fine early painted glass illustrative of the seven Sacraments and of the Apostles' Creed. Although the upper portion was complete, the lower had been destroyed; but a part of this was found in the ground, near the foot of the window, and was carefully replaced, and the rest restored under the care of Mr. Kemp. Fragments of the effigy of a priest are preserved in the south aisle, and a plain slab records, "Depositum Gulielmi Roberts SS TH. D Bangoriens' Episcopi, qui obiit 12 die Augusti Anno Salutis 1665, Consecrationis 20, ætatis 80." There is a fine old oak chest with iron bands; and the Registers contain some curious entries which the Rector drew attention to.

The time had now advanced so far that the projected visit to the camp at Penycloddiau, on the Clwydian range, had to be omitted. On the way home the party were hospitably entertained at Glanywern by Colonel Humberstone, to whom Archdeacon Thomas conveyed the thanks of the visitors.

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Evening Meeting.

The President having opened the proceedings with an account of the visit to the Castle, called on the Chairman of the Committee to give a *résumé* of the rest of the day's excursion; and his remarks were supplemented by Mr. Stephen Williams, who spoke of the mechanical arrangements by which the water must have been raised from the well in the Goblin Tower, and the skill shown in bringing it within the line of the Castle walls. He drew attention also to the need of under-pinning the Burgess Tower, which showed such excellent masonry. The lead appeared to have been stripped off in 1672, and removed to Whitchurch.

Mr. Wood regretted that so fine a church as St. Hilary's was desecrated as it was, and hoped that for the honour of the town it would be preserved.

The Rev. C. H. Drinkwater then read a short notice of some "Remains of Ancient Dwellings on the South Slope of Y Foel Caws, 2½ Miles S.W. of Llanuwchllyn, Merioneth", which he had discovered in 1885, and which he had examined more carefully on July 14th of the present year.

Mr. Stephen W. Williams was then called upon by the President to read his "Report on the Excavations at Strata Florida Abbey, Cardiganshire", printed at pp. 290-299.

When Mr. Williams had finished, Mr. R. W. Banks remarked that he had entertained a doubt whether the fire in the reign of Edward had extended to the church until he visited the site last week. Mr. Williams then convinced him that there were evidences of the action of fire in the eastern portion of the church, on the oolite stone dressings, the exposed surface of which was in many instances altered to a red colour, and in the frequent finds of melted lead in the foundations. His doubt arose from the written records, which suggested a destruction by fire of the monastic buildings rather than of the church. In the *Annales Cambriæ*, under the date 1286, occurs the entry, "Combustio domorum apud Stratam Floridam". In *Brut y Tywysogion*, under the date 1280, we find, "that year died Philip Goch, the thirteenth Abbot of Strata Florida; and after him Einion Sais became Abbot, and in his lifetime the Monastery was burnt." On the 30th of March 1300 (28 Edward), the King granted his licence to the Abbot to rebuild, on its former site, the Abbey of Strata Florida, which in the war in Wales, in the twenty-third year of his reign, had been burnt, contrary to his wishes. The fire took place in 1295, and not in 1286, a time when the conquest was complete, and Edward was occupied in his work of pacification. In 1294-5 an insurrection broke out in Wales in consequence of the King's attempt to raise on his Welsh military tenants a levy of a fifteenth, which had been raised two years previously in England. The levy was one to which the Welsh were unaccus-

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tomed, and imagining that the King had enough to do in carrying on a war with France, a general rising took place in Wales; houses were burnt, property destroyed, and a great number of English killed. Maelgwn Vychan, the leader in West Wales, overran Cardigan and Pembroke. In order to quell the insurrection, the King diverted a party of his forces, destined for France, to North Wales. They were defeated at Denbigh. The King, anxious not to lose his recent acquisition of the Principality, took the command of the forces in Wales, spent Christmas at Aberconwy, and with the success which usually attended his operations, succeeded in putting down the insurrection before the summer of 1295. Some of the insurgent Welsh probably took refuge in the Monastery, and provoked a fire by the King's forces, which extended to the church. There is no ground for supposing that the stone fabric was destroyed. The burning of the roof and woodwork is sufficient to account for all appearance of fire in the church. As regards the style of the building, he was much struck with the resemblance of the west doorway and window to the doorways and windows in Buck's view of Basingwerk Abbey, which is now in the Temporary Museum.

Mr. Banks then moved, and the Rev. C. H. Drinkwater seconded, a motion that, having heard the Report of Mr. S. W. Williams, F.R.I.B.A., on the result of his excavations on the site of the Abbey of Strata Florida, he be authorised by the Cambrian Archæological Association to continue his excavations under the direction of the General Committee, and that a special fund be raised for the purpose.

This was carried unanimously, and the meeting brought to a close.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24TH.

Halting at Pont Ruffydd, which stands on the line of the Roman road from Deva to Segontium, and is believed to occupy the site of a Roman villa, the members were enabled to trace clearly the line of the road, from the direction of Caerwys, to the garden through which it passed; and near it they were shown the fragments of a fine "maen llwyd" which had stood in the adjoining field (to which it gave its name) until it was broken up to make way for the new turnpike-road.

In the house are many objects of interest, and especially some oak carvings in the hall. Over the mantel-piece are the royal arms, quartering France and England, with the legend, "Domine, salvum fac Regem", and the date, 1608. Another shield with eight quarterings, and a mitre as crest, gives the family arms of Archbishop Williams, with those of the see of Lincoln on the dexter side, and the Deanery of Westminster on the sinister; both of which dignities he held before his promotion to the archiepiscopal see of York. Elsewhere were the arms of Christ's Hospital, Ruthin, and

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several other coats. Among the portraits is one of William Roberts, D.D., Bishop of Bangor, 1637, of the family of Maes Maen Cymro, in Llanynys.

At Bodfari Church, the Rector, Canon Browne, and Mr. P. P. Pennant gave a full account of the restoration, which had followed the exact lines of the older church, and pointed out its chief features. The south aisle appears to have been erected for the accommodation of the township of Aberwheeler when the "Capel Hwlkyn" had fallen into disuse. The Communion-Table and the pulpit are both handsomely carved, and bear the date 1635; the pulpit-panels being emblematic of the virtues of Faith, Justice, Mercy, Watchfulness, and Prudence. Panels representing the Crucifixion are also inserted in the altar-chair. In the tower, which is a very conspicuous object in the Vale of Clwyd, are three bells inscribed respectively, "1630. God save His Church and King"; "1636. Gloria in Excelsis Deo"; and "1636. Cantate Domino, cantate ....." An opening under the eastern parapet was supposed to have been intended for a Sanctus bell. The Communion-plate included an Elizabethan chalice, THE CVPPE OF BOTFFARY, and a paten with the Chester mark, presented by Thomas Hall of the Grange, Cheshire, on Christmas Day 1699. The Registers date back to 1571, and there is a Wardens' Book dated 1715. A stoup, taken out of the south wall of the church during some restorations, is to be seen in the Rectory garden.

The Camp at Moel y Gaer, above the church, the last of the series on the Clwydian range, was omitted, and a push made for the caves recently discovered near Tremeirchion, which have been made the battleground of a vigorous controversy as to the existence of pre-glacial man. They are two in number, and occupy the north side of the dingle, above Ffynnon Beuno. The well is formed of a strong spring rising out of the limestone formation, and is enclosed in an oblong bath. It has been in great repute as a healing well, and takes its name from one of the early British missionaries, St. Beuno, uncle of St. Winifred.

To the lower of the two caves the same name has also been assigned for convenience sake, and here Mr. P. P. Pennant, the owner of the property, and a member of the Committee appointed by the Geological Society to conduct the exploration, gave a detailed account of what had been done and discovered.

The same service was done for the Cae Gwyn cave by Mr. E. B. Luxmoore, another member of the same Committee, who also read a paper on the subject.

Besides some flint scrapers there were found in these two caverns the teeth and bones of eleven *genera* and sixteen *species* of animals, *e.g.*, lion (*felis leo*, var. *spelæa*), wild cat (*F. catus ferus*), spotted hyæna (*H. crocuta*, var. *spelæa*), wolf (*canis lupus*), fox (*C. vulpes*), bear (*ursus* sp.), badger (*meles taxus*), wild boar (*sus scrofa*), bovine (*bos? bison?*), great Irish deer (*cervus giganteus*), red deer (*cervus elaphus*), roebuck (*C. capreolus*), reindeer (*C. tarandus*), horse (*equus*

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caballus), woolly rhinoceros (*R. tichorhinus*), mammoth (*Elephas primigenius*). Three of these are now extinct animals, the Irish red deer, the woolly rhinoceros, and the mammoth. The two latter and the reindeer were representatives of a cold or Arctic climate. Several of the finds were exhibited on the spot by Mrs. Morgan of Cae Gwyn.

The controversy, in which the respective leaders were Dr. Hicks, F.R.S., who maintained the pre-glacial existence, and Professor M'Kenny Hughes, F.R.S., of Cambridge, who disputed it, has been so far strongly decided in favour of Dr. Hicks.

In Tremeirchion Church several objects of great interest were examined. First, the sculptured effigy of a priest on an altar-tomb within an arched recess, foliated and cusped, bearing the legend, in Lombardic characters, HIC IACET DAVID AP HOVEL AP MADOC. He is said, and most likely correctly, to be the same with Dafydd Ddu Hiraddug, a former vicar of the parish, and a bard, who translated into Welsh the *Officium Beatæ Mariæ*. 2. Another effigy, now placed on the ledge of the north window of the transept, represents a knight clad in armour, with legs crossed, and bearing on his shield a griffin rampant within a bordure. There is no legend; but he is handed down by tradition as Sir Robert Pounderling, once Governor of Disserth Castle, whose name is still connected with a piece of land near the village, called "Cae Pounderling." There are a few fragments of rich, old painted glass preserved in the vestry; and here has lingered the custom, once very general, but now fast dying out, of removing the coffin-plate before lowering the coffin into the grave, and fixing it up on the church wall as a memorial of the deceased. The last instance noted here was dated 1879.

The churchyard-cross was unhappily sold a few years ago to provide lights for the church, and is now preserved in the grounds of St. Beuno's College, where the members were hospitably entertained, and shown the rare books in the Library, and the rich vestments and altar-furniture.

In Disserth Church special attention was directed to the beautiful Jesse window which represents the descent of Our Lord from that patriarch. The glass is richly toned, and formerly bore the inscription, "Orate pro bono statu parochianorum ad faciendam istam fenestram MCCCCL." Another commemorated Archdeacon Tubney, 1442; and in 1531 Archdeacon Conway left ten marcs "ad fabricand' fenestram". The arms of Crevicœur and Conway are given in the head-tracery.

A fine but weatherworn cross, with the interlaced ornament, stands on the south side of the church, whither it had been removed from Bryn Einion. It was memorial to Einion ap Rhiryd Flaidd, who was slain at the siege of Disserth Castle. The base is in the church porch. On the floor are some early floriated crosses.

In the Register there is an entry of some remarkable intermarriages, on the same day, between the families of Bishop Parry and Mr. Mostyn of Rhyd. The dates, 1579 on the roof; "1603 A Reg:

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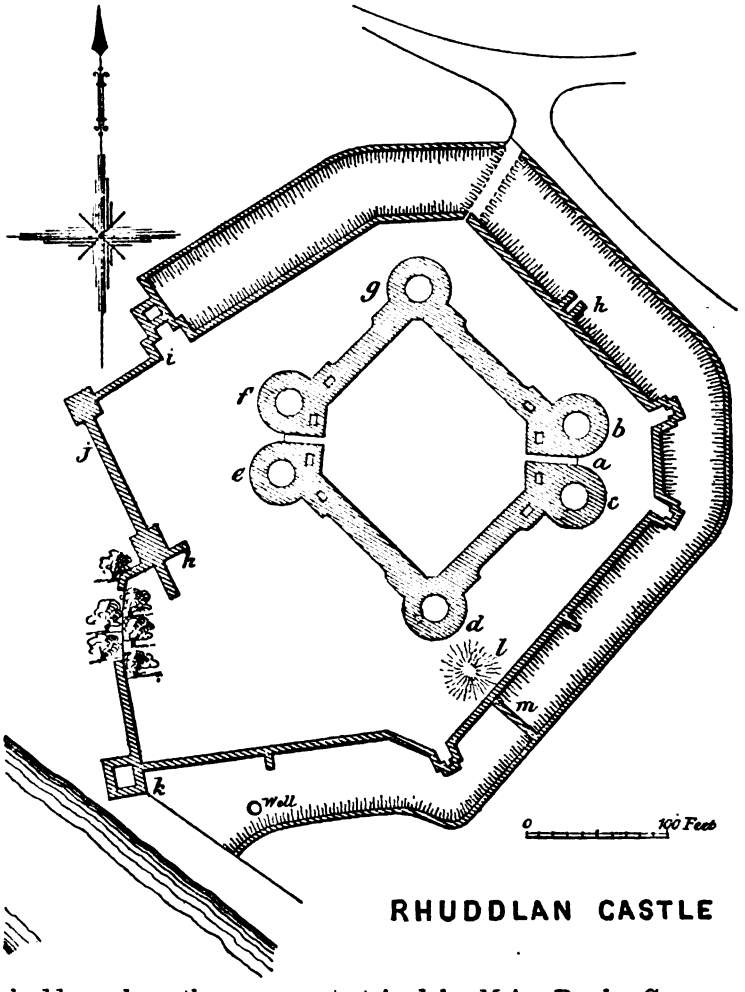
45", over the porch; and "S^r John Conway 1636", over the south window of the chancel, indicate works of renovation; and the whole has been well restored recently, with the addition of a north transept and organ-chamber.

A pleasant walk across the park brought the members to Bod-



RHUDDLAN CASTLE

rhyddan, where they were entertained by Major Rowley Conway, and shown the valuable paintings, china, and wood-carvings in the house; and there was also exhibited an elaborate pedigree which showed the connections and arms of most of the chief families of the country in the early part of the seventeenth century.

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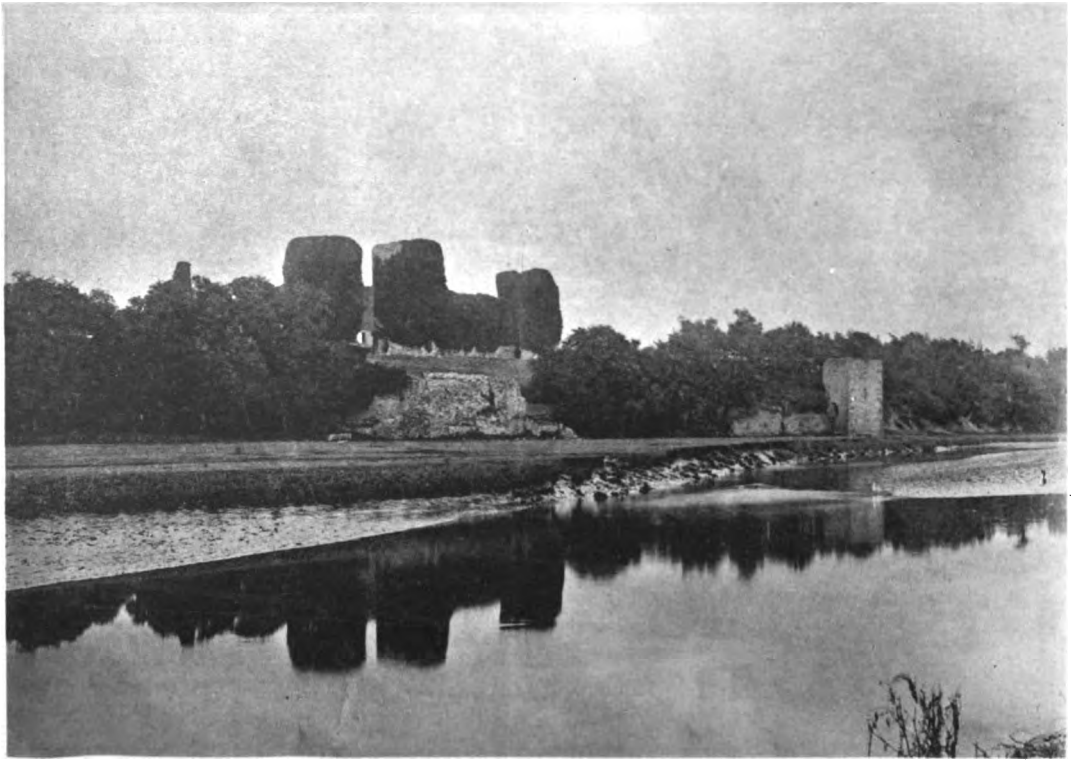

RHUDDLAN CASTLE.

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At Rhuddlan the Archdeacon guided the Association in its perambulation of the Castle, and pointed out the principal features; after which he read a brief epitome of the chief events bearing on the history of the place from the time of King Offa's victory on the adjoining marsh, in A.D. 795, down to the dismantling of the Castle by order of the Parliament in 1646.

The accompanying plan, enlarged from that in the New Ordnance Survey, will show the arrangement of the fortress and its defences. Placed on the bank of a tidal river, and forming one of the keys of Snowdonia, it was always a point of strategic importance, and sustained a remarkable series of sieges, captures, and recaptures, during the Welsh wars, and its massive walls and simple military character are well in character with those conditions. The main entrance was at *a*, between the two round towers, *b* and *c*; and it was approached by a drawbridge over the moat, the bastions of which are shown on the inner side. Two corresponding towers occupy the opposite angle of the court, and the other angles are each of them strengthened by a single massive round tower. The chief living rooms were within the tower. There are no remains of buildings in the court, but the walls show where the beams rested for the timber floors and roofs. The moat is encased in masonry, and was evidently filled with water which was retained by walls. The slope of the ground from the west prevented its being continued on that side, and its place was supplied by strong walls and towers.

Proceeding from the Castle a distance of about 300 yards, to the south, Twt Hill, the site of the earlier castle built by Llywelyn ap Sitsyllt, King of Gwynedd *c.* 1015, was passed; and a little further on are the remains of the Dominican Priory, now called the Abbey. Here, again, under the same guidance, were seen the windows of the monks' dormitory, above the present barn; and built up into the walls, a large monumental slab with an incised effigy of an Archbishop of Rages, a former brother of the house. Near it was a cross ragule, memorial to "De Bridelton' cuius a'ie p'piciet." Other floriated crosses lie near the front door of the farmhouse, whilst in the garden wall are portions of window-tracery. There is a much damaged effigy of a knight in the wall of the stable; and behind the buildings on the opposite side of the yard (the western) may be seen several Pointed windows that show that portion to have been a part of the old monastic building. The property now belongs to Sir W. G. Williams, Bart., of Bodelwyddan, and it is much to be desired that these interesting relics should be more carefully protected.

The lateness of the hour and the shades of evening rendered it too dark to see the church, and it had reluctantly to be omitted for the day.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 25TH.

Llanrhaiadr Church, restored in 1879, under the care of Mr. Arthur Baker, is, like Whitchurch, a good specimen of the double Clwydian church, of Perpendicular character; for while the tower and parts of the edifice are earlier, the church is in the main Perpendicular, with a very handsome carved roof, and a fine Jesse window in the north aisle. The history of the latter is notable. Bought, it is said, with the offerings made by pilgrims to the Holy Well of Dyfnog, it was taken down before the civil wars of the Commonwealth, and stowed away in the curious oak chest still preserved in the church, out of which it was taken at the Restoration, and set up in 1661, at the cost, to the parish, of £60 (no small sum in those days), but a wise and worthy outlay. The date of this window is given as "A° (M)CCCCCXXXIII"; and its subject, the descent of Our Lord from the root of Jesse. The tone of the glass is rich, but it is not equal in clearness or in expression to the corresponding window seen yesterday at Disserth.

A most interesting paper, written by the late Mr. Charles Winston, was read by the Vicar, Mr. Parry Morgan, giving a lucid account of the earlier processes of glass-painting, and describing minutely the features of the present window, of which he said, "It is the only example that to his knowledge exists in the United Kingdom of a Jesse window painted in the early part of the sixteenth century, and which remains in its original situation." Fragments of painted glass of excellent quality have been put up in the west window of the north aisle. The roof over the sacrarium is enriched with bands of carving, and with shields bearing the instruments of the Passion. A window high up in the south wall must once have lighted the rood-loft. The piscina and sedilia have been removed to make way for a south window or its enlargement. The aumbry remains in the east wall; and in the north aisle portion there appears to have been a doorway which has been blocked up.

St. Dyfnog's Well is a strong spring of water rising out of the limestone formation in the dingle above the church, and is enclosed in an oblong bath of wrought stone; but the superstructure, if any ever existed, has disappeared.

Bachymbyd is a good specimen of a superior mansion of the seventeenth century, having been built in 1666 by Charles Salusbury, Knight of the Royal Oak, and High Sheriff of the county in 1661, son of William Salusbury, Governor of Denbigh Castle. It consisted of a long central body with two wings (of which one has been taken down), three stories in height; the upper one lighted by dormers. Over the entrance are the initials $C^{S}E$, and beneath them a shield giving the arms of (Charles) Salusbury, impaling those of his wife, Elizabeth Morgan of Gwylgre, or Golden Grove. Their sole child and heiress, Jane, married Sir Walter Bagot of Blithfield, whose representative, Lord Bagot, is still the owner of

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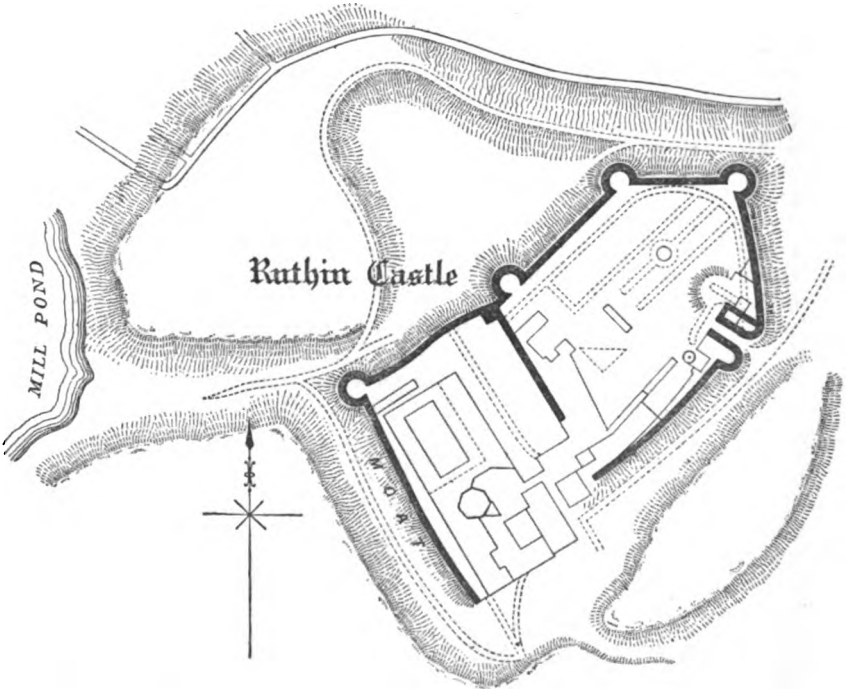
this fine property. The terraces in part remain, and close by are three remarkably fine Spanish chestnut-trees that bear the name of "The Three Sisters", by whom they are said to have been planted.

On reaching Ruthin, the Castle Mill, described by Mr. Barnwell, and engraved in Series III, vol. ii, p. 284, was first visited. The red sandstone cross on the eastern gable has suggested the idea that it might have been originally a chapel; but there can be little doubt that it has always been a mill, though possibly its upper floor may have been at one time used for that purpose.

Nantclwyd House is a good specimen of a town house of the latter half of the fifteenth century. The entrance leads at once into the hall, which is paneled, and has a gallery. The fireplace is encased in Jacobean carving, with earlier inserted panels. The date is indicated by shields of the royal arms, fleurs-de-lis, and portcullis, whilst the possessor's family is shown by a shield of arms charged with an escutcheon.

The Castle of Ruthin illustrates three periods of castle building: (1), the fine residential mansion built of red sandstone a quarter of



a century ago; beautiful in its situation, and imposing in its aspect; (2), the more modest edifice of white limestone erected in the early part of the century; and (3), the old historic castle of De Grey, of

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which only a portion of the ramparts and a few chambers now survive. This, of course, is the one of most interest to archæologists, and we give a ground-plan of it compiled from the Ordnance Survey. From this it will be seen that it comprised an inner and an outer ballium, and was defended by moats and earthworks. The inner ballium, or court, was in form a pentagon, of which three sides might have belonged to a square, the fourth being projected into an angle. Four of the angles were defended by massive round towers, and at the fifth was the entrance, which was guarded by two towers. The walls were of great thickness, made of the local limestone-rubble cased with red sandstone; which, however, has been for the most part stripped off and renewed. The south angle, with its tower, have been destroyed to make room for the second Castle. The space within the walls has been mostly levelled, and laid out in flower-gardens, so that it is not possible to make out the arrangements of the Castle. A deep fosse separated the inner from the outer ballium; and in the western wall, opposite to its centre, was a strong doorway, with portcullis, grooves, and holes for the bars by which it was secured and strengthened. The latest Castle now occupies a portion of this ballium.

Colonel West, M.P., though himself prevented by Parliamentary duties from being present, provided a most hospitable reception for the members of the Association, for which the President telegraphed their hearty thanks.

Afterwards the Secretary, Mr. Trevor Owen read extracts from Newcome's *Town and Castle of Ruthin*, showing the history of the Castle and its devolution from 1281 to the present time. An album illustrative of the history and architecture of the Castle also attracted attention, as also did a considerable number of antiquities found there and in the neighbourhood. Among the early deeds was one of Reginald de Grey, lord of Dyffryn Clwyd, in which he granted to "God and the Church of St. Peter at Ruthin, to the Prior and Convent of the same, a piece of land called Galows Hill" (27 Edward III), and which settled the question whether Prior Street derives its name from the collegiate establishment of St. Peter's or from some lost monastic foundation.

From the Castle a pilgrimage was made to the old Grammar School founded by Dr. Gabriel Goodman, Dean of Westminster, near the end of the sixteenth century. It has been famous as the nursing mother of many men eminent in the Church and the State, whose names are recorded on the schoolboards; and it has a special claim on the Association from its intimate connection, for more than thirty years, through a former Head-Master and two of his pupils, with the editorial chair. To the first of these, the late Edward Lowry Barnwell, the opportunity was taken, on the motion of his old friend, Mr. Wood, seconded by an old pupil, Mr. John Davies of Denbigh, of paying a well-earned tribute of affectionate remembrance, and the same was ordered to be sent to his widow.

At the Cloisters the Warden pointed out such portions as had survived uninjured from the pre-Reformation period, and some that

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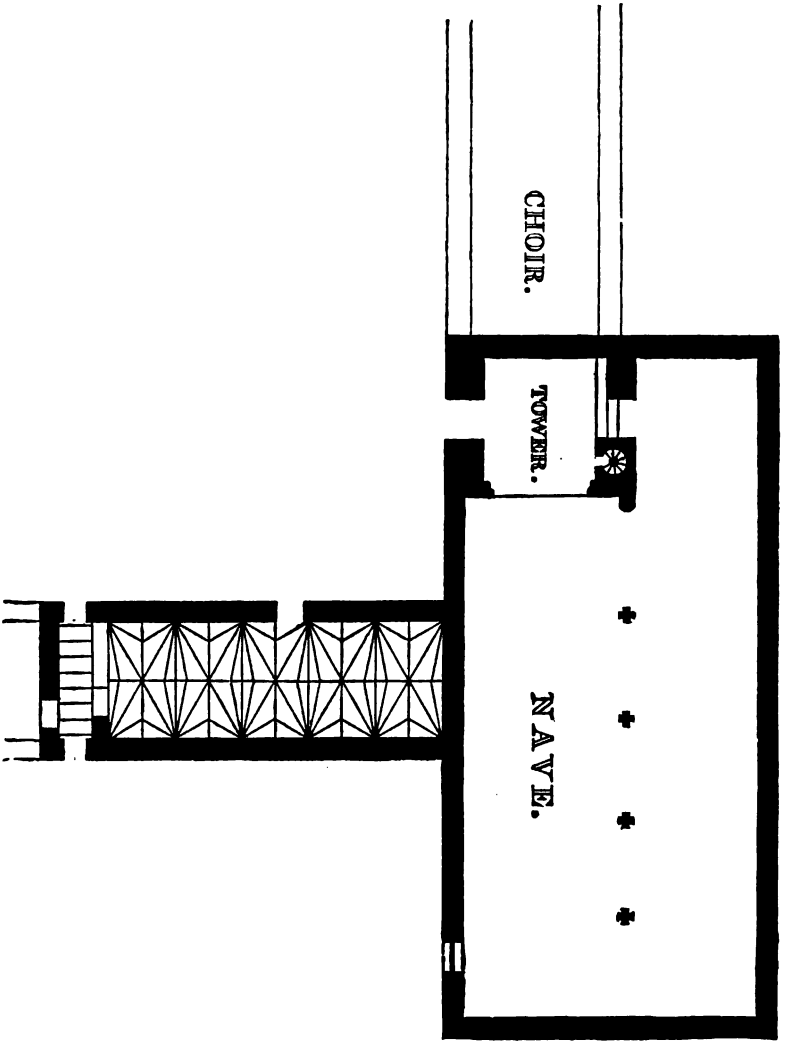
had undergone alteration. He also gave an account of the foundation of Christ's Hospital and the wardenship, by the same benefactor, and its enrichment by his nephew, Dr. Godfrey Goodman, Bishop of Gloucester. There is a portrait of the founder in one of



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the rooms, and also a mazer-cup, or drinking-bowl, with silver mountings, and the silver seal of the Hospital, of which there is an enlarged copy carved on wood, as already seen on Wednesday, at Pontruffydd.

The Warden then conducted the members through the church, pointing out its former plan and its chief architectural features. The plan will be best understood from the accompanying woodcut. The tower, instead of being at the east end, as now, was originally at the junction of the nave with the chancel, which extended some distance to the east. From some notes in the *Diary of Richard Symonds* (Camden Soc., 1859) it is evident that it was still standing in 1645. It was so much injured during the wars of the Commonwealth that it was taken down, and the materials used in building the Town Hall, which was erected in 1663, and pulled down in 1863. Then must have disappeared the effigies of Lord Grey and of "an Ankres with trim wrought worke in wall", of whom Churchyard writes, "the former of these was probably 'the statue' noticed by Symonds as 'under an arch, south wall of the belfray, betweene church and chancel.'" Many most interesting memorials, however, have survived in the nave, especially the portrait-brasses of Dean Goodman's father and his family, and also a bust of the Dean himself. But the glory of Ruthin Church is the beautiful Perpendicular roof of the north aisle (the old nave), which is divided into panels, and ornamented with nearly five hundred different devices, legends, and emblems.

The municipal records were then inspected in the Council Chamber, where they had been carefully arranged by Mr. W. Lloyd, the Town Clerk; and afterwards the members drove on to Llanrhudd Church, a small but interesting edifice, and the mother-church of Ruthin. It consists of a single body divided by a screen into nave and chancel. There is a noteworthy monument on the north wall to John Thelwall of Bathafarn, who died in 1586, and Jane his wife (she died in 1585), who are represented as kneeling, and below them their ten sons and four daughters; and in a niche close by is a bust of Ambrose, their ninth son, who is represented with a moustache, a short, pointed beard, and ruff of the period. On a plain marble slab is the following inscription:

"Here lyeth the body of
Ambrose Thelwall
ninth son to John Thelwall
y^e^ 2^d^ of that name of Bathavarne Park
Borne y^e^ 7^th^ of 10^mr^ 1571
He was yeoman of the Robes to K^s^.
James in pention to K^s^. Charles
& again Yeoman of the Robes to
Prince Charles
Till yielding to age & troublous times
He retired to the place of his birth

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Where having ever beene a great lover and supporter of his family
He died y^{e} 5th August A Dni 1653 and enjoys the blessing
He much desired to be buried in the sepulcher of his family."

On the return journey a visit was paid to the church of Llanynys. The churchyard-cross has been replaced in the churchyard instead of its old position on the wall. It is a panel of six sides, with the crucifixion of Our Lord on one face, and a bishop on the other. There are some excellent bits of wood-carving on the door of the south porch and on some of the seats. Those on the door appear to be the remains of a beautiful fifteenth century screen; those on

the seats are of 1570 and later. The old stone pillars that divided the two aisles have been taken down, and built up into some tall, straight ones, and the intervals supplied with others of timber. The mutilated effigy of a bishop lies at the west end; he was probably connected with Plas yr Esgob in the parish. An incised heraldic slab with the legend, HIC JACET .... AP. MADOC, forms the sill of the priest's door, and should be removed for preservation. Here also is one of the curious dog-tongs, which were once so common, to enable the wardens to eject troublesome dogs by extending the arms, as in a pair of lazy tongs, so as to grip the intruder round

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the neck without danger to himself. We reproduce an engraving of one from 4th Series, vol. viii, p. 213; and it should be noted that the extended arms are lined with rough nails or knobs to keep hold of the offender.

In the evening a meeting of members was held for matters of business connected with the Association, when it was decided to request Mr. J. Romilly Allen to take the place of Archdeacon Thomas, who, owing to the great press of new duties, desired to resign his share of the editorship.

It was resolved, too, that the next Annual Meeting should be held at Cowbridge; and a Sub-Committee was at the same time appointed to consider the practicability of holding the Meeting for 1889 in Brittany.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26TH.

The beautiful Church of the Holy Trinity, at Trefnant, erected to the memory of Colonel and Mrs. Salusbury, of Galltfaenan, by their daughters, Mrs. Mainwaring and Mrs. Townshend Mainwaring, from the designs of the late Sir Gilbert Scott, is quite a model for a village church, and comprises chancel, nave, north and south aisles, and vestry, a south porch, and a belfry to mark the junction of nave and chancel. The pillars which divide the nave from its aisles are of grey Anglesey marble, the capitals being carved with wild flowers grouped in threes, expressive of the Holy Trinity, with an abacus of black Henllan marble. The church, school, and rectory, form a very attractive group.

Llanerch Park, the seat of Sir George Cayley, Bart., possesses a valuable library, among its treasures being a copy of Wickliffe's Bible in manuscript, dated 1350, a large collection of old deeds admirably arranged, and a family album of records going back for many generations. There are, among some very fine paintings, a portrait of Sir Peter Mutton (1631) and Elen, his wife (1645), sister of Archbishop Williams; and a "Prospect of Llanerch, taken on the East Side, 1662", showing the ornamental terraces and fountains on the slope towards the Clwyd.

St. Asaph Cathedral, the next place visited, is very small for a cathedral, but massive and imposing, being cruciform in plan, with a strong central tower of military character. It has been well restored since the Association's last visit, and as entered from the simple but effective deep-set door at the west end, the view up the nave, right through to the east window, is taken in at once; the clerestory windows having been opened out, and the heavy stone screen on which the organ used to stand, at the intersection of the nave and choir, having been removed. The Chapter House, formerly entered by the door on the north of the chancel, was taken down in the last century, and its place is now supplied by the south transept, which was the Lady Chapel, and now forms the Library and Consistory Court.

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Among the books are a valuable series of black-letter Welsh Bibles and Prayer Books, including Salesbury's New Testament, 1567; and Morgan's Bible, 1588; a copy of the sealed Book of Common Prayer, 1662, of which only four copies are known to exist; three copies of the First Prayer Book of Edward VI, printed respectively in the months of March, May, and June 1549; and a copy of Walton's *Biblia Polyglotta*, 1657.

Against the north-west pillar stands the effigy of a bishop removed from the chancel. It has no inscription, but probably commemorates Anian, who was Bishop at the rebuilding of the Cathedral after it had been burnt by the soldiers of Edward I (he died in 1593); or Llewelyn ap Ynyr of Yale (Leolinus de Bromfield), who reorganised the Cathedral services, 1293-1314. Near this, on the floor, is a floriated cross, also removed from the chancel; and beneath which were found the fragments of a mediæval chalice and paten, of laten, which were shown. The handsome reredos was presented by Mr. Bamford Hesketh of Gwrych Castle, the founder of Towyn Church, the rebuilder of Llanddulas, and the donor of the reredoses in St. Mary's, Denbigh, and in Llangollen parish church. The throne is a memorial to Bishop Beveridge, "the reviver and restorer of primitive Christianity", 1704-8. In the north transept is a massive tombstone engraved with a hunting subject, and bearing a shield with the lion and fleur-de-lis of the Hollands. There is much memorial glass, especially the east window to Bishop Carey; and there is another in the north side, as well as a marble tablet in the north aisle, to Mrs. Hemans, who lived at Bronwylfa. Near the west door are altar-tombs to Bishop Short, 1846-70, and Barrow, 1669-80. Beneath is seen the space occupied by a brass plate which was taken some years ago to London as evidence in the case of Breeks *v.* Woolfrey, in favour of prayers for the dead; the words, "O vos transeuntes in domum Domini, domum orationis, orate pro conservo vestro, ut inveniat misericordiam in die Domini." There is no monument nor record to point out the burial-place of either Bishop Morgan, the translator of the Bible into Welsh (*obiit* 1604), or of his successor, Bishop Parry, whose edition, published in 1620, is the authorised version of the present day.

The parish church is in form a double parallelogram, the aisles being dedicated respectively to SS. Cyndeyrn and Asaph. The roof of the southern, where also is the chancel, is Perpendicular, and the arcade is supported on hollowed pilasters resting on earlier decorated bases. There is a rude double piscina, and a small, narrow window high up in the south wall, to lighten a former roodloft. In the vestry a fine old chest contains the registers, which date back to 1593, and are rather curiously arranged, the four vicars each entering the respective entries for their portions of the parish in consecutive order, on different pages. Among the earlier entries is one to Sion Tudyr, the bard; and there is a form of certificate for burials in woollen, under 30 Charles II.

The picturesque manor-house of "Vaenol", with its stepped gables,

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is an interesting specimen of an Elizabethan mansion, having been built by John Lloyd, Registrar of the diocese of St. Asaph, in the year 1597, as shown by a shield of arms with initials and date, "I. LL. M. LL. 1597." His daughter and heiress, Mary, married William Price of Rhiwlas, in whose family it continued until a few years ago, when it was sold to the Baronet of Bodelwyddan. Over the entrance-door was carved the legend, VIVE VT VIVAS 1725, and other internal arrangements were indicated by the dates 1690 and 1770. The paneling and ceiling of the drawing-room, with its shields of arms, is handsome. The great hall has been subdivided, and the stairs cut off in one direction, and the great fireplace in another. The phototype of the house is from one taken by Mr. W. H. Banks, to whom also we have been indebted for the other three which accompany this Report.

At Bodelwyddan Vicarage the members were most hospitably entertained by the Rev. Watkin and Mrs. Williams, to whom the Chairman of Committee returned the warm thanks of the Association; and then the beautiful new church, built by the late Lady Willoughby de Broke, was visited, and the graceful spire, the exquisite carving in stone and wood, the marble pillars, and the various details, were closely inspected.

"Penisa'r Glasgoed" is another Elizabethan house with stepped gables of rather earlier date, but of much smaller size, than Vaenol. Its date also is shown by the inscription, ANNO DOMINI 1570 : OEDRAN Y BYD 5552; *i.e.*, "anno mundi". The initials E. K. over a doorway probably belong to Edward and Katherine Lloyd. (See *Cwtta Cyfarwydd*, p. 8.) The oak table, made of a single plank, measures 12 ft. by 2 ft. 8 in.

"Plas Newydd" is yet another house of nearly the same date, but larger. An inscription on one side of the wainscotted wall tells that it was built ANNO : DOMINI : 1583 : ÆTATIS : MEI : FVLCON : AP : ROBERT : 43 . G. I; and a second, over the entrance to the small parlour, bids us fear God, TIME DEVM. This is said to have been the first house in the district to have been roofed with slates in lieu of shingles, and it was from here that Peter Roberts, the Notary Public, and compiler of the *Cwtta Cyfarwydd*, which has recently been edited by Archdeacon Thomas, took his wife.

In a field called "Tyddyn Bleiddyn", on the farm of Tanygraig, the company inspected the remains of the chambered tumulus of which an account was given in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1869, Series III, vol. xv, p. 197 *et seq.* It is also described in Professor Boyd Dawkins' *Cave Hunting*. It was discovered by the tenant when ploughing a part of the field which had been at one time covered with a mound of loose stones and some trees. A large number of skeletons were found in the chamber, and some in the narrow passages, where they appear to have been placed in a sitting posture, with their backs against the upright stones, and then the whole space filled in with sand. They represented different ages; and from a peculiarity in the tibia, Mr. Boyd Dawkins gave them

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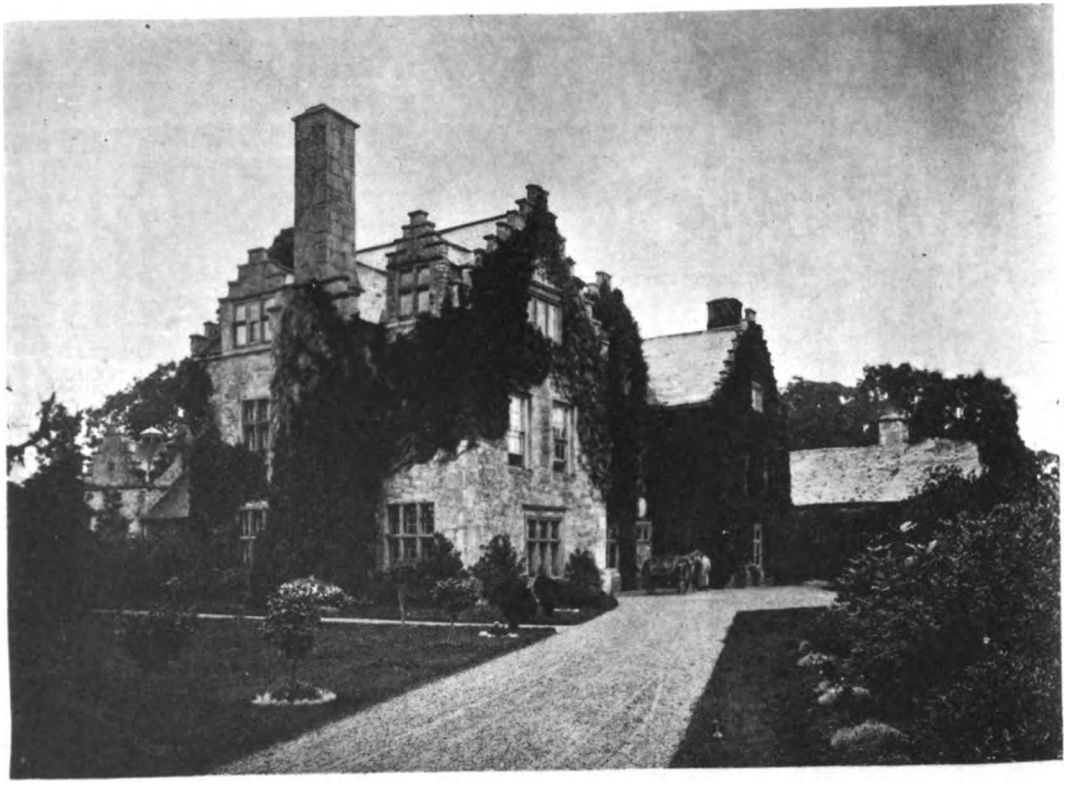

VAENOL VAWR.

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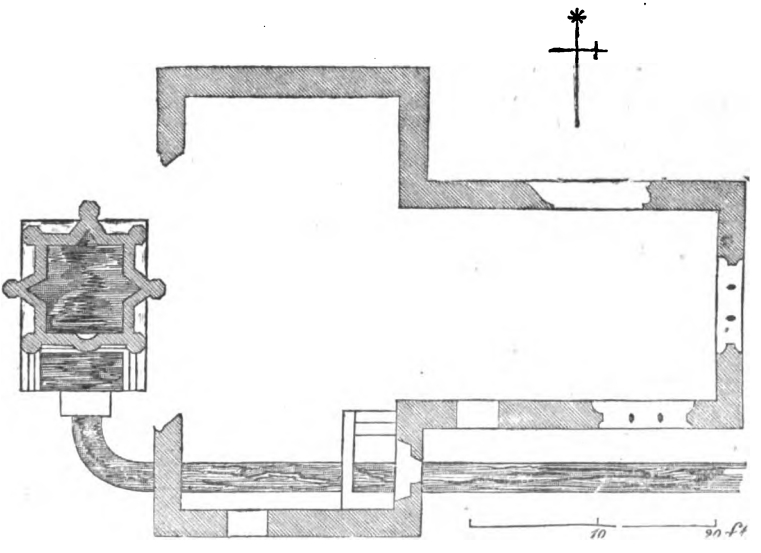
the name of platycnemic (broad-shinned) men. Several of the remains are kept at Cefn, and others have been distributed among museums.

Mr. Worthington Smith described a similar grave which he had opened in Bedfordshire, in which he had found the skeleton of a female holding in her hand a mass of iron pyrites; so placed, apparently, in order that if she came to life again she should have a light at hand. With her were a hundred fossil *echuiæ*, used as charms.

At Cefn Mrs. Williams-Wynn hospitably received the members, and displayed the collection of skulls and bones from the tumulus, and fossil bones from the caves, which were lighted up for the occasion with magnesium light; and a short account of their exploration at different times, from the days of Dr. Buckland till they were cleared out, was given.

A beautiful walk down the narrow valley and along the Cat's Path conducted the members to a shady road above the river, and



on to Ffynnon Fair, St. Mary's Well. This is a strong spring enclosed within a now ruined chapel, and in form is square, with three salient angles on one side, from which arose pillars supporting a vaulted roof, as at Holywell. The chapel was of two periods, Decorated and Perpendicular. After the Reformation it fell into comparative disuse, though clandestine marriages were occasionally celebrated here, according to the *Cwtta Cyfarwydd*, so late as 1640. Browne Willis, in 1720, wrote that "the walls are still standing, and some of the timber of the roof, which no one offers to make use of."

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Mr. Howard, of Wigfair, who has enclosed it within a light iron paling, for its better preservation, pointed out that there was some of the same kind of moss as was so highly regarded at Holywell. He also brought down Vicar Rowlands' MS. Register (incorporated, by his permission, in the *Cwtta Cyfurwydd*), in which are many entries relating to the Well.

This was the last place down on the programme, and just as we left the Well, a heavy, parting downpour, the first to mar the week's enjoyment, fell upon and accompanied us for the rest of the journey home.

Evening Meeting.

The President, in opening the proceedings, apologised for having left the party at St. Asaph, the explanation being that he had business at Rhyl, and he was anxious to get back and have one more look at the Museum. He was sorry that they had not had more time for the study of the Museum. In reading the borough records he found that in 1675 the borough of Denbigh gave orders for the removal of the lead from the Burgesses' Tower. It was, he thought, worth while tracing out how the Tower came under the Corporation, and again by what means they lost possession of it. The Tower was a most interesting and splendid specimen of the architecture of its date and style, and as far as he could he should be happy to assist in the restoration of the Tower.

Archdeacon Thomas then gave a *résumé* of the three days' excursions, which Mr. S. W. Williams and others supplemented and completed.

The Rev. Elias Owen was then called upon to read a very interesting paper on Parish Records, which was full of curious memoranda relating to the people and customs of past days, and will be printed *in extenso* in a future Number of the Journal.

Archdeacon Thomas quoted a curious entry from the Register of Marriages at Whittington, in illustration of the changes in the form of entry that were made at different periods. When the present series of marriage registers first came into use, in 1837, the Rector was sorely puzzled to know what was meant by the "condition" of the married couple; so he solved his difficulty by recording of the first couple so entered, "He fat, she rather lean."

The President, in thanking Mr. Owen for his paper, wished to remark that the now popular game of lawn-tennis had been played for centuries at Cerrig y Drudion, and as a boy he had himself often joined in it.

Archdeacon Thomas then moved, and Mr. Banks seconded, a vote of thanks to the Local Committee for their excellent arrangements of the week's excursions and meetings, coupling with it the name of the Chairman, Colonel Mesham.

Mr. R. H. Wood, F.S.A., in proposing a vote of thanks to the contributors to the Museum, and to those who had so ably undertaken

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the arrangement of it, observed that it was a collection of great local interest; indeed, in some points, of national interest; and he was sure that it was highly appreciated by the members and their friends, who felt under great obligation to the generous lenders of their treasures. It seemed, indeed, a pity that a collection of such unusual interest and value could not be allowed to remain on view a longer time, as the many objects here displayed might never be brought together again; but they all knew how highly prized these family possessions were, and it was not to be wondered at that the owners should be anxious to have them again in their safe keeping. As some present had not yet visited the Museum, he would venture to name a few of the exhibits which they should not omit to notice. Amongst the printed books were two copies of Speed's Maps of England and Wales: one an exceptionally fine copy of the first edition, 1611, lent by Colonel Mainwaring. He might mention that these, though early maps, were not the first published. The first maps were by Christopher Saxton, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and were surprisingly accurate when it was remembered under what extreme difficulty a survey of Wales, and particularly of the wild and mountainous county of Merioneth, must have been taken at that period. He was so fortunate as to have a copy in his library, and he regretted very much that he had not brought it. There were some fine MSS. and a number of local deeds and charters dating back as far as the time of King John. There was a curious heraldic roll showing the pedigree and descent of the ancient family of Salusbury. The first part was evidently by a practised hand, probably by one of the Randle Holmes; but they would remark that the latter part of the work was not so good, and might probably be attributed to native talent. There were many portraits of note brought before them, and he might especially mention that of Sir Thomas Salusbury of Lleweny, who was created a Knight Banneret by Henry VII at Blackheath Field, and who died in 1505; and the fine heraldic portrait of Sir Thomas Salusbury in his tabard, on which are blazoned the arms of Salusbury, "*Gules*, a lion rampant passant *ar.*, between three crescents *or*"; the three crescents having been granted to Sir Henry Ddu Salusbury in recognition of his intrepid conduct in the Crusades, 1190, which merited and received from Richard I this honourable distinction. The exhibition was particularly rich in silver plate and other things formerly belonging to the Thrale family and their friend and frequent guest, Dr. Johnson. There were two characteristic autograph letters of the great lexicographer;[1] and there was what few will have ever seen, a

[1] Of one of these we give a copy, by the kindness of Col. Mainwaring:—

"*Dr. Johnson to Mrs. Thrale.*

"Dear Madam,—Though Streatham supplies many things which I know not where to find in any other place, you will know it does not answer to change of air. I was yesterday in hope that the poppy would be equivalent to everything; but having taken it two nights together, I begin to be

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"Gretna Green Certificate", certifying that "Meredyth Mostyn and Cecilia Margaret Thrale were lawfully married by the way of the Church of England, and agreeable to the laws of the Kirk of Scotland. Dated the seventh day of June 1795"; and having the signature of the blacksmith, Joseph Pasley, who performed the ceremony, and Mr. Mostyn and Miss Thrale. "Anne Shackfield doth witness the above."

The motion was seconded by Mr. G. Worthington Smith, who regretted the shortness of the time available for so valuable and interesting a portion of the attractions of the Meeting; and Major Lloyd Williams acknowledged the vote.

On the motion of Mr. S. W. Williams, seconded by Mr. Lloyd Griffith, a vote of thanks was heartily accorded to the Mayor and Corporation of Denbigh, and to the Magistrates of the county, for granting the free use of the County Hall and the Assembly Room; and this was acknowledged, in the absence of the Mayor, by Mr. Parry Jones, the Town Clerk; and so ended the pleasant Annual Meeting for 1887.

afraid of it. I have, however, recovered my appetite and much of my strength. I took my ounce of bark, but to-day have taken a laxative, as Sir Richard directed. I have no mind of a journey, but know not whether I can escape it. I shall let you know how we go on. I dined to-day on veal-pie.

"I am, Madam,

"Your most humble servant,

"SAM: JOHNSON.

"Compliments to dear Queeny love.[1]

"London. June 5, 1782."

[1] Lady Kitto (Miss Hester Thrale).

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LOCAL MUSEUM.

CATALOGUE OF THE TEMPORARY MUSEUM, DENBIGH MEETING, 1887.

The Temporary Museum was placed in the County Hall.

Primæval.

Skulls, supposed to be of Iberian people, found at Gop, Newmarket, Flintshire
Pelvic bone (Irish deer) found 8 feet below the surface of the ground, near Rhyl
Two stones showing glacial markings, from the bank of the river Clwyd, Bodfari
Stone net-sinker found in the river-gravel at Llansannan
Incisor tooth of lion, and bones showing hyæna tooth-marks (gnawing), from Tremeirchion Caves
Various fossils
Lent by J. Lloyd Roberts, Esq.
Bones from Ffynnon Beuno Cave Lent by P. P. Pennant, Esq.

Roman.

Bronze found in ploughing a field near St. George
Lent by Mrs. Humphreys, Cambrian Inn, Pensarn, Abergele.
Coins Lent by Richard Williams, Esq., Solicitor, Denbigh.
Amphora Lent by John Davies, Esq., Brynyparc, Denbigh.

British.

A ring, a native imitation of Roman treatment. An intaglio in sard, in silver setting of same date, probably of the third century
Lent by Colonel Mesham.

Mediæval.

Carved oak representing the Entombment
Oak carving from farmhouse, St. Asaph
Lent by E. B. Luxmoore, Esq., Bryn Asaph.
Head of churchyard-cross Lent by Mrs. Blackwall, Dolhyfryd.

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Miscellaneous.

Silver box, date 1623, presented by Charles I to be run for at Hoylake, and won by Colonel Randle Mainwaring
Silver chalice, 1579
Lent by Mrs. Townshend Mainwaring, Galltfaenan.
Silver watch formerly belonging to Prince Charles Edward
Jacobite box with silver badge
Jacobite cup
Lent by Colonel Mesham, Pontruffydd.
Silver cup, the gift of Sir Hugh Myddleton, citizen and goldsmith of London, to the Corporation of Denbigh, 1611
Two silver maces, the gift of Sir Thomas Myddleton, of Chirk Castle, to the Corporation of Denbigh, 1676
The common seal of the Corporation of Denbigh now in use
Lent by the Mayor and Corporation of Denbigh.
Two silver drinking cups "Presented to the Borough of Ruthin by Bishop Goodman of Gloucester in 1638"
Lent by the Mayor and Corporation of Ruthin.
English, French, and Indian coins
Lent by Richard Williams, Esq., R. Humphreys Roberts, Esq., Miss Turnour, W. Chambres, Esq., and Sergeant Masters.
Bracelet worn by Mary Queen of Scots
Signet-ring (Queen Mary's) from the collection of the late Earl of Buchan
Lent by Miss Turnour.
Impression of the Great Seal of England, Charles I, 1627
Lent by J. Davies, Esq.
Two old pedigrees on vellum
Lent by T. A. Wynne-Edwards, Esq.
Old key found under a sheet of lead covering a sculptured stone at the Abbey, Denbigh
Lent by Richard Williams, Esq.
Old lace, cameo of the Holy Family, old filigree watch
Pistol belonging to Prince Charles Edward
Lent by C. W. Townshend, Esq.

Portraits and Engravings.

Portrait, Earl of Leicester
Lent by the Mayor and Corporation of Denbigh.
Picture, Sir Thomas Salusbury of Lleweny, died 1505
Picture, Dorothy Salusbury (daughter of Owain Vaughan of Llwydiarth), wife of Colonel William Salusbury (Hosanau Gleision), defender of Denbigh Castle
Picture, Owain Salusbury (son of Colonel William Salusbury). Married Mary Goodman of Abenbury
Picture, Charles Salusbury, younger son of Colonel William Salusbury. He built Bachymbyd in 1666

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Picture, Maria Charlotte Pugh of Rug and Mathafarn. Married, 1st, Thomas Pryse of Gogerddan; 2ndly, Rev. John Lloyd
Picture, Rev. John Lloyd
Prints by S. and N. Buck, 1742:—Denbigh Castle, Basingwerk Abbey, Rhuddlan Priory, Denbigh Castle (N. View), Harlech Castle, Rhuddlan Castle, Denbigh Abbey, Chirk Castle
Lent by Mrs. Townshend Mainwaring.
Miniature of Thomas Pennant, naturalist; born 1726, died 1796
Ditto of Mrs. Piozzi
Lent by P. P. Pennant, Esq.
Engraving, Sir Hugh Myddleton, 1613 Lent by Mrs. Burton.
Painting on oak panel, 1579 Lent by Mr. James Hughes.
Engraving, Sir Hugh Myddleton's Glory. The first issuing of the water into the New River Head.
Lent by Mrs. Ll. F. Heaton and Miss Fenton.
Portrait on panel, Dr. George Lloyd, Bishop of Chester
Lent by Mrs. C. Wynne-Edwards.
Print, View of Denbigh Lent by J. Parry Jones, Esq.

Books and Manuscripts, etc.

Speed's Theatre of the British Empire, 1611
Record of the Great Sessions for Denbigh and Flint, 1637-50
Lent by Mrs. Townshend Mainwaring.
Dr. Morgan's Welsh Bible, 1588
Black Letter Welsh Prayer Book, 1664
Lent by the Very Rev. the Dean of St. Asaph.
Black Letter Bible, 1597 Lent by Mr. Abel Anwyl.
History of the Life and Reign of King Charles, 1658
Lent by Mr. James Howard.
Black Letter Bible, 1613 Lent by Mr. Ellis Williams.
Davies' Antiqua Lingua Britannica, A.D. 1632
Speed's Atlas, A.D. 1676
The History of the Ancient and Modern Estate of the Principality of Wales, etc., A.D. 1630
Mercurius Cambro-Britannicus, etc., A.D. 1652
Animadversions upon a Letter sent to His Highness by certain Gentlemen and others in Wales, etc, A.D. 1656
The Welchman's Publike Recantation; or His hearty sorrow for taking up of Armes against her Parliament, and other pamphlets, A.D. 1642
The Breviary of Britain. Written in Latin by Humphrey Llwyd of Denbigh, and lately Englished by Thomas Twyne, A.D. 1573
Lent by Mrs. C. Wynne-Edwards.
MS. A series of Letters on Church Matters, found ten years ago in an old farmhouse near Crewkerne
Life of St. Barbara, MS., on vellum, sm. 4to.
Horæ B. V. M., sm. 4to., illuminated MS.
Offic. de La Vierze, sm. 4to., illuminated MS.
Lent by J. Lockyer, Esq.

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CHARTERS AND LETTERS.

Borough of Denbigh, Grant from Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, Constable of Chester, and Lord of Rhos and Rivoniocke, of Lands in the Lordship and Borough of Denbigh for Military Services, *c.* 1290. In Norman French

Borough of Denbigh, Charter of 20 November, 22 Henry VII (1506), confirming Charters of Richard III, Henry IV, Richard II, Edward I to Henry de Lasey

Borough of Denbigh, Charter of 26 May, 1st Henry VIII (1509), confirming Charters of Henry VII, Richard II, Edward II, Edward I to Henry de Lasey, Earl of Lincoln

Borough of Denbigh, Charter of 25th April, 5th Edward VI (1550). Inspeximus of all the previous Charters, 30th April, 4th Elizabeth (1562)

Confirmation of the Charter of Edward VI annexed to it

Borough of Denbigh, Governing Charter, 14 Charles I (1638)

Inspeximus of Charters, 29 Elizabeth, 18 Edward I, 6 Edward III, 2 Richard II, 2 Richard III

Borough of Denbigh, Grant from the Aldermen, Bailiffs, and Capital Burgesses, incorporating the Company of Corvizers, 4 September, 40 Elizabeth (1598)

Borough of Denbigh, Inquisition into the Charities of the Borough, in the name of Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, 13th July 1655

Borough of Denbigh. The Earl of Pembroke, transmitting a Copy of the Warrant of the Privy Council concerning Musters of Soldiers

Borough of Denbigh, Warrant from the Privy Council of Queen Elizabeth, in the 41st year of her Reign (6th February 1598), to join the County of Denbigh in Mustering Soldiers. Signatures:—Lord Keeper Egerton, Earl of Nottingham, Earl of Essex (Earl Marshall), Lord Northe, W. Knollys, J. Buckhurst

Borough of Denbigh, Order of the Lord Protector Cromwell to restore to William Jones the Vicarage of Denbigh, of which he had been deprived by William Carter claiming under Institution made fourteen years previously. 24th August 1654

Borough of Denbigh, 19th February 1618. Warrant from the Earl of Northampton transmitting a further Order of the Council about Musters

Borough of Denbigh, earliest Election of a Burgess or Freeman by the Aldermen, Bailiffs, and Capital Burgesses, or Common Council, 17 June 1701

12 July 1649, Letter of Sir Thomas Myddleton to Colonel Twisleton, of Denbigh Castle, applying for a Grant of Money to a poor Inhabitant, Hugh Dryhurst, from Funds in the hands of the Corporation

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Borough of Denbigh, 13 March 1618, Letter of Sir Hugh Myddleton to the Aldermen, Bailiffs, and Capital Burgesses, on the Death of his Cousin, Panton, the Recorder, recommending his Cousin, Hugh Parry, to be Recorder

Borough of Denbigh, 23 April 1661. Letter from William Lloyd, Penporchell, sending 11*s.* to the Aldermen to be spent in any Liquor they please on the Restoration and Coronation of Charles II, and for his Prosperity

Corporation of Denbigh, Letter of the Earl of Lycester to the Bishop of St. Asaph and others about Building a new Shire Hall in Denbigh. Dated 16 March 1572. The Earl's own signature

Borough of Denbigh, Letter from the Corporation to the High Sheriff about the Murder of an Alderman of Denbigh by Men in Custody in the Prison of the Borough, and ordered by Sir Thomas Chamberlaine, Chief Justice of Assize, to be surrendered to the High Sheriff to be tried

Borough of Denbigh, Order from the Privy Council of Charles II, 5th March 1680, to the chief Magistrates of Denbigh to enforce the taking of the Sacrament by corporate Officers. Signatures: The Marquis of Worcester, Earl of Sunderland, The Earl of Bathe, Bishop of London, Sir Leoline Jenkins, Thomas Dolman

Borough of Denbigh, Answer of the Corporation of Denbigh to the Order of the Privy Council of Charles II about the taking of the Sacrament by corporate and other officers. 15th June 1680

Lent by the Mayor and Corporation of Denbigh.

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CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

DENBIGH MEETING, AUGUST 22-27, 1887

RECEIPTS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO LOCAL FUND.	£	s.	d.
Colonel Charles S. Mainwaring, *President*	5	5	0
Colonel Humberston	2	2	0
Colonel Mesham	2	2	0
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph	1	1	0
The Very Rev. the Dean of St. Asaph	1	1	0
Sir William Grenville Williams, Bart.	1	1	0
The Rev. Watkin H. Williams	1	1	0
Major Casson	1	1	0
Dr. Edward Williams	1	1	0
Dr. A. E. Turnour	1	1	0
Mrs. Burton	1	1	0
Mrs. Mostyn	1	1	0
Mrs. Williams Wynn	1	1	0
Mrs. Evanson	1	1	0
R. H. Wood, Esq., F.S.A.	1	1	0
John Briscoe, Esq.	1	1	0
John Davies, Esq.	1	1	0
Thomas Williams, Esq.	1	1	0
E. H. Owen, Esq.	1	1	0
A. T. Keene, Esq.	1	1	0
Miss M. C. L. Williams	1	0	0
Mrs. R. Lloyd-Williams	0	10	6
Mrs. Frank Wynne	0	10	6
Miss Griffith	0	10	6
Miss Lewis	0	10	6
Major Conran	0	10	6
Major Hartford	0	10	6
Captain A. Heaton	0	10	6
The Rev. Canon Lewis	0	10	6
The Rev. John Morgan	0	10	6
The Rev. R. H. Howard	0	10	6
The Rev. Owen Jones	0	10	6
Dr. R. M. Prichard	0	10	6
E. Luxmoore, Esq.	0	10	6
T. Gold Edwards, Esq.	0	10	6
John P. Lewis, Esq.	0	10	6
John Parry Jones, Esq.	0	10	6
John Lloyd Roberts, Esq.	0	10	6
William H. Heaton, Esq.	0	10	6
Llew. F. Heaton, Esq.	0	10	6
— Marshall, Esq.	0	10	6

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	£	s.	d.
Mr. W. Mellard	0	10	6
Miss Price	0	7	6
Mr. Charles Cottom	0	7	6
	£40	1	6
Payments by Members for conveyances in the several excursions, admission to Museum and meetings at the Assembly Rooms, and sale of Catalogues	22	16	6
Total	£62	18	0

EXPENDITURE.

John Williams for hire of horses for four days, including driver, etc.	10	17	6
The Manageress of the Plough Hotel, St. Asaph, for brake and pair of horses, including driver	1	6	0
Gratuities to Castle keepers at Denbigh and Rhuddlan, vergers of Rhuddlan, Llanrhaiadr, Ruthin, and Bodelwyddan Churches, at Cefn Caves, Glasgoed, etc.	2	7	6
C. Cottom and Co. for printing, advertising, etc.	4	12	7
Sergt. Inst. Masters for services in connection with Museum	1	10	0
T. C. Dew for cleaning and attendance for Museum, and for gas	1	4	0
Robert Hughes, joiner, for work done *re* Museum	0	12	5
W. Mellard for brass wire, hooks, etc.	0	9	0
The Corporation of Denbigh for cleaning Assembly Rooms, and for gas	0	14	0
Clerks for assistance	3	0	0
Local Hon. Secretary for stationery, postage, carriage of goods to Museum, and railway fares of clerks fetching and returning ditto	4	3	0
	£30	16	0
Balance to be forwarded to Cambrian Arch. Assoc.	32	2	0
	£62	18	0

Examined and found correct,

CHARLES SALUSBURY MAINWARING, *President.*

Nov. 9th, 1887.

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